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GEN. CHIANG PLAYS HIS OWN HAND

By SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Changed Names

The new Post Guide gives in the List of Post Offices the old and the new names of Chinese cities, the names of which were officially changed by Government order in April 1931. Otherwise the unsuspecting reader would be even more confused by the adoption, under that order, of names which have not really been brought into effective use. Although reversion to old historic names may be commended, it would have been better to avoid its application to places which, under modern practice, have become widely known under their officially discarded styles. Even now it may be doubted whether Soochow, Amoy, Foochow and Hangchow are often called in current talk Wuhsien, Szeming, Minhow and Hanghsien. Fortunate it is therefore that the new Guide tempers the wind to the shorn lamb by setting out both names and cross-indexing them. Thus to find particulars about Changte, Ho. the reader can still turn to that name and from it be gently directed to Anyang. This causes a slight delay but it at any rate has the advantage of extending the searcher's knowledge. Nevertheless with all deference to this pastime, fashionable the world over at the moment, for renaming places, it must be confessed that the ordinary reader would be quite happy to see it abandoned, however much grist it may bring to the mills of the sign-writers and printers.

Shanghai's Health

The monthly reports of the Public Health Department of the International Settlement keep the community so well in touch with matters affecting its health that the excellent review of the year published to-day requires little more than an earnest injunction to read the summary elsewhere and ponder on its dispassionate and reassuring vindication of the Council's health administration. Special note may however be made of the improvement effected in the presentation of statistical data in regard to which Dr. Jordan pays a graceful tribute to the expert assistance of Major Granville Edge of the Lester Institute, a distinguished newcomer to Shanghai's medical research. It is pleasant to observe another tribute paid to the magnificent work of the nursing staff in the education of two isolation hospitals, a mental hospital and a police hospital under the strain and danger of last year's hostilities. Dr. Jordan also notes how admirably and loyally the "lower-paid Chinese staff" behaved during that episode. Generally Shanghai has reason to be satisfied that the authorities take up-to-date precautions for the protection of its health. They may not be able yet to indulge in what might be called the luxuries of modern public health administration partly for financial reasons and partly owing to the special difficulties inherent in an international area where standards, customs and outlooks so markedly vary. The entry of 9,993 "exposed corpses" comprising the unwanted bodies of "beggars, indigents, still-born children and female infants" supplies a grim commentary on that point. It accounts for 55 per cent. of the deaths recorded.

The Arrests in Russia

A characteristic sign of the incompetence of the Soviet administration is afforded by the arrests of the engineers of the Metropolitan Vickers Company. No-one in his senses can imagine that these British subjects have in any way been concerned with the political affairs of Russia. The Ogpu, however, in its wisdom believes otherwise or it has committed itself to action which forces it to profess that belief. No doubt the British Ambassador will be able to press the views of his Government strongly on the Soviet authorities. Whether he will be able speedily to effect the release of his compatriots from this ridiculous detention remains to be seen. Not the smallest of the difficulties confronting M. Stalin is that of securing teamwork from the various departments at Moscow. The Ogpu can be relied upon to put a monkey wrench into the machine at any moment, opportune or inopportune. Anxious to establish trade relations with other countries, the Soviet Government cannot apparently shut down on its propaganda and secret service departments' ecstatic devotion to communist aggressiveness. This does not make for smoothness of working in the departments which are trying to extricate the country from a really desperate plight of disorganised industries, abortive plans for mass-production, broken-down communications and absolute starvation even in Moscow itself. On one thing the Ogpu can pride itself; it can feed its detenus on caviare even if the bread queues have sometimes to be sent empty away.

Judicial Humour's Risks

Judge P. Grant Jones has brought to the bench of the British Court much forcefulness and a caustic vein of humour. In reinforcement of his expert knowledge of the law these qualities have their value. They also have their dangers. Once or twice lately judicial asides from the bench which Mr. Grant Jones adorns have raised apprehensions lest he should be unaware of the risks of indulging too freely in judicial humour. A casual comment on the habits of a class or a community may be illuminating and passably apposite in the semi-privacy of the smoking-room; it is apt to invite retort when given the apparent importance of a dictum in open court. On Tuesday, during the hearing of a case, Judge Grant Jones appears to have broken fresh ground. In response to information from counsel he observed that the "China Hong List" was full of inaccuracies. This remark had not the merit of the accuracy of which its sponsor professed to be a champion. It certainly was in the worst possible taste for the publication so assailed had no opportunity to reply. If it had it might have reminded Mr. Grant Jones of Lord Curzon's drastic handling of a work of reference for which the Government, so amiably and worthily served by Mr. Jones, was officially responsible. Journalists do not pretend to be authorities on the law; they are, by reason of their horrid occupation, authorities on books of reference. As a book of reference the Hong List compares favourably in the matter of accuracy with any produced elsewhere. Mr. Grant Jones should really be careful; otherwise he will become that unhappy creature the misunderstood humorist.

Travelling British

To the pleas of various British shipping magnates, Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill in his speech to the Committee of the St. George's Society on March 16 gave weighty endorsement. The Admiral recognised that avoidance by British passengers of other than British shipping lines was not always possible. That is particularly true in Shanghai. Nor would it, indeed, be desirable for, generally, the greater contact made by British travellers with other nationalities the better for international understanding. British residents of Shanghai will, however, appreciate the grave difficulty now confronting even the most famous lines in the British Mercantile Marine. As Admiral Hill pointed out, it is not only the force of the general economic depression which has to be met but the definite challenge of foreign steamship companies directly subsidised by their respective governments. Differences of opinion may exist regarding the manner of coping with this problem. There is very sound ground for rejecting the idea of a retaliatory subsidy until every other device has been tried. Certainly, when every form of public opinion in England is pressing on the Government the need for relief of the long-suffering taxpayer, it is exceedingly difficult to imagine that Mr. Neville Chamberlain would relax the Treasury's tight-fistedness in favour of shipping lines. Those British subjects who have to cross the sea and therefore live in greater or less degree by the sea, will surely take to heart Admiral Hill's remarks. In choosing the manner of their return to or departure from their native land they will try to make it convenient for their programme and their purses, to select a British ship. That this cannot always be done will be admitted. That it can be done more frequently than at present can hardly be denied.

An Old Friend Leaves

After seven years on the China station the Royal Italian Navy's veteran cruiser Libia returns to Italy, handing over her charge to the younger Quarto at Singapore, for the inevitable fate of all trusty but time-expired ships. But when she enters the limbo of forgotten things her memory will be kept green here. The officers and crew of the Libia have deservedly won the esteem of Shanghai. The British community in particular remembers with gratitude and no little pride that splendid gesture of last year when, in the time of crisis, the Commander of the Libia placed his officers and men at the disposal and under the direct orders of the Commander of the British troops. This prompt act was a notable factor in mitigating Brigadier George Fleming's anxiety at that time, especially as it enabled him to use the fine Italian contingent in defence of the perimeter until reinforcements came from Hongkong. Those Italian sailors from the Libia made friends by their smartness and their cheery good-nature and they proved that they, like their British comrades in arms, were no mean ambassadors of their country. It is with the greatest regret that Shanghai parts from the Libia and all aboard her and also with the warmest wishes for their good fortune on arrival back in their beloved Italy.

Brevity and Sense

Business-like brevity characterised the speech of Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, to the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce on March 14. Yet he managed to make brevity a medium for conveying a valuable appreciation of the current situation in China. Internal difficulties, including the persistance of inter-provincial dissension and external trade depression may be described as the main features of a black year, to use Mr. McMeekin's label. The serious decrease in Customs revenues of Hk. Taels 47 million speaks for itself. Although of course it reflects the general world situation, the reality of it should discourage the view that any solution of political difficulties can be permanently and successfully found by means of the discredited boycott weapon. The brandishment of that weapon is not the dignified retort of a despairing victim of brute force but the irresponsible action of a man who, already heavily handicapped, deprives himself of the source of his own vitality.

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CHINESE POLITICS

EXECUTIVE YUAN HEAD RETURNS

Mr. Wang Announces Not to Resume Duties: Mr. Hu Han-ming and Nanking

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

Though his hurried return to China was specifically to participate in the task of national salvation, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, upon his arrival from Germany yesterday afternoon on the M. M. m.v. Aramis, declared to the newspapers in a written statement that he is not going to resume the post of President of the Executive Yuan.

Mr. Wang explained that his departure for Europe last October was to undergo a cure for diabetes. As he has not sufficiently recovered from his illness he is, therefore, incapable of taking up the heavy responsibilities of the post. He considers that the work is now in able hands, and he will request the Government to substantiate Mr. T. V. Soong's appointment. He will, however, assist the Central Kuomintang from time to time.

The Aramis was moored alongside the China Merchants Central Wharf on Broadway shortly after 3 p.m. A large number of Government leaders and representatives of various public bodies gathered at the wharf long before the arrival of the steamer.

Mr. T. V. Soong, acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, together with Mr. H. O. Tong, Superintendent of Customs, and Dr. Tsu Ming-yi, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, took a special launch down the river to board the steamer, and were seen with Mr. Wang on the deck, when the latter smiled and waved his hat, exchanging greetings with those on the wharf.

Mr. Wang was accompanied by his wife, their daughter, Dr. Kurt Noll, Dr. Lo Kuang-ling, and Mr. Li Hou-chu, personal secretary. Among those who were seen on the wharf to meet Mr. Wang were Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary of the Central Political Council, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, General Chu Pei-teh, Chief of Staff of the Military Council, General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Shih Ying, Mayor of Nanking, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, Mr. Koo Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, Mr. Tuan Shih-pang, Vice-Minister of Education, and many others.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in a circular issued last night, declares that his duty as acting President of the Executive Yuan ceased after the return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei yesterday.

Mar. 19.

That Mr. Hu Han-ming, former President of the Legislative Yuan now residing in Hongkong, is firm in his attitude and unyielding was revealed to press representatives yesterday morning by Mr. Sun Fo, the present Legislative Yuan President after he had had an interview with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang leader, at his residence, 22 Columbia Road.

While passing Hongkong on his return trip to China, Mr. Wang called on Mr. Hu, who has been known to be opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek, to exchange views on the situation. Mr. Hu definitely turned down Gen. Chiang's invitation to go to Nanking.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, called on Mr. Wang, who is staying at Dr. Tsu Ming-yi's residence in Avenue du Roi Albert, early yesterday morning. Mr. Wang shortly afterwards proceeded to Mr. Soong's residence in Route Ghisi, where he gave a speech for the Star Motion Picture Company. Mr. Wang spoke of the national crisis and urged all soldiers and people if the country to resist Japanese aggression as one man.

Mar. 20.

In an interview with local newspapermen, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, stated his intention of proceeding to Nanking. With a number of other officials, he left last night.

As it was reported, he said, that General Chiang Kai-shek would return to the capital in a day or two, he had not decided whether to go to the north to meet General Chiang. Since he had not yet fully recovered his health, he was not in a position to resume the position of President of the Executive Yuan. He stated that he would request the Government to permit him to resign.

Mr. Sun Fo, who visited Shanghai to welcome Mr. Wang, expressed the view that resumption of office by Mr. Wang was only a matter of time. He could not be permitted to resign in a time of national crisis.

Mr. T. V. Soong left by the same train.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE AFTER WITHDRAWAL

Six Points of Document Outlined for League

Tokyo, Mar. 15.

Apart from the draft note, an accompanying document was referred to the Privy Council committee by the government, explaining Japan's attitude toward the League of Nations after her withdrawal. The outline of this document is as follows:—

(1) Japan, although having the rights and duties as a member of the League for two years after her official notification of withdrawal, will not send her delegates to the General Assembly or Council meetings;

(2) Japan will pay her part of the expense of the League for two years after the official notification;

(3) The Japanese government will not dictate the attitude of Japanese office holders in the League of Nations as they were appointed by the Secretary-General and have no relation with the government;

(4) After withdrawal from the League, the Japanese Government will adhere to the fixed policy regarding Manchuria and Mongolia and will try to avoid the occurrence of any incident with China, Russia and other Powers;

(5) Japan will send her delegates to various conferences under the auspices of the League, which are working for world peace; and

(6) Japan will take part in the International Economic Conference, the International Labour Conference, and meetings of the committee for mandatory rule, public hygiene, international aviation regulation, and opium control.—United Press.

Marshal Chang's Retirement

Tokyo, Mar. 18.

The Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, speaking in the Diet to-day, said that the departure of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from Peking would prove "favourable for a solution of outstanding Sino-Japanese problems." The Foreign Minister emphasised that the Government's policy was to "avoid any advance of the combined Japanese-Manchukuo troops into north China unless the Chinese resort to unwarranted provocations."—Reuter.

GEN. HAN FU-CHU GOING TO PAOTINGFU

Shantung Governor Arrives In Peking On His Way

Peking, Mar. 19.

General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, arrived here at 4.30 this morning on his way to Paotingfu and was met at the station by local military leaders. He called on General Ho Ying-ching, with whom he had a long conference. He expects to leave for Paotingfu to-night.

Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industry, who has just returned from a trip abroad as industrial envoy of the National Government, returned here from Paotingfu this afternoon. It is understood that he is staying here for a short while.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Chinese troops at Hsifengkow, to-day paid a flying visit to Paotingfu on instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek. Going there from Peking this morning, he returned here this afternoon and will go back to Hsifengkow to-night.

It is understood that General Sung asked for reinforcements from General Chiang Kai-shek to carry on the fight at Hsifengkow against the Japanese.—Reuter.

U.S.A. ACCEPTS INVITATION

Washington, Mar. 13.

The United States Government has accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to co-operate upon the League Advisory Committee of Twenty-one, which is being set up to deal with the Sino-Japanese controversy.—Reuter.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF 21 MEETS

M. Lange of Norway Elected Chairman

Geneva, Mar. 15.

The Advisory Committee of Twenty-one, appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations to deal with the Sino-Japanese dispute, met this afternoon at 3.30. The meeting lasted for two hours and a quarter.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, the American delegate, was heartily welcomed by the other members of the Committee.

The question of the chairmanship of the Committee was then discussed at length, after which M. Lange (Norway) was elected.

The meeting then discussed the course which might be adopted regarding the association of the American delegate, who will not participate in any voting, in accordance with the decision to that effect reached by his government.

On the suggestion of Captain Anthony Eden (Britain), an important sub-committee was appointed to explore this matter of the export of arms to the Far East. The mandate of this sub-committee was left very wide and indefinite, and, although the question of an arms embargo was touched upon, it was not pursued.

Manchukuo's Status

Then Mr. Lester (Ireland) suggested the desirability of examining under the third paragraph of the recommendations drawn up by the Committee of Nineteen what action was desirable regarding questions arising in connection with the non-recognition of Manchukuo by the powers.

Apparently applications have already been received from the Manchukuo Government for membership of the postal, telegraphic and international radio-diffusion unions, and the question of passports and stamps is also likely to arise, as well as the status of consuls in Manchuria.

In order to watch over these and cognate questions, the Committee of Twenty-one decided to appoint a second sub-committee, which will inform itself regarding all these matters and lay proposals before the main committee.

The first sub-committee is composed of the five big Powers (Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States) and Spain, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Holland, while the second sub-committee is composed of the five great Powers and Ireland, Turkey, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Mexico and Norway.—Reuter.

Soviet Refusal to Co-operate

Geneva, Mar. 18.

The secretariat of the League of Nations to-day issued the text of the replies sent to the United States and Soviet Russia by the Advisory Committee appointed to assist the League in the performance of its duties in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute.

In acknowledging the communication in which the Soviet declined to participate in the work of the Committee, that body says:—"The Advisory Committee and the Assembly are convinced that it would be in the general interest if the Soviet Government would confer with members of the Committee and can therefore only regret that your Government does not feel it possible to take part at the present moment."—Reuter.

DIRECT PARLEYS DENIED IN NANKING

Foreign Minister's Visit to Peking Explained

Nanking, Mar. 14.

It is authoritatively learned that during the conversation held last night in Peking with the British, American, and French Ministers, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said that since China had accepted the League Assembly's Report, which was endorsed by the world, the natural thing to do regarding the North-eastern Provinces was to follow the recommendations of the League's Report, such being the moral as well as the legal obligation.

Dr. Lo stated that all the rumours indicating the possibility of direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese were without foundation, and requested the Ministers to inform their respective Governments to that effect. He also drew attention to China's determination to resist, and the necessity of taking precautionary measures in order to safeguard peace and safety in the Peking and Tientsin area.

Dr. Lo went on to point out the possibility of a Japanese invasion of this area, and emphasised that if a third party's interests should be affected in such an eventuality, China would bear no responsibility whatever.—Reuter.

BRITAIN RAISES ARMS EMBARGO

International Agreement Essential

London, Mar. 13.

In connection with the raising of the arms embargo by Great Britain, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, said to-day in the House of Commons, that the British Government was convinced that the only satisfactory solution was an international agreement between governments.

Accordingly, he continued, it was Britain's intention vigorously to pursue the conversations already begun as and when opportunity offered, with the earnest desire to arrive at some form of agreement which would, in future, secure uniformity of action on this important subject.

Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Opposition, then asked whether steps could not be taken to terminate aggressive war. In reply, Mr. Baldwin said that Great Britain had set a great example and hitherto "we have been unable to persuade anyone to follow."

The raising of the arms embargo on munitions destined for China and Japan by Great Britain was welcomed by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, China Minister to Great Britain, to-day. He said that the British Government was heeding not only the general sentiment in China but also a body of influential opinion in Britain itself.

It had been felt from the beginning, continued Mr. Quo, in Chinese and in League circles, that the embargo indiscriminately applied to both China and Japan was incompatible with the undertaking contained in the report of the Assembly of the League, but the situation was now clarified.

China was pleased that Great Britain did not intend to do anything unfair to a victim of aggression. He hoped that Britain would take the lead now in seeking concerted action among members of the League and interested non-members with a view to eventually vindicating the authority of the Covenant of the League, the peace treaties and the establishment of a just peace in the Far East.—Reuter.

Japan Informed

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Lindley, visited the Foreign Office this afternoon and communicated the British Government's decision to raise the arm embargo against Japan and China.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

Political Reform to Put Up United Front

Peking, Mar. 18.

China's only road to national salvation during the present crisis lies in political reform, declared General Li Lieh-chun, former military governor of Kiangsi and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in an interview with Chinese newspapermen at Paofingfu yesterday.

General Li said the situation in China to-day was such that it could be retrieved only by a united front on the part of the government and the people. He was in favour of admitting the leaders of other political parties to participation in the government. This did not mean the surrender of political power on the part of the Kuomintang. What he urges was that the government should not restrict the exercise of political rights by non-Kuomintang members but should let them have a voice in the government of the country. He believed that this was the only way to national salvation. He said he had had several conferences with General Chiang Kai-shek in this connection and that the Generalissimo was in full agreement with him.

Gen. Oong Chao-yuan, defender of Woosung during the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai last year and the new commander of the 117th Division, will be stationed in Peking to take charge of the defence of the suburbs of the ancient capital, according to information from local military circles.

General Oong has already established his headquarters at Nanyuan, where two regiments of the 117th Division recently arrived from Paotingfu and are quartered. More troops of this division are expected to arrive here during the next few days.—Reuter.

SECRET TREATY REPORT CLAIMED TO BE TRUE

Dr. C. C. Wu's View on Situation in the North

Shanghai, Mar. 15.

History of the fourth century B.C., when the tricks of politicians played prominent roles in the war of feudal states, was quoted by Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister to the United States, in comparison with the Japanese reports of the establishment of a neutral zone and halting of operations along the Great Wall.

"When we read the story of how feudal barons in the Chow dynasty were fooled by the eloquence of the politicians, we cannot help laughing," he told press representatives upon his arrival from Nanking yesterday morning. "Five hundred years or 1,000 years hence, our descendants will be greatly amused should we believe once and again the Japanese propaganda that they would stop operations at the point which they just had occupied."

The declarations of the Japanese both after the occupation of Chinchow and Shanhaikuan were to the effect that they would not extend their operations further, he said. With the occupation of Jehol, another declaration was issued that they would halt along the Great Wall.

The recent report published in the "North-China Herald," in connection with the secret Manchukuo-Japanese treaty for the occupation of China was true, he said. A budget of military expenses had been made. The amount to be spent for operations in Chihli was $5,000,000, while that for Shantung was $10,000,000, he said.

In conclusion, he said, the Japanese propaganda that they would not extend their influence inside the wall and that a neutral zone should be established along the wall should not be given any attention as this was only intended to modify Chinese sentiment, and China, therefore, should continue resistance.

Dr. Wu's statement was given much prominence here as apprehension exists of the possibility of direct negotiations to reach an understanding between China and Japan.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST

Washington, Mar. 18.

Official attention for some weeks will be concentrated on the Far East in connection with the fixation of the foreign policy of the new administration.

Definite pointers of Congressional feelings in regard to the Far East are expected to be forthcoming on Tuesday, when the question of empowering the President to declare an arms embargo anywhere in the world will come before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

CHINESE LEADERS UNITED

Peking, Mar. 15.

In an interview to-day Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that all Chinese leaders were united on the policy which should be adopted towards Japan.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan returned here last night from Paotingfu and he is expected to leave Peking for Nanking this afternoon. Before leaving he is having interviews with a number of foreign diplomats and with local leaders, including General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, and General Wang-Shu-chang, Garrison Commander of Peking.—Reuter.

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FLUIDITY UNCHECKED

Mar. 15.

Prescriptions can be more readily dispensed for the situation in the Far East than actually applied. Japan can be told that her proper part is to be satisfed with Manchukuo's absorption of Jehol. No doubt she would like to be, for there is that ten-year plan on which to get busy. Moreover, even if the tale of the bullets of different ranges be suitably discounted, she is not having a smooth time in co-ordinating Manchukuo's indigenous military forces with her own heavily-burdened troops. China is told that it is useless to look to the immediate recovery of Manchuria; direct contact should be diplomatically arranged with Japan in order to bring about a state of peace that is actual as well as nominal. For China the difficulty of the internal political situation is dominant; it affects her ability to grasp the military issue with the firmness required. General Chiang Kai-shek has his opportunity. He carries Nanking's authority in the North. He has assimilated the troops of the former Manchurian warlord. Will his own inclinations and the inveterate habits of the numerous militarist leaders permit him to resist the temptation to turn what should be the chance of consolidating national strength out of desperate weakness to the sordid purposes of political triumph on his own account? The suggestion that his new rapprochement with General Yen Hsi-shan is chiefly dictated by a desire to impose a check on Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who, otherwise, might make a bid for the reversion of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's control of the North, is sinister. It is not surprising that, however resentful Chinese public opinion, so far as that entity exists, may be toward Japan's aggression, it is even more incensed with the cynical parochialism of its military leaders. Everything depends on whether General Chiang Kai-shek has realised the significance of this feeling. If he is still unable to look upon the crisis except merely in terms of his own personal ascendancy in the limited arena of politics, he will not answer the call for national leadership.

Using the instrument of the Central Political Council, perhaps, General Chiang Kai-shek can shake off the trammels of the pernicious militarist tradition by making it clear that the armies at his command are the national armies of China, under the direction of the Government of China, whereof he is the chief servant. Such a gesture from him, in the light of current events, ought to evoke a suitable response from the other leaders. Their alliance with him would then be based not on the precarious foundation of an internal armed neutrality but on the common loyalty to a central, national purpose. It has often been noted that the revolution has suffered because, in destroying the symbol of national loyalty, it has provided no substitute. Each successive controller of the largest number of soldiers, has perforce adopted the policy of making the best personal use of the opportunity thus within grasp, always with an eye to the future when yet another collector of bayonets and dollars may arise to drive him into retirement. Strenuously the Government at Nanking, enjoying a longer period of office, if not of complete power, than any of its predecessors, has endeavoured to break the spell of this vicious circle. If ever the chance offered to clinch that effort, it were now. If ever man was clearly charged with the solemn duty of accepting the offer, General Chiang Kai-shek, to-day, were he. The most patriotic Chinese might well be forgiven if he held that, in preference to perpetuation of the disgraceful intrigues by which the welfare of China is but a pawn in the game of militarist politics, Japanese domination of his country would be welcomed. Justly it may be argued that the present leaders of China have been the inheritors rather than the creators of a direful system. If, however, the spectacle of Japanese troops in possession of Manchuria and on the edge of China proper does not brace them to the proper action to get rid of that system for China's good, they will go down to history as the men who failed in the great emergency—the blackest crime in leadership.

General Chiang Kai-shek has no light task in calling for what amounts to a vote of confidence. Outside his own entourage he may detect but faint signs of trust in him. He cannot be blamed for that. Trust begets trust. There has been little of that commodity anywhere in the world of late. It is all too exotic in China. Charged with the dual need for vindicating China's territorial integrity and, yet, for recognising the present futility of attempts to reverse the débâcle in Manchuria, General Chiang Kai-shek has a stiff problem before him. Its solution single-handed can be essayed only at the risk of subsequent political stigma. In association with his quondam opponents the risk can be run and the solidarity achieved would strengthen the diplomatic arguments to be used in negotiation with Japan. Otherwise the fluidity of the situation will continue to China's detriment. Fluidity, has its dangers for Japan and others. Already messages from Tokyo are whittling down the conviction that the possession of Jehol ends Japanese adventures in China. Apart from covert allusions to the menace of Chinese concentrations in the North—on Chinese soil be it noted—there is the sudden intrusion of an intention to force the Government of China to enter into agreements "regarding the border between China and Manchukuo." That can bear whatever interpretation the Japanese General Staff may like to put upon it: innocuous or otherwise. Exceedingly mindful of her own national pride, Japan might be expected to allow for that quality in China. There is little sign that she does. This has definite anxiety for all interested in the Far Eastern crisis. Primarily it renders General Chiang Kai-shek's task all the more intricate. Tokyo would do well to observe that the device of settling the Manchurian problem by taking diplomatic-cum-military advantage of the disunion of China is double-edged. Sino-Japanese relationships in the not so very distant past produced evidence of the truth of this contention. The good of the peoples of China and Japan urgently demands peace here. Unless there is some real attempt made to check the present dangerous fluidity, the drift toward even graver disaster will proceed with what result it is painful to apprehend.

THE NOMINATIONS

Mar. 20.

Again the electors of the International Settlement are presented with a specially difficult problem by the nomination of thirteen candidates for the nine non-Chinese seats on the Council. Last year 86 per cent. of the Japanese electorate and 29.4 per cent. of the other nationalities concerned recorded votes. That is, with an electoral roll of about 3,000, 1,472 voters exercised their privileges. Of them 682 were Japanese. An eleventh-hour effort has been made by the British Residents' Association to secure a stronger British roll. The Association will, no doubt, urge on its members the need for improving the percentage of the British vote. Its influence is limited not merely because of the experience of its own elections and the fact that its membership is not comprehensive, but because of apathy induced in some measure by the knowledge that the Japanese vote plays such an important part in the polling. Plainly, when the communal system is partially applied by means of an unwritten but well-recognised convention, this practical difficulty cannot be ignored. There seems to be no reason why it should be permitted to sterilise those vigorous principles of representative government on which British institutions pre-eminently rest. This is an international community. A Municipal Councillor has to discharge his duties with an alert appreciation of that fact. A strong qualification lies in his being nationally acceptable. If those who ought to know him best are unable to support him, his influence in international discussions is obviously on that account weakened, however admirable it may be in other respects. It is the duty of every voter to put aside personal inconvenience, diffidence and cynicism and go to the poll next week. Only in that way can justice be done to a delicate problem of adjudicating faithfully on the claims of the thirteen men who are willing to give of their private time to public service on behalf of the community.

The inability of Mr. N. Leslie, Mr. B. D. F. Beith and Captain J. J. Bahnson to stand again will be much regretted. Their work during the past year has been greatly appreciated; their influence on the Council's discussions has been uniformly sound and stimulating. Men of their calibre are not easy to replace. The Nestor of the Council—and a most able chairman—Mr. A. D. Bell will assuredly secure re-election. His breadth of vision and his assiduity in the discharge of most onerous duties have won the confidence of the community. It is hoped, too, that General E. B. Macnaghten will be returned. His forceful speech of criticism of the District Courts last year was regarded by Shanghai as timely. It was courageously indifferent to other possible susceptibilities. It has been valuable in the light of subsequent events. Of all the other candidates it is not necessary to write in detail, but three names seem to deserve special consideration: those of Mr. W. P. Lambe, Mr. R. G. MacDonald and Mr. F. N. Matthews. Mr. Lambe is a former Vice-Chairman. He has qualities which are exceptionally suited to representation on a public body. Shanghai has not always been fortunate in assessing his value. Mr. R. G. Macdonald is the type of business man who commands respect. He has the authority of a calm sense of proportion and personal influence which has that best of credentials—general esteem. Mr. F. N. Matthews possesses professional knowledge and a grasp of local affairs calculated to supply the Council with the sort of independent criticism which it has sometimes lacked, especially since the disappearance of Mr. J. W. Carney whose name in the list of candidates would have been welcome. It may be impossible for Mr. Lambe, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Matthews all to be among the first nine names of successful candidates. If they were, anxiety for the strength of the new Council would be largely removed.

This is written in no disparagement of other candidates. Sanity of outlook and corporate wisdom are essential to the Council in the current year. Finance will be a serious problem. It will involve courageous handling of the question of taxation. Although the Budget may be balanced, that process is not likely to be sufficient in provision for the future without enhancement of an unduly low rate of taxation. No doubt the various candidates will make their usual public statements. The circumstances prevent anything like a system of campaigning by public oratory. Unfortunately they do not prevent a certain amount of behind-the-scenes negotiation for sectional support. It is recognised that some candidates refuse to attempt that method of bidding for votes, legitimate though it admittedly be. The elector would therefore do better to pay reasonable attention to the personal equation and sum up the position on the broad line of judgment as to the requirements of the Council and the manner in which those requirements can be met by the individual names on the lists. It is obvious that there may be some upsets when, in addition to what approximates to the primary system of election, there is the ordinary submission of unlimited names for the bewildered elector to consider. The difficulty arises from the fact that, to adjust the working of a defective constitution, unwritten conventions have been introduced. They have not been sufficiently equipped with safeguards against their having an undue influence over the general course of the election as distinct from the special results which they are designed to effect. Shanghai, in the past, has successfully relied on the rough and ready good sense of its electorate. That quality is not likely to fail, but it is earnestly urged that, in order to give it the amplest scope, every elector should treat it as a solemn duty to the community to record a vote next week. That absurd percentage of 29.4 must be raised to something within decent reach of the Japanese 86 per cent.

CIVIC AMENITIES

Mar. 16.

The process of releasing the departmental annual reports from Kiangse Road is continued to-day with an interesting batch covering the Parks and Open Spaces, Public Library, the newly-created Press Information Office, the Directorate of Chinese Studies and Sewage Treatment. It may seem curious to class this last fearsome subject in the category of amenities; yet a moment's thought will convince anyone that the action is justified. The fragrance of the Park, the intellectual stimulus of the Council's literary taste, the ability of the Press Information Officers to purge the atmosphere of the unhealthy germ of suspicion, the assiduity of the experts in reducing the Chinese language to manageable proportions would all be wasted if the Chief Sanitation Officer was not able, out of his vast scientific knowledge and his amazing tact, to convert sewage, sludge effluents and other quaint commodities into harmlessness which, if not exactly comparable in odour to sweet violets or one of Coty's choicest perfumes, permits Shanghai noses to take a moderately cheerful view of Shanghai life. Those who know what the Soochow Creek can do, if given its head, will dimly realise the enormous importance of the activities epitomised in a brief report which discusses the prowess of the Rifle Range plant handling an average daily dry weather flow of 77,000 gallons of sewage, then turns without a tremor to the 1,810,000 gallons of the same article coming from the Western District, and finally is content with discussion of the less formidable 1,530,000 gallons in the Eastern District. Nitrogen, dissolved oxygen, and other mystic items come within the filtering philosophy of Mr. P. Gaunt. He expresses no views, optimistic or otherwise. Sewage is there; it has to be treated and its disposal arranged. Shanghai must be content.

No less reticence is shown by the office which disposes of the sewage of inaccuracies and rumours. Looking round at the public press Mr. G. Burton Sayer and his eager Chinese and Japanese assistants, probably say "there is our monument." The public Press cannot possibly be modest so it is bound to retort that they make a very good job of it. Journalists are grateful to them for their unfailing courtesy, their readiness to assist in the task of making bricks without straw and their tactful avoidance of overdone discretion at the right moment. Service well-performed is recorded by Mr. Charles Kliene who, with his competent staff, wrestles with the task of interpretation and translation of the Chinese language. The Directorate did its "bit" nobly in last year's "war." Under Major Zee, Mr. Westnidge and his teachers were important factors in keeping the international machine of defence free from the difficulties of babeldom. The completion of the Chinese translation of the Feetham Report was another feat accomplished in the year. A sound cultural institution, the Public Library, is represented by an unsigned report. It records progress. A steady increase in subscribers and in the number of volumes loaned is always a sign of virility. Shanghai in 1932 read 11,215 more of the Public Library's books than in the previous year. Each subscriber read roughly 100 books each—not bad going for so busy a place with all its distractions and newspapers. It is interesting to note that studious habits were enforced by a gentle discipline. The retention of books beyond the date fixed for return was subjected to a fine of 10 cents "big money" a volume *per diem*. Casualties have amounted to 400—all novels. Injured returned to the firing line after surgical attention reached the satisfactory total of 1,200 but there are still "thousands of volumes that need rebinding." Proof that the Municipal Council has a proper belief in fairies is given by the Library's new departure during the year. Every Saturday in "The Children's Corner" there is a story hour. The report does not say what the attendance has been. No doubt it is right to refuse to reveal how many patrons are delighted by this Municipal romancing. Those disreputable children, journalists, who make the search for stories their life's work will no doubt be sternly barred from so select a coterie. They must be content with the Grim Fairy Tales of the Gold and other Bars and serve them right.

The real fairyland under the Council's jurisdiction is comprised in the Parks and Open Spaces. Mr. W. J. Kerr is allowed space to tell of the transformations effected and the delights dispensed by his magic wand. Shanghai knows only too well that it can do with more of these pleasaunces but the Settlement has its financial restrictions like other less favoured places. Over two million Shanghailanders breathed in the grateful air, sauntered through the gaily beflowered walks or disported themselves on the spacious arenas under Mr. Kerr's fatherly care. However grateful the public must be to a man who is Providence to 5,590 bowls players and numerous other sports devotees and can issue golfing or fishing permits with noble impartiality, it declines to stress the gratitude for he is really to be envied. Can he not divert himself with the creamy white *salvia coccinea alba*—Jessfield Park's very own child? Does he not act as host to a large assortment of animal guests to whose company 1932 saw added a Victoria crown pigeon, a pair of peafowl and two occipital blue magpies by the grace of Mrs. John Liddell and a positive medley of zoological personalities from that famous explorer Dr. Tangier Smith? Then he can remodel a rockery, play at making sandpits, help model yachtsmen, listen to the genius of Maestro Paci's artists mingling their harmonies and symphonies with

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the hot weather fragrance. It is true that he experienced some disappointment early in the year when Hongkew Park was temporarily under the cloud of a form of contest for which the Council's regulations do not provide. When that spasm was passed Mr. Kerr soon got down to the job of removing its traces in Hongkew Park. Like all good magicians he turned adversity to account and daringly extended the Park by 25 mow. Frost, that bitter enemy of gardeners, was defeated in one Park during the year. Although it slew dahlias in their thousands in the neighbourhood, the dahlias in the Public Garden were kept in flower until the end of November. Finally Mr. Kerr received the proud honour of favourable comment from that austere body, the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, on the condition of the green in Wayside Park. This must have filled the cup of joy already rising to the brim with the glamour of the conduct of tulips, hyacinths and sweet peas. It is not quite clear what the hedge of *pyracantha augustifolia* thought about it all. It would obviously be something in the most dignified vein but, before the persuasive witchcraft of Mr. Kerr, even dignity has to give way to the duty of being decoratively useful. So haughty *gloxinias* and *poinsettias* were forced to give displays at the bidding of the master. Mr. Kerr is a lucky man and, as Shanghai is generously allowed by the Council to benefit by his good fortune, the hope is that he will be lucky for many years to come—happy ever after, indeed, as befits the ruler of fairyland.

By SAPAJOU

THE QUESTION OF FAILURE

AN IRISH NIGHT

Mar. 17.

Whether in the warlike diversions of the British or in the just as farflung kingdom of their sport, the suggestion that "the Irish are there" immediately conjures up definite emotions. The thrilling certainty that sparks are going to fly, that there will be no letting "I would" wait on "I dare not," that an impish, unaccountable twist may be given to a moment of crisis becomes dominant. In these latter days when, presented with what she has always believed she wanted, Ireland is still in the difficult process of finding herself, it is not easy to invoke past memories with the unerring sense of appropriateness demanded of a tribute to Ireland on Ireland's day. St. Patrick gives special help here. Whether the Irish are of this or that political school of thought and take this or that view of the blundering English, they rally round St. Patrick. As he was born in Wales—if the clearest accounts are correct—belonged to a Romanised British family and was kidnapped by raiders in the service of the Irish King Niall Noigiallach (who himself came to die in battle against the British), no better selection of a national Saint could be made. It possibly has strengthened the position of Mr. Eamon de Valera, who, to-day, holds the destinies of Ireland in his hands and has to rely on his mother's birth in Cork and his education at the Royal University of Dublin to counterbalance his father's Spanish nationality and his own original appearance in the City of New York.

On this day of union in celebration of St. Patrick's fame, it were unnecessary to probe political differences too deeply. Some Irishmen dislike Mr. de Valera consumedly. Equally true is it that criticism of him from the English side, bitter and obstinate as it may be at times, does not include blindness to his possession of integrity and sincerity. Personal intercourse with him produces—according to that able observer Mr. Stephen Gwynn—a pleasant impression of candour and unaffected modesty. In his political controversy he has avoided personalities—an unusual trait in electioneering on whatever side of the St. George's Channel. His incurable fanaticism and his estrangement from modern realities are the chief defects of this curious, yet picturesque, leader of Ireland. Perhaps on St. Patrick's day it were permissible even for the staunchest Ulsterman to think of Ireland and, in terms of unity, of the President of the Irish Free State. Irishmen in Shanghai have a right to be confident of their place in the sun. Two of the most prominent members of the British community here, Sir Frederick Maze and Sir John Brenan, the one in Chinese, the other in British service, are members of St. Patrick's Society. They typify the Irish faculty for efficiently and loyally serving Governments the world over. Irish sailors (as for example yesterday's guest of the St. George's Society) Irish soldiers, Irish administrators and Irish doctors have an impressive record on the roll of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Thus, paradoxically, the Irish instinct for being "agin the Government" is permitted to disport itself. On the Continent of Europe and, later, in the Continent of America, Irishmen have risen to high office in public service. All that is remembered by Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen with a proud sense of admiration for their volatile yoke-fellow. It tempers the acerbities of controversy. The Scots and Welsh naturally refuse to take full responsibility for the difficulties which have arisen in reconciling Celtic fire with Anglo-Saxon stolidity. Englishmen have regretfully to admit that, if generosity, from their point of view, has been markedly displayed in their Irish policy, they have had to stand the racket of many sad blunders. Not the least of the Irish quality is the gift of being supremely in the wrong but of making the wrong right by reliance on the course of events. Mr. J. H. Thomas, who has the English characteristics strongly imprinted on his personality, must be ruefully pondering on that mystery as he perceives to-day the amazing deterioration of his Government's once apparently crystal-clear case in the Land Annuities controversy.

So it is hardly possible to keep the politcal issue even out of St. Patrick's day. It helps, however, to focus the celebrations. Shanghai Irish have the great advantage over their countrymen in their own Island in that they can find union in a loyalty which has unfettered expression here. As a former President of St. Patrick's Society declared, Irishmen in Shanghai are cemented in the bond of the British Empire and allegiance—in the deep sense of the word—to the Head of that Empire. The point is topical for, theoretically, the President of the Irish Free State has taken the Oath of Allegiance in the Dail Eirann for the last time. To Englishmen this is no light matter. It raises difficulties of supreme intensity. Yet Englishmen have sufficiently long acquaintance with Ireland, and, in some degree, the contradictions of the Irish atmosphere, to cherish a tacit belief that, somehow or other, the two countries will extricate themselves from what, in normal circumstances, would be an inescapable toil. As Irishmen do not all look upon this issue in the same light, it is plainly a delicate subject for Englishmen on a day of national rejoicing to discuss without reserve. For the moment coy conundrums, elusive enigmas and perplexing paradoxes are laid to rest. To-night, the green of the Shamrock, the very symbol of unity and the emblem of Irish valour, throws its restful glamour over the scene of Irish hospitality. Of that hospitality no Englishman, in his glummest moods, has ever had a doubt. St. Patrick's Society in Shanghai has maintained the tradition with all the vigour of Irish courtesy and cheer. "For ourselves alone" Sinn Fein may bravely say but—here again intrudes the paradox on which that very Irishman, albeit anglicised in spite of himself, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, has so greatly flourished—the last accusation ever to be brought against the Irish is selfishness. They cannot resist the charm of giving a helping hand to the spirit of good fellowship, wherever it be found. With that sincere tribute may be associated congratulations to Captain J. E. Inch and his community on this their day of commemoration and good wishes for the future of Erin.

RED, BLACK, WHITE

Mar. 18.

Thursday's little ceremony outside the German Consulate-General gave Shanghai the feeling of being in close touch with the course of events in Europe. Wherever the depths at national feeling are aroused and find expression in so fervent a display of dignity, sympathy and respect of other nations fittingly respond. The German Government, as acclaimed by the majority of the German people, has decided to revert to the former flag of old Germany in association with the Nazi emblem of rejuvenation. Congratulations will be sincerely tendered to the representatives of Germany here. With the purely internal aspects of German political controversy the German people alone are concerned. The conditions, however, in which Europe and the World are endeavouring to find the road to recovery render it quite impossible to preserve an entirely academic aloofness in reviewing the affairs of any country. Mr. Winston Churchill, the other day, pleaded eloquently for Great Britain to keep herself clear of European entanglements. Much depends on the interpretation to be placed on that suggestion. If it implies a return to the policies of the 19th Century it is a counsel of despair, to say nothing of impracticability. To-day even the Atlantic is not wide enough to protect America from entanglement in the course of European events. Great Britain's splendid isolation has to-day been merged in responsibilities for a world-wide commonwealth on whose interests the doings of every nation have a greater or lesser degree of influence. Interdependence has destroyed the old theories of the balance of power. No statesman in Europe to-day would attempt to approach the problem of Germany's recovery on the basis of those theories. It is true that avoidance of a breakdown may seem at times perilously to involve assessment of interests in such terms but the present discussions at Geneva show the limits to which that device can go.

Germany's restoration to her proper place in the comity of nations is the aim of sane world policies to-day. In recognising the fact that, for the first time since 1918, Germany is speaking with the full force of the nation's will, it would be idle to ignore the price which may have to be paid for this achievement. When history comes to be written it is open to question whether more credit than the present enthusiasm of the German nation is ready to believe will not have to be accorded to the creators of the Weimar Constitution and the sagacity with which the veteran President himself, Stresemann, Luther and Bruning steered their country through the difficult course of rehabilitation. Herr Hitler is now in power as well as in office. He is acclaimed by a following which is well-endowed with patriotic zeal and the spirit of self-sacrifice. It has been compelled, partly by the unwise acts of its opponents and partly by the defects of its own inspiration, to acquire solidarity by methods which are highly inappropriate to a permanent system of government. Herr Hitler's administration is supported by the President and by Herr von Papen both of whom can guide him to a knowledge of his deficiencies if he be willing to learn. For the moment he is concerned with the outward consolidation of his political power by the forcible elimination of all discordant elements. The process may be necessary for the handling of a special emergency. Its indefinite retention can be regarded as highly improbable. The genius of Germany cannot find a suitable setting in a system which, however admirable in the eyes of its devotees, gives no satisfaction to the outside nations with whom Germany must keep contact. Grasp of this aspect of the situation is not wanting in Germany. Christa Winsloe, in "*Gestern und Heute*," makes her gallant Fräulein von Bernburg burst forth: "this is constraint not self-control" and "this galvanised suppression is spiritual death." Looking at certain manifestations, it is pertinent to cite also from the same source, again in its English version of "Children in Uniform,"

> "The children need someone to love them, someone whom they can trust, and look up to, someone to guide them; obedience and fear are not enough."

When the telegrams report that liberal organisations in Germany are now dissolved because all their leaders are under arrest or exiles, the dangers become all too apparent. The German Government has perforce to assume the responsibilities of its predecessors in its international relationships. Modification of policy can properly be attempted. Restrictions on the changes are not solely of German determination. The Hitler Government recognises this in its retention of Baron von Neurath as Foreign Minister. Herr Hitler himself also perceives the danger of allowing Nazi violence to dominate the situation: drastic action against excesses is threatened.

The question is whether the Chancellor is sufficiently well-equipped with political experience to eradicate the defects of Nazi technique. The manner in which officials alleged to be unsympathetic to Hitlerism have been swept out of office and subjected to mob-discipline is not reassuring. Serious too is the resignation of Dr. Luther whose ability in controlling the Reichsbank has been generally applauded in Europe. It has been worked for by the Nazis ever since their assumption of power became a possibility. It will not make a good impression on the world outside. Too much can be made of these preliminary manœuvres. Those who prophesy that by August Herr Hitler will be out of office and

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Herr von Papen again Chancellor are influenced by the belief that the Nazi leader is unable to learn. It must at least be said that he has come into power by means of shock tactics. It will be difficult for him at once to change his methods. Yet nothing is so effective a teacher as the full burden of responsibility. Shock tactics are unsuitable for the administrator. The glamour of Nazi uniforms, marching, saluting and flag-raising has been useful in developing the sense of leadership in Herr Hitler and the waywardly disposed discipline of his followers. He and they have now to realise that the Government is in a large measure themselves. They have to direct its activities for the benefit of the German nation and not merely of the Nazi Party alone. The qualities of tolerance, justice and assiduity have to be assumed. It will not be sufficient to dismiss events of the past with the airy protestation of indignant denial of their ever having occurred. To rouse enthusiasm Herr Hitler has painted a picture of a Germany to be saved. He has not troubled much about his perspective or light and shade. He has paid little attention to the efforts which Europe in conference has made to assist the salvation of Germany and to the lessons learnt by Europe (and America too) in the process. Above all he has perhaps taken but scant notice of the difficult problems with which other countries have been faced and of the critical eye they are likely to turn on pronouncements and tendencies wherein the signals of past dangers are to discerned. He will have cause to ponder deeply over many domestic issues; his success in tackling them will be measured largely by the aptitude shown in framing the relationships of Germany with her neighbours. Welcome can unaffectedly be given to the revival of the flag of the Old Germany. May the young men who are giving it rightly the fervour of the new inspiration, recall the glories of the Germany who by the teaching and spiritual dominance of Goethe was one of the finest forces in development of European civilisation. In that sense the ceremony in Shanghai on Thursday will be accorded tribute as a hopeful contribution to the world's recovery.

MODERN CONFERENCE

Mar. 21.

Every movement in this world has to develop its own technique. Perhaps when the history of the League of Nations is written at a greater distance of detachment it may be found that hesitancy in deciding upon technique was in no small measure responsible for its early difficulties. The old diplomacy had its weaknesses. It had this much of virtue: it could proceed with greater leisure and in the security of more privacy than its modern successor. The advent of high speed communications, the growth of the activities of the Press have together made it impossible for international conferences to leave events to the fortune of discussions staged in public. *Solvitur ambulando* is a motto with merit. It is not so meritorious with loud-speakers in the foreground, political correspondents on the prowl and vigilant commentators equipped with their own theories lurking in the distance. At Geneva it has been found that when a vital issue is under discussion the only practical course is to reverse the usual order of procedure. Decisions are reached in private and the discussions are allowed to follow them in public. In homely terminology this may be called the method of producing "cut and dried" plans. It is not necessarily immune from failure; it does at least eliminate as many factors as possible considered to militate against success. Experience has shown that where the new technique has not been applied failure has resulted. Its achievements are more numerous than its set-backs. Not that modern diplomacy is free from the dangers of the old. In the 19th Century the most acclaimed British triumph has passed into current phraseology in the words "Peace with Honour." Yet Disraeli's comfortable description of the Treaty of Berlin was soon belied by the event. It is as well to bear that historical fact in mind lest excessive confidence greet the present efforts which, in many respects, have a likeness to the actions of British diplomacy in 1878. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wears Disraeli's rue with a difference. The new technique provides that spadework should anticipate the glamorous drama of the meeting of the chief figures in an international duet. In other words once it is decided that the Prime Minister of Great Britain shall meet Il Duce in Rome, it has practically been ensured that difficulties in the way of agreement have been removed.

Here it may be urged is self-deception on the part of democracy. Yet it is merely a question of the framing of technique. The professional diplomats do their work in the background in the privacy which has come to be recognised as essential in spite of the fleeting rebellion against "secret diplomacy." The final touch is applied by the ceremonial hand-clasp of the leaders of the respective states. Everything cannot be effected in this clockwork fashion. Successive disappointments over the now basic issue of Disarmament prove that. The paramount need for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to get into direct contact with Signor Mussolini has been sharpened by the special authority vesting in the Italian Premier who, to-day, is Italy in a sense peculiar to his country's present regime. Mr. MacDonald's own credentials are hardly less important, although, paradoxically they are based on his inability to claim leadership of any considerable political party in Great Britain at the moment. Mr. MacDonald is a national and not a party Prime Minister. His Cabinet may be dominantly Conservative; is nonetheless national. So, with no thought of advancing British claims to lead much less dictate European policy, the erstwhile Socialist and Independent Labour Party politician meets the Italian erstwhile Socialist in discussing the co-operation of the four Great Powers for the preservation of European peace. Naturally there is some criticism of the British Prime Minister's visit to Rome in certain sections of the French press. It can hardly be imagined however that M. Daladier was not informed in advance of the proposed meeting. France indeed might be expected to welcome British assistance in developing a clearer understanding of problems which vitally affect Franco-Italian relationship. The reported intention of M. Daladier himself to proceed to Rome confirms this view. The Disarmament Conference has gone through the gamut of emotional vicissitudes. The era of extreme optimism has been succeeded by despairing delay and then by acute pessimism. On the one side eager enthusiasts have been intolerant of checks. On the other confirmed sceptics have exulted in the thought that the whole fabric of peace-building with the cement of the Locarno brand is visibly crumbling. Curiously enough, in the moment of apparent disaster or expected failure, according to the creed of the onlooker, a signal of relief has been flown from the peak of economic stability.

The solution of the Disarmament issue is held to be a condition precedent to measures for the rehabilitation of the world's economic system. Whether practical schemes can be devised in actually limiting the use of offensive weapons or in curtailing the power of destruction in the nations' possession must still be open to doubt. Psychologically it is useless to place a ban on any particular method of securing the speedy incapacity of the opponent. Once again it is necessary to recall the experience of the combatants in the Great War with such death-dealing machinery as poison gas, submarines, bombing aeroplanes and the rest. The psychological problem, however, should be tackled at the earlier stage. It is for this reason that the British Government lays great stress on the need for a further convention binding the Great Powers to refrain from recourse to arms in settlement of disputes. The mere fact that aircraft for offensive military action would not be maintained by the nations would in itself delay tendencies which otherwise might lead swiftly to war. But air aggression is not the only factor. European confidence is chiefly undermined by the existence of large standing professional armies. The aim, therefore, of the Disarmament Conference may be to reduce home forces to the status of defence forces. In this way Germany's claim to equality can be met. Mr. MacDonald's meeting with Signor Mussolini is plainly associated with the need for general agreement on the whole issue of which Disarmament is a part. In this connection the French Government has put forward important proposals on which Herr Nadolny has been in consultation direct with Paris. The conclusion of an Arms Convention would not fulfil the larger aims of the advocates of Disarmament. It would not be accepted by their critics as fool-proof. It would, however, give the world a practical instrument the value of which as the years passed might be found greatly to increase. Meanwhile the proposal of Signor Mussolini for a new Four Power Pact carries enormous significance. It may well prove the turning point, if not the salvation, of the Conference. Statesmen in Europe cannot be blind to the extreme seriousness of the present muttering of armed force in Europe. Still, out of desperation amelioration has come before now. The muttering is not less ominous because of the economic desperation of the world. It has nevertheless converted to the cause of peace statesmen and financiers whose actions and policies are dictated by severely practical considerations. There lies the gleam of hope for the success of the conferences now weightily occupying Europe's attention with the hearty sympathy and stimulating influence of the United States of America close at hand.

SHANGHAI NOTES

Municipal Polling

The reference made on Mar. 20 to the smallness of the percentage of non-Japanese registered electors who recorded their votes at the last Municipal Election has created much interest in Shanghai. There is not the slightest reason why every reader of these lines who is qualified to vote should not go to the poll. The polling hours cover the midday interval for refreshment, but, where that cannot be used by the would-be voters, employers should be persuaded to permit their employees a few moments "off" to attend one or other of the two polling stations which are to be respectively at the Council Offices in Kiangse Road and, for the Northern and Eastern districts, in Hongkew. There can be no doubt of the general desirability of securing as heavy a poll as possible. There can hardly be any doubt that the election of the men who are to serve on the Council for the coming year is a matter of intimate concern to every ratepayer, large or small. Nothing should therefore be allowed to stand in the way of ensuring that a voter votes. Perhaps the Council might consider the possibility of extending the polling hours. Last year the hours were from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on the two days. Would it not be possible to take a leaf out of the books of other public bodies elsewhere and make the polling hours, say from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.? The cost of holding the elections might be slightly increased thereby but it would reduce to a minimum the causes for complaint from voters whose business requirements make attendance at the poll exceedingly difficult if not quite impossible. For that ridiculously low figure of 29.4 per cent. cannot be entirely explained by a general charge of apathy on the part of non-Japanese voters.

Shanghai's Heat Wave

The decision of the winter to disappear has been followed by a sudden access of warmth on the part of spring in Shanghai. On Mar. 20 overcoats, furs and wraps were discarded by general consent in bus, tram and car. Motorists ceased to have that opulent look which fur-coats give and almost seemed human as they kept pace with the rickshaws in Nanking Road. Probably there will be a return to less summery weather before long but there is justification for the view that the thoughts of Shanghai can turn more directly toward the joys of spring suitings, and those gossamer fabrics which are the main concern of the places which always have sales and never have anything but reasonable prices. That of course is as it should be for although world economists declare that the trouble is a plethora of products and insufficient consumption there is hardly a woman in Shanghai who will not affirm—on being challenged—that she has "not a thing to wear." That of course may explain a good deal of the mystery of present fashions but into that recondite study it were better, in these columns at all events, not to force intrusion. The main point to emphasise is that Shanghai was quite warm yesterday and the central heating plants were given a welcome respite.

The Salvation Army

Attention to Major Darby's letter published elsewhere will, it is hoped, inspire further support of the Salvation Army's annual drive for funds. It should be emphasised that the recent efforts made by Major Darby's organisation for the relief of British unemployed at Christmas time were responsibilities generously accepted as apart from the heavy work of the ordinary life of the Salvation Army in Shanghai. The annual fund now being collected will surely not be allowed to suffer on account of that admirable gesture. The general activities of the world-wide organisation now presided over by General Higgins and founded by General William Booth are noteworthy for their practical illustration of the basic principles of Christian endeavour: the relief of the suffering in body and soul. The Salvation Army can proudly point to the fact that it can count on the genuine cooperation of men and women of all denominations. On that ground alone its present appeal can be cordially commended.

THE Second Special District Citizens Federation and other public bodies in French Concession have written to the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the concession, protesting against the increase of fares of the French Tramway Co., and requesting the association to open negotiations with the company for its cancellation.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

JAPANESE TAKE PASSES

Stubborn Resistance by Chinese: Many Casualties: Peking Theatres House Wounded

Jehol City, Mar. 14.

Severe battles took place between the Chinese and Japanese troops yesterday at Kupeikow and Hsifengkow, which had been held by the Chinese regular army.

The Kawahara detachment of the Japanese Kwantung Army met stiff resistance before capturing Kupeikow late yesterday afternoon. The Japanese admit that they met unexpected resistance. At about 3 p.m. the North gate of Kupeikow was blown up by the Japanese. This compelled the Chinese to retreat from that pass. The main body of the Kawahara Brigade entered late in the afternoon. The defeated Chinese force is reported to be fleeing toward Shihhsiachen on the Peking highway. According to a Japanese source, the battle at Kupeikow during the last few days was so severe that the Chinese casualities reached 5,000.

Similar strong resistance was met at Hsifengkow, it is reported. Several thousands of Chinese troops counter-attacked in front of Hsifengkow yesterday morning. It took many hours for the Japanese to repulse Chinese in the afternoon. A heavy aerial bombardment followed the resumption of the battle. A Japanese reconnoitreing plane reported that the Chinese were reinforced continuously from Santunyin and were building defences near the Luan river.—United Press.

Wounded in Theatres

Peking, Mar. 14.

More than 2,000 injured Chinese soldiers have been received at Shihhsiachen, according to Chinese official reports. The majority of them were sent from Kupeikow. Owing to the lack of materials for medical treatment in Shihhsiachen, many have died, according to reports.

Every hospital in Peking is now crowded with injured soldiers. The Municipal Government, therefore, ordered all theatres to accommodate the injured temporarily. Meanwhile, hundreds of cars were sent to Miyun by General Ho Ying-ching to transport the injured to the rear.—United Press.

Wounded Await Transport

Peking, Mar. 14.

There are more than 2,000 wounded soldiers at Shihhsia, north of Miyun, awaiting transportation to Peking. Arrangements are being made by the local authorities to bring them back to Peknig for treatment. These troops recently fought at Kupeikow.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, who is directing the operations against the Japanese at Hsifenkow, has telegraphed saying that up to yesterday his troops had sustained 1,500 casualties.—Reuter.

Retreat Admitted

Peking, Mar. 14.

The Military Council here has issued an official statement to the effect that the Chinese forces at Kupeikow retreated yesterday to an "unnamed point" south of the Great Wall after a very severe engagement in which they sustained between 4,000 and 5,000 casualties.

Another division was rushed up towards Kupeikow to reinforce the Chinese lines and the situation was stated to be easier yesterday afternoon.

General Kuan Lin-tsen, commander of General Chiang Kai-shek's 25th division, who is now lying wounded in the Peking Union Medical College, fought with the utmost bravery. Part of his division was surrounded and a large part of those cut off were wiped out. General Kuan had his bodyguard shot down around him and he himself was wounded in five places, but he was eventually rescued and brought back to Peking.—Reuter.

Possible Extension of War

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

"I do not think so," wrote the Japanese War Minister, General Araki to-day in reply to a written questionnaire as to whether it appeared necessary to extend operations south of the Great Wall, including the Peking and Tientsin districts.

General Araki added that if such operations were undertaken they would be solely for the safeguarding of Japanese lives and interests, and not for the extension of Manchukuo territory. The troops, he concluded, would be withdrawn as soon as possible.—Reuter.

Forces Enter Charhar

Nanking, Mar. 15.

Japanese and Manchukuo joint operations have extended into Charhar province, according to Chinese despatches from the North received here to-day.

It is stated that Manchukuo troops under General Liu Kwei-tang are attacking Dolonor from Western Jehol, while a Japanese detachment numbering over 1,000 men with ten field guns is advancing in the direction of Utan, another district of Charhar.—Reuter.

Battle at Hsifengkow

Tokyo, Mar. 15.

The fighting around Hsifengkou is reported to be increasingly desperate, with both sides suffering heavy casualties.

The Japanese are rushing reinforcements from Pingchuan following an attack early this morning by several thousand Chinese regular troops. The latter are also being strongly reinforced.—Reuter.

Chinese Concentrate

Mukden, Mar. 16.

Establishment of a neutral zone on either side of the Great Wall has been proposed by the Japanese Kwantung Army to the leaders of the Chinese Army, it was learned to-day. Although the Japanese can see the Chinese troops a short distance from the Great Wall, they refrained from invading China Proper.

Japanese press reports indicate that the Chinese troops are now concentrating at a point only 1,000 metres inside the Great Wall from Hsifengkow and preparing for another attack. The Chinese at that point were repulsed by the Matsuno detachment a few days ago. The Chinese have retaken it.—United Press.

Nanking Troops Moving

Peking, Mar. 16.

The 833rd Division of the Nanking Government Army stationed at Pengpu on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the 4th Division, and an artillery regiment stationed at Siping on the Peking-Hankow line are moving northward. Some of these troops have already arrived at Siyuan, Peiyuan and Tungchow on the Peking outskirts.

The former North-eastern army of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in and around Peking is being relieved by General Chiang Kai-shek troops daily.—United Press.

Positions Bombed

Tokyo, Mar. 17.

Press despatches received to-day in Tokyo from Chinchow report that Japanese aircraft yesterday bombed Chinese positions south of the Great Wall, near Hsifenkow. The report states that heavy punishment was inflicted on the Chinese.

According to the "Nichi Nichi" this morning one of the Japanese bombers failed to return. The report confirms that the Chinese are continuing their attempt to recapture Hsifenkow.—Reuter.

Occupation of Linsi

Peking, Mar. 17.

The Japanese to-day claim to have occupied the town of Linsi, in north west Jehol, near the Charhar border.—Reuter.

Gen. Feng Going to Paotinglu

Peking, Mar. 18.

Gen. Li Lieh-chun, who met Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang before going to Paotingfu, was interviewed by Chinese press reporters yesterday and stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan are to meet shortly after the arrival of Mr. Wang in the north and consider the rebuilding of a national policy. Gen. Feng was previously invited by Gen. Chiang.

En route to Paotingfu, Dr. C. T. Wang, former Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday, Dr. Wang is to meet Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Paotingfu.—United Press.

All Quiet at Hsifengkow

Peking, Mar. 18.

Hsifengkow, the only front on which fighting has continued since the fall of Kupeikow a week ago, is reported to be quiet.

Chinese reports state that yesterday forty Japanese 'planes bombed Chinese concentrations near Hsifengkow but inflicted little damage.

Everything continues to be very quiet at Kupeikow.—Reuter.

Missing 'Plane Found

Tokyo, Mar. 18.

According to a despatch from Chinchow, the Japanese 'plane which failed to return after bombing Chinese positions near Hsifengkow yesterday has been found at Duancheng, south of Pingchuan.

The 'plane, according to the message, made a forced landing due to engine trouble, and was badly damaged, but the occupants escaped uninjured.—Reuter.

Defection Denied

Nanking, Mar. 18.

In a letter to an official friend to-day General Feng Chan-hai, a Chinese volunteer leader in Jehol, vigorously denies reports of his defection to Manchukuo.

He writes that his forces are continuing with the struggle against the Japanese in the Chihfeng area, and states that they are without means of telegraphic communication with the rest of China.—Reuter.

Tang's Palace as Hospital

Peking, Mar. 18.

General Tang Yu-lin's palace in Peking was officially confiscated by the Government yesterday and will be used as a field hospital for those injured in the recent fighting in Jehol. The whereabouts of the ousted Jehol governor are still unknown.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, who commanded the Jehol defence force of Chinese Army, resigned from all his posts and left last night for Tientsin. It was reported that a bomb was thrown into his house here recently.—United Press.

Come-Back for Gen. Tang

Chanchun, Mar. 19.

Gen. Tang Yu-lin, the ousted Governor of Jehol, is preparing a come-back at Fengning, about 80 miles from Chengteh in south-west Jehol, the Kwantung Garrison commanders announced to-day. He is said to have requested Gen. Chu Ching-lan, commander-in-chief of the Volunteer troops in Jehol, who is in Peking at present, to send munitions immediately so that he (Gen. Tang) can recommence fight against the Japanese and recapture Jehol City. Many Volunteers are now concentrating there, the Japanese army announced.

Captain Gonshiro Ishimoto, who was sent by the Kwantung Army to Jehol last autumn to negotiate with Gen. Tang and was kidnapped by the Volunteers, was found dead yesterday near Talingho river, a point four kilometres east of Chaoyang. His body was sent to Chaoyang and was identified by Mr. Kantaro Ishimoto, his brother and a former M. P. The body was cremated to-day.—United Press.

Battle at Hsifengkow

Hsifengkow, Mar. 19.

A severe battle which continued for more than 12 hours ended early this morning and the Chinese troops around Hsifengkow retreated toward the Luan river. According to Japanese reports the Chinese around Panchiakow, west of Hsifengkow, started a heavy bombardment of the Japanese at about 4 p.m. yesterday after a long silence. The Hattori Brigade responded to the firing.

No Chinese troops were seen around this pass to-day and the Chinese at Huerling mountain are also silent.

Japanese bombers are active along the Jehol border. A giant bomber of the Japanese army, commanded by Flight-Lieutenant Takemoto, dropped numerous bombs on about 1,000 Chinese troops near Tsinghopienmen yesterday, while it was reconnotring over the area north of Yichow.—United Press.

Over 7,000 Wounded

Peking, Mar. 19.

Dr. J. H. Liu, Director of the Health Administration, declares that there are now 12 medical units working in North China attending the Chinese troops who were wounded in the recent fighting.

He says that there are between 7,000 and 8,000 troops wounded, 3,000 being in Peking, 2,000 in Tungchow and more than 3,000 in other places between Hsifengkow and Dolonor.—Reuter.

Japanese Enter Great Wall

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

Press despatches received in Tokyo to-day report that a Japanese detachment, with a view to relieving the pressure from Chinese attacks at Hsifengkow, crossed the Great Wall on Saturday, and occupied Sahochiao, about nine miles south-west of Hsifengkow.

After heavy fighting, the Japanese reports assert, the Chinese retreated towards the south-east, leaving a great number of dead on the battle field.—Reuter.

Battle at Lowenyu

Hsifengkow, Mar. 20.

The main force of Major-General Suzuki's Brigade started a general attack early this morning on Chinese troops holding their positions around Lowenyu. A desperate battle is now going on in that area.

The Chinese took the offensive yesterday when they launched a counter-attack on the Japanese with a heavy artillery bombardment. The Hayakawa detachment of the Suzuki Brigade took up the challenge of the Chinese. Both sides suffered heavy casualties, according to reports.

The Chinese troops opposite Hsifengkow were silent yesterday and to-day. In the battle on March 18 the Chinese troops under Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan were defeated by the Hattori Brigade of the Japanese Army and retreated southward crossing the Luan river in the night. They stopped at Sahochiao and are now digging trenches along the Luan river between Siaokwanchangnan and Peiyuantingchang.—United Press.

Reinforcements Coming Up

Tientsin, Mar. 20.

General Pang Pin-hsun's 40th Army has been moving in the direction of Hsifengkow since yesterday from their base between Tangku and Tungshan.

It is understood that this movement is due to an arrangement between General Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan and Gen. Pang Pin-hsun, who met at Paotingfu on March 18. Besides Gen. Pang's army, the 2nd Division of the Government army at Tungchow is preparing to proceed to the front to reinforce the Chinese troops.—United Press.

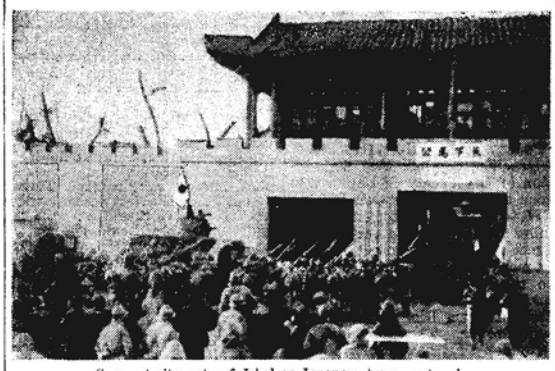
New Governor of Jehol

Jehol City, Mar. 20.

Gen. Chang Hai-peng, Chief Aide-de-camp to Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Manchukuo Executive, and Commander-in-Chief of the Manchukuo forces, arrived here to-day at the head of 3,000 Mongolian cavalry from Chifeng, viâ Pingchuan.

Gen. Chang with his staff left Tungliao on March 2 and covered altogether 1,500 kilometres, the longest march ever undertaken by Manchukuo troops. Gen. Chang will return by air to Hsinkiang (Changchun) to report on his successfully concluded campaign, after which he will be appointed Governor of Jehol.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS ENTERING JEHOL



Scene at city gate of Jehol as Japanese troops entered.

Rengo Photos.

Jubilation among higher Japanese officers after the occupation of Jehol City. Gen. Nishi was in command of the Japanese forces but the first man to enter the city was Gen. Kawahara commanding the Kawahara brigade, the Japanese Vanguard.

THAW IN THE NORTH

Peking, Mar. 17.

Chinwangtao harbour is rapidly getting free from ice, the thaw being well established, according to reports from that place. During the present winter the ice field at the port at one time stretched 18 miles out to sea.—Reuter.

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THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH AND JEHOL

Expeditionary Force Not Forthcoming

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 6.

Much copy has been sent to news compositors to assure the Cantonese public that the South will go to the limit in backing up whatever military activity China as a whole engages in to keep the Japanese war machine off of Chinese soil. This for native consumption; but Jehol has fallen before the assaults of Nipponese artillery fire and infantry attack without much of a start being made to fulfil the promise.

Not a private has gone from Kuangtung, Kwangsi or Fukien provinces to Mongolia; yet in a small way the 19th Route Army has contributed to the futile defence of Jehol. Technical experts, radio operators and engineers have been furnished, and a very few officers sent by General Chang Kwong-nai have, with time against them, taken over a contingent of the Yee Yang Kwan or National Salvation Army, who have been given 19th Route hats, and who are fighting under the officers that it has assigned.

Trumpeting the call "Onward to Jehol," Kuangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien were to designate three regiments each, to be supplemented by certain irregular units, to be consolidated into an expeditionary force with 2nd Army Commander, General Heung Hon-ping as chief of the Kuangtung regiments, the Vice-Commander to be General Tang Lung-kwong, leader of the Cadet Corps.

The Bandit Campaign

True to its word, Kuangsi is sending regiments down the West River from Wuchow. That has been confirmed by foreign correspondents at that port. On drawing close to Canton, however, these contingents have been diverted to Kiangsi, and it all points to another enveloping movement designed to bring the communist government of Kiangsi to terms or to destroy the Red Army that still holds the central part, and a big slice of this province.

When General Yu Hon-mow, (1st Army), director of operations in Kiangsi, was down here to report progress and make suggestions leading to a resumption of warfare on a grander scale, it became known that he was asking for pressure to be brought from the south and east on this enemy, while Chiang Kai-shek leads his cohorts southward. The 19th Route heads waxed enthusiastic, and talked of putting some of their strength into eastern Kiangsi, marching westward from Fukien. So the trek has begun over miles of land to bring Fukienese, Kuangtung and Kwangsi troops face to face with the well-armed, well-disciplined veterans who owe allegiance to the Bolshevist chieftain Chu Mo. This is where these southern soldiers are to be used; and not at all at Jehol or in Manchuria.

Deluded school children are putting on shows, and are getting holidays so that they can sell admission tickets on the streets to get money for the soldiers who will restore the lost territory. Little remembering that the very substantial contribution made up of the minor contributions of the Canton masses when Ma Chan-shan was trying to hold Manchuria and keep out the Japanese was retained here in Kuangtung by the powers that be without General Ma or his successors being beneficiaries.

A Perplexed South

When will the Japanes let up? Will the invasion halt at Jehol, or come this side of the Great Wall? And if the tide flows south of the Wall, may not the soldiers from the Island Kingdom eventually make a demonstration down here in South China? Such are the questions that are perplexing the officials in Kuangtung, and they are assuming that eventualities may be the very worst for Canton. A Board of Defence of the Southwest Provinces is functioning, foundations for heavy pieces of ordnance have been laid at the Bocca Tigris Forts, guarding the mouth of the Pearl River, up which a foe's battleships must come before they can get to Canton. And at and about the metropolis engineers have been strengthening the defensive works.

The Political Council has invited even distant Szechuen to have two members on this Board. Outside of Kwangsi, little interest in the plan for common defence has been shown, and Cheung Kwong-nai, who was given a seat on the Board of Defence while he was in this city recently, going back to Fukien, sent in his resignation.

A second period of shop inspection has been about completed, and those concerns that got off light for violations of boycott regulations heretofore are being hard hit now. In no fewer than 248 shops have the boycott agents removed merchandise, and the pile of stores added to what had been taken before in the godowns of the National Salvation Society is valued at $300,000. Flagrant instances of "trading with the enemy" have lead to the holding of shopkeepers or their helpers from 30 separate establishments. 18 of the 'culprits' have been released on bail and 12 given over to police custody.

Notwithstanding the serious consequences that may ensue from bootlegging forbidden products, it is doubtful whether even fear of death would deter every merchant. Close to Canton are numerous criminal bands who find it more profitable to keep open "underground" lines between Hongkong and this city over which a stream of smuggled goods continuously pass than to prey on passage boats and to waylay wayfarers.

Not only things Japanese pass through these underground channels. Such commodities as sugar, which is subject to a heavy local impost as well as the regular customs duty, are a profitable source of income for the smugglers. In Hongkong $7 will fetch a full 100 catties (133 lb.), whereas by the time all proper charges have been made, presuming the sugar has been brought into port in the orthodox way, the selling price has risen to $33 in Canton currency. Never were the Customs people more vigilant; never were they getting better results pouncing on traffickers in illicit cargoes, but still an almost unbroken procession of smuggled bales and boxes pours into the metropolis. And so long as the backs of the public are well-nigh broken by the load of taxes and duties, imposts and excises will this illegal commerce continue. And just so long will there be scores willing to take a chance. Since Japanese goods are cheapest, there will always be a fairly good number of merchants who will take the risk of losing all to make a living dealing in them.

WHERE SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES

The Great Wall near Kupeikow Pass where severe fighting continues between the Chinese and the Japanese. This picture is typical of the terrain where the Jehol hostilities have been conducted.

JAPANESE PEASANTS' PLIGHT

Tokyo, Mar. 15.

The total indebtedness of peasants throughout Japan was revealed to be Y.4,500,000,000 during a debate in the Diet to-day on the Farmers' Debt Funding Bill, which purposes to advance Y.1,000 at low interest to each farmer to enable him to get rid of his debts and to start debt-funding operations with an initial fund of Y.20,000,000, to be increased to Y.200,000,000, which will be advanced by the Postal Deposit Bureau.—Reuter.

SUPERVISION OF FILM PRODUCERS

Nanking, Mar. 10.

The National Board of Film Censorship has requested local authorities to pay special attention to foreign film producers making pictures in China. It is alleged that there have been frequent instances of indiscretion on the part of foreign producers who incorporate in their pictures scenes which are "offensive to the Chinese nation."—Kuo Min.

BRITISH GOODS IN HARBIN FAVOURED

Superion Textiles Well Able to Hold Their Own

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Mar. 3.

In business circles of Harbin there are very few signs of any recovery in trade and the constant fluctuations in the exchange make it very difficult for any firm to carry on business. At the present moment the quantity of Japanese goods on the market seems to increase almost daily, many of the articles being made so much like those of foreign manufacture that the public buy the Japanese made articles without hesitation, though it is questionable whether their wearing qualities will be so good as those of European or American.

In the question of British textiles there seems to be no argument as to these being of such high quality that they cannot be imitated and all best class residents of Harbin who want to be well dressed insist upon having the British article only and therefore there is always a certain demand for good suitings and overcoatings guaranteed made in Great Britain. Curiously enough, more orders are coming in for British wool venetians, which have always held a very high position amongst the Chinese, and there seems to be no manufacturer of any other country that can make similar quality though it is possible to make a very good imitation. Even though Japanese wool venitians are very much cheaper than the British, there are plenty of Chinese who prefer to buy the latter, even at a very considerable advance in price.

As regards American manufacture the very high rate of the gold dollar makes it practically impossible for any trade to be done, and there is a general opinion gaining ground that on Roosevelt taking up his post as a President of the U.S.A. he will issue more bank notes and thus cause the value of the American dollar to drop, any such drop naturally improving American sales. At the present moment the difference in exchange is so great that Japanese manufacturers are being filled with orders, owing to the very low value of the yen and the consequent very cheap quotations that they can make for their goods.

Bank circles are very cautious in conducting business, as they fear a possible sudden change in values of different currencies which might seriously affect importers, and this action on their part makes it still more difficult to carry on business as the credit which was formerly given to large import houses has been curtailed.

Very much depends upon what kind of crops Manchuria will have in the present year as without large crops the population have not the means to make purchases, and unless there is a good demand for beans, bean cakes and been oil, Manchurian finances will be in a bad state.

Currency Difficulties

The notes of the Central Bank of Manchukuo are not very popular anywhere in the country as they cannot be changed for silver and, therefore, are considered to have little or no value, excepting as money tokens of the new state. They may be exchanged for Bank of Chosen notes anywhere in Korea but they are not negotiable in any part of China, being even of less value than Harbin dollar notes, which are better known to those who reside in Northern China.

There are so many difficulties in carrying on business of any kind at the present moment that neither exporters nor importers feel justified in carrying out any transactions, while future prospects are not at all bright. Soviet goods are not to be seen in Northern Manchuria to the extent that they were two years ago and apparently the Soviet trading societies are shipping in much larger quantities to southern China, leaving this part of the Far East quite alone for the present. The only kind of goods which are coming in from the Soviet at present are naphtha and timber, the latter being at present in very good demand, owing to construction work having to be carried out in Harbin and other northern towns.

There is much talk of French capital coming into the country but it is hardly likely that the citizens of any country will invest in Manchukuo until such time as the new state is recognised by other countries than Japan.

Work in Bridge Stopped

For some unknown reason the operations connected with the construction of the new railway bridge across the Sungari, which is to connect Kirin with the Huhai Railway has been stopped during the past four days, the local contractors stating that they have withdrawn quite a number of workmen of the instructions of the bridge contractors. Whether this is owing to the very severe cold or shortage of ready cash is not certain but there can be no doubt that even if the building operations are suspended for a week or two, they will be renewed very quickly as the Japanese authorities are determined to hasten the completion of the new route from the Korean coast through Harbin to Tsitsihar and then to the bank of the river Amur.

At the same time it has been noticed that surveying parties are busy laying out plans for a new town slightly north of Harbin through which the new railway will run, and whose streets would end on the banks of the river Sungari on each side of the new bridge.

It was intended to build the new Harbin railway station for this Korean main line at Old Harbin, where the Kirin railway would run across or under the Chinese Eastern Railway, but the planning of the new town to the north of Harbin rather leads one to suppose that the station for Harbin will be erected there, close to the river bank. The distance from this new town to what is called Harbin New Town is not more than four miles and for half of this there is a good main road already constructed, on which motor cars can easily travel.

No information can at present be got as to how far the new line from the Kirin railway has been already constructed northwards, but it is proposed to be completed by the autumn of this year.

With a view to raising the standard of Japanese immigrants to the South Seas, Manchuria, South America and other places, the Ministry of Education has been given an appropriation of 36,000 yen to educate the young aspirants desiring to go abroad as immigrants.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE IN MANCHURIA

Skirmishes And Sabotage in the North

Harbin, Mar. 14.

About 1,000 Volunteers made a ferocious attack on the Japanese and Manchukuo garrison at Tungning, a walled town in North Manchuria yesterday according to Japanese reports received here. These reports state that fighting lasted for several hours but in the end the attackers were repulsed with considerable losses. The Japanese give their own losses as four killed and five wounded.

The garrison at Suifenho, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, is also stated to have been attacked for four hours by a force of 300 Volunteers, but it is asserted that they repulsed them with heavy losses. The Japanese casualties were only two killed and one wounded.

Volunteer forces also attacked the railway eight miles west of Suifenho yesterday. They unbolted the rails on the C. E. R. there with the result that a freight train, running at full speed, jumped off the track and rolled over an embankment. The train was wrecked and several of the train-crew were killed.—Reuter.

50,000 ABORIGINES UP IN ARMS

Troops Quell Uprising in South China

Canton, Mar. 14.

A serious uprising of aborigines numbering over 50,000 on the borders of Kwangsi, Kueichow and Hunan is recounted in a telegram received by the Southwest Political Council to-night from Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, the Kuangsi commanders, who state that the aborigine tribes, instigated by Communists who armed them with the most up-to-date weapons, staged a revolt in the Chuan, Hsinan Kuanyang, Yeening and Linchuen districts, massacring the Chinese inhabitants.

The Kwangsi provincial authorities despatched five regiments of troops to round up the insurgents, whose revolt is stated to have been suppressed.—Reuter.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN MANCHUKUO

Harbin, Mar. 15.

In order to prepare the way for the abolition of extraterritorialty in Manchukuo, 45 Japanese judges and lawyers have lately arrived in order to fill local vacancies, as no Manchu or Chinese lawyers are available to fill the vacant posts in the Harbin, Kirin and other courts. —Reuter.

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PROGRESS IN HANGCHOW

How Chekiang's Capital is Forging Ahead: Glowing Tribute to the Mayor

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Mar. 11.

Hangchow, the garden city of China, is a topic always in the limelight and never ceases to interest. The monthly Missionary Association meeting, the other day, was favoured with a lecture by Mr. J. Oliver, the subject being "Hangchow." The lecturer, however, did not, discourse on the brilliant splendour and illustrious magnificence of Marco Polo days, but at once brought his interested audience face to face with modern Hangchow, as it is in the making to-day.

Four general outlines were vividly portrayed; the natural resources, cultural associations, economics and the various organisations for raising the cultural standard. A very glowing tribute was made to the Mayor, and those associated with him, in their united efforts to complete the many projects in creating a new Hangchow.

Silk and tea, we were told, were the two stable industries of the province of Chêkiang. The boom of the silk business extended over the years 1912-1926, but the introduction of artificial silk, proved too strong a competitor, and since 1924 the trade has had a serious decline. The whole of the silk business is now in a precarious condition as only thirty per cent. of the former output is registered. The industry has also been menaced by labour troubles and the changing fashions have affected the trade in no small measure, for with the introduction of foreign style clothing, silk has been found to be unadaptable. Home looms have been reduced from 60,000 to 20,000 and farmers are now finding the cultivation of the mulberry tree to be unprofitable. The tea trade offers brighter prospects. In 1908, Chêkiang accounted for sixteen per cent. of the export trade. To-day, one third of the whole output of China's commerce in tea hails from the province of which Hangchow is the capital and, moreover, the Russian market is steadily being reclaimed.

Some Developments

The lecturer brought before the assembly a great many interesting facts such as the Construction Board, with its army of experts, and which, we were told, was the most vital part of the Chêkiang Government. Also, the new telephone installation has been brought into being at a cost of over $1,000.000. At present there are 3,000 subscribers and, daily, some 73,000 calls are made. In connection with this administration, a school for training has been established. The innovation of long distance telephone, is also growing in popularity and, while in 1928 there were only 200 li of line at the present time, the Company possess over 7,000 li of lines and during the month more than forty thousand calls are recorded. In the course of a few years it is expected Hangchow will be linked up, by direct communication, with every part of the province.

The broadcasting system has quite caught the imagination of the popular mind. Almost every government office throughout the province is equipped with this installation and orders and proclamations are spread simultaneously to every corner of the province. It was most interesting to note that by means of the broadcasting system, classes are being formed for teaching English, French and Japanese.

The Water Conservancy is responsible for the inspection of wells, dykes, the dredging of canals, flood and river control. A breakwater is in course of construction on th Chientang River, on the bank opposite to Nansingyiao. The object of this great stone embankment is to break the force of the bore and cause the bed of the river to be scoured out, enabling the ferries to make a direct crossing at all times.

Road-making Progress

The Public Highways are giving a good account of themselves. Already more than 1,000 kilometres of good roads are to their credit. In the progress of new road making, Chêkiang stands first of all the provinces in China—Hunan making a good second. A main trunk road is to be completed, connecting Hangchow with Shanghai, and it is said this new highway will be shorter and more direct than the Hangchow-Shanghai Railway. At present, 1,000 motor vehicles ply the streets of Hangchow, and road police have been instituted, together with an armed patrol which travels by motor cycle and side-car.

Mention was made of the Chêkiang Provincial Bank which was greatly enlarging its business, having raised its capital from one to three million dollars. This establishment loans money to the various projects under way. The Hang-Kiang Railway is pushing on with the scheme of linking up the neighbouring province of Kiangsi. It is expected by the coming autumn that trains will be running as far as Chuhsien. The bridging of the Kinhua River is the obstacle for the moment and progress may be seriously delayed on account of the heavy spring floods. This railway schemes has been aided from the Provincial Government and the Boxer Indemnity. It is noteworthy, that this light railway, constructed with the standard gauge, is the only line in China which had paid for itself in the first year of running. According to plan, the whole scheme should be completed by the end of the year, but it is very doubtful if Yushan in Kiangsi, will hear the whistle of the iron horse till sometime next year.

Borings for the long-talked-of bridge, across the Chientang River, are in process of supervision, but nothing definite has transpired concerning the actual commencement of this gigantic undertaking.

The Hangchow Waterworks cost $1,500,000 to construct. The plant is only running one-eighth of its capacity and some 3,000,000 gallons are pumped every day. At present there are only 1,000 odd consumers but the number will soon increase for a regulation ensures that all new property will be connected. It would seem that this branch of public service has met with difficulties right from the beginning. At one time there was eighty per cent. leakage and even now, this loss has only been reduced by half.

In the schemes of new Hangchow, the deepening of the West Lake is included, also the erection of a slaughter house. The whole city and environs are to be planned in three sections—governmental, residential and commercial. The building of manufacturing plants will not be encouraged within the city bounds. A municipal hospital will function costing $18,000. The historic Needle Pagoda is being renovated with a reinforced concrete centre, but the exterior will retain its ancient form of beauty. Trees are to freely planted in the streets and parks, and some 200,000 will adorn the hill sides around the lake. The work of improvement is along the principle of strictly preserving the beatiful natural features of the environs. Most of the overseers who have the schemes in hand, are men who have practical experience having been trained in Japan, Europe and the United States.

WOMEN POLICE FOR CANTON

To Wear Skirts to Avoid Misunderstanding

Canton, Mar. 16.

The organisation of a women police squad to supplement the present police force of Canton is expected to be completed shortly. The authorities have announced that the scheme was being energetically pushed through and that its completion will answer a long-felt need.

According to present arrangements, ten per cent. of police recruits must be women, and the Institute for the training of police must also admit females. Women who expect to pass the entrance examinations given by the Institute must possess the following qualifications:

1. Must be above the age of eighteen but under twenty;
2. Must be unmarried;
3. Must be at least 4' 6" tall; and
4. Must not have served prison terms exceeding one year.

It is specified that the women police shall wear the same uniform as men, but, in addition, they must put on black skirts to distinguish them, so as to avoid "misunderstanding."—Reuter.

COAL MINE DISASTER

Hsuchow, Mar. 15.

Twenty miners were drowned when the coal pits of the collieries at Tsaochwang, just across the Shantung border from Hsuchow, were suddenly flooded yesterday. The accident occurred at noon when the mines were in full operation. The mines are being operated by the Chunghsing Mining Company, one of the biggest coal producers in Shantung.—Kuo Min.

ARMS EMBARGO AND HONGKONG

Foreign Firms Going to Europe for Good

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Mar. 5.

Local foreign firms who have been selling considerable armaments to the Canton militarists will suspend their connection with British manufacturers of arms and turn to those in continental Europe in view of the British embargo on this commodity to China and Japan, your correspondent learned to-day from reliable quarters.

A few more shipments of machine guns, Stokes mortars, and anti-aircraft guns will arrive here from England to be delivered to the first group army in Canton, and contracts made before March I will be effective between the British arms manufacturers and local agents. General Chen Chi-tang, the commander of Kuangtung forces, has ordered considerable arms and ammunition for his troops.

They are needed for bandit suppression and fighting the Communists, and now more will be used for the much-heralded expeditionary force to Jehol. Southwest politicians and military chieftains have been talking day in and day out about resisting Japanese aggression and recovery of lost territories. Now they are buying more arms for the coming expedition which will not start out until General Chen Chi-tang returns from his inspection tour of the East River districts.

The Southwest military commanders order arms from continental Europe and aeroplanes from the United States. Most of the Chinese aviators are trained by the various flying clubs in the United States, hence they have a preference for American machines. Besides, American spare parts are easily procurable.

Large sums of money have been raised in the mainland for buying armaments and aeroplanes. There are the $30,000,000 worth of military defence bonds floated by General Chen Chi-tang not long ago. Then the air force floated $5,000,000 premium bonds. Now landlords are required to contribute one month's rent for aerial defence of Kuangtung. So far $300,000 has been collected, and more money will be available later.

It is not likely that all the money will be used for buying arms, bombers and pursuit 'planes, yet Hongkong firms are given contracts to supply aeroplanes from time to time. Kuangsi province also wants to develop an air force, and so far about thirty 'planes have arrived from the United States.

The widely advertised anti-Japanese expedition from Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Fukien has been done. The "South China Morning Post", a leading morning British paper speculates on what would be the effect of a Japanese naval blockade of China, which in its opinion would surely have disastrous affect on Hongkong.

Such danger would increase if Kuangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien really send an army to fight the Japanese. Thus far Japan treats all fighting as "local" incidents, but the situation may be different if the Southwest provinces actually send an expedition to participate in the struggle.

On the other hand, competent observers here in conversation with the writer declare that it is no easy matter for the Southwest to despatch an army to Jehol. It is out of question, they say, to transport the troops by steamers which may be torpedoed by the Japanese navy. To go overland is too tiresome. Unless Nanking approves this move, it will be difficult to mobilize the southern forces to north China, these observers believe.

CHINESE BOATMEN'S APPEAL

Safeguarding Livelihood of Huge Population

Nanking, Mar. 18.

Pleading that over 300,000 boatmen will be thrown out of work if the Salt Administration replaces native junks with steam vessels for transportation purposes, six representatives of the Boatmen's Union from Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei Provinces are making an appeal to delay this measure and to introduce it gradually in order to safeguard the livelihood of the large population of junkmen. They are also asking the government to purchase their junks at a reasonable price.

It is understood that the authorities, mindful of the interests of the junkmen, are willing to agree that the change be carried out gradually.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BRIDGES AND MILITARY

Controversy Over Use for Traffic Purposes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, March 10.

Officials of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) are much concerned over the proposal to use the railway bridges over the East River for ordinary traffic, because they were constructed only for railway traffic.

The bridges are all located in the Chinese section, but if they are used also for other traffic there may be danger to the bridges and to passengers from here to Canton by train.

The engineers report that the bridges were constructed only for railway uses and cannot be used for other purposes, but the Chinese military authorities insist that the bridges should be used to connect the new highway between Tai Ping and Canton. Peremptory orders are given to complete this highway which is of strategic value, since it connects Bocca Tigris forts with the southern metropolis.

The military authorities want to utilize the railway bridges for lorry transportation in order to save the expense and time of building new structures over the East River. In view of what happened to Jehol, Shanhaikuan and Chapei, the Kuangtung military command seek to defend the province by all means. Hence the important forts of Bocca Tigris must be connected to Canton and elsewhere by a highway.

In the event of war, communications between Bocca Tigris and other places in the province are imperative and before the completion of the new highway the only route is by the Pearl River. New guns were recently mounted on the forts, as General Chen Chi-tang does not wish to be caught napping.

Experts of the provincial department of reconstruction recommend that instead of using the railway bridges the East River should be crossed in time of peace by two-boats and junks but in time of emergency pontoon bridges could be easily erected.

The British section is in accord with the views of the Chinese engineers that the bridges cannot be used for any other purpose than railway communication and would view with alarm their utilisation for ordinary transportation. Such excessive use would mean alteration of the surface of the bridges and might endanger railway passengers.

Officials in the Southwest appear to take a keen interest in military defence of these provinces. General Chen Chi-tang, the supreme military chieftain of Kuangtung, is now on an inspection tour of Swatow districts which border on the ocean and are open to attacks from Japanese landing parties. In view of what the Japanese have done to other parts of China, leaders in the Southwest believe that similar invasion of the southern coast is not impossible.

General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is severely criticised by the Southwest politicians and generals for failure to reinforce Shanhaikuan and Jehol resulting in their loss to the Japanese.

MORATORIUM IN NANKING ARRANGED

Sino-Japanese Conflict Sequel Essential

Nanking, Mar. 15.

Nanking, apparently caught up in the spirit of moratorium, decided last night at a joint meeting of prominent business men and bankers, to postpone the payment of obligations on the part of distressed commercial houses for an indefinite period. It was revealed this morning that the arrangement was purely unofficial and was made in order to avoid general trade disaster.

Firms, unable to pay their obligations, will be granted a reasonable period of grace, while those in a position to pay are strongly advised by the Chamber of Commerce to meet their obligations as they fall due.

The arrangement is considered essential in order to avert a general collapse due to the acute depression since the Sino-Japanese conflict.—Reuter.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN SINKIANG

Aksu Reported in Hands of Insurgents

Peking, Mar. 16.

There have been serious developments in the trouble in Sinkiang, according to foreign despatches from the province in the extreme northwest of China, which report that the Old City at Aksu has already fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who have rebelled against the provincial authorities. The Chinese officials from the New City of Aksu (situated several miles from the Old City) are fleeing towards Kashgar.

Trouble in the Kotan region of Sinkiang, near the Tibetan border, is also stated to be developing. The Chinese Amban (official in charge of the district) and other Chinese have been killed in a peasant uprising organised by Turgan agitators. Trouble in the Keria region is also reported.

The outbreak started with a rising of Mohammedans against the Chinese and a bitter engagement fought at the beginning of the month near Aksu resulted in the defeat of the Chinese. Chinese reinforcements are being sent to the disturbed areas.—Reuter.

GOLD RUSH IN CHIHLI

Nanking, Mar. 18.

A gold rush in which hundreds of persons are staking claims is reported in despatches received here to-day from the Hsilung district of Chihli.

Many conflicting claims have been made, it is stated, and official intervention is necessary.

Thousands of persons are reported to be hurrying to the Hsilung district in the hope of making their fortunes.—Reuter.

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THE NORTHERN PROBLEM

Will the Generals Submit to Ho Ying-chen's Command?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Mar. 11.

Chang Hsueh-liang's resignation has been accepted. It is about the fifth time that he has tried to get out from under; and for his own sake, as well perhaps as that of China, it is a pity that he has left it till so late. It would be idle to pretend that during the last few years he has been at all popular amongst the Chinese people in the North who accused him of sacrificing their political and economic well-being to the interests of the South. His resignation at this moment, when his armies are partly in a state of disorganisation after the Jehol débacle, would seem to have set the final seal on this policy of his. Personally and socially he was very popular with foreign society here in which he mixed freely and for which he showed a distinct liking, a fact that may also not be unconnected with his unpopularity amongst his own countrymen.

Whatever views one may hold as the amount of responsibility he must bear for the disastrous clash with Japan, the accusations now levied against him for the loss of Jehol by the Kuomintang stalwarts at Nanking are certainly not justified. From the accounts of persons who have been in close touch with his work all the time, there cannot be the least doubt, that ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian dispute he has been left completely in the lurch by the Central Government and has at no time been supported with men, money or equipment of any kind.

Moreover, he was against the foolish Jehol venture from the start, knowing that he was not being supported, and was only pushed into it by the doubts thrown on his patriotism because of his reluctance to agree to this folly. Of course, this does not completely exculpate him, for a stronger character would either have forced through the necessary assistance or have resigned much earlier.

A Brief Conversation

The method of his dismissal—for that is what it virtually amounts to—by his somewhat ungrateful employers to whom, at least, he had always been a very useful and faithful servant seems to have been about as cool as was possible without direct unpleasantness. The story given out by the news-agencies of long confabulations between Chang and the Generalissimo are figments of the imagination. Their actual conversation scarcely lasted a couple of minutes.

What happened was this: The Young Marshal left Peking on Thursday morning at 4 a.m. for Paotingfu, where he had to wait some time before the train with Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong arrived. Discussions first took place between Chang and Mr. Soong on the station platform in the course of which the former put forward the two alternatives that have already been published: either complete support or resignation. Mr. Soong then saw Chiang Kai-shek in his train. After a time the Young Marshal was called into the train and in a conversation of less than five minutes his resignation was accepted and he was told that he was at liberty to go anywhere he liked. The two trains remained drawn up at the station on opposite lines, and each party had dinner by themselves in their own train. General Chiang and Mr. Soong then left for Shihchiachuang without taking further notice of their late employee; and the Young Marshal with his successor General Ho Ying-chen returned early Friday morning to Peking. The Young Marshal is now busy handing over, and intends leaving for Shanghai to-morrow or the next day, and will then go abroad.

The Immediate Problem

The immediate urgent problem now facing the North would appear to be an internal rather than external one. Japanese circles all assert, with the fullest assurances, that they have no wish to come within the Great Wall, if they can possibly avoid it, that is to say, if the Chinese make no further military challenges. And one is inclined to believe this, if only because, as one military person put it, further operations would be too expensive. But the question is: How will Chang Hsueh-liang's armies take his virtual dismissal? Will the Northern generals, such as Shang Chen, Yu Hsueh-chung, Sung Che-yuan, and the others, accept the direct rule of the South, as personified by Chiang Kai-shek's right-hand man, General Ho?

The acceptance of the Young Marshal's resignation was only made public last night, so that up to time of writing there have been no indications of what repercussions it is likely to have amongst his troops. The chief question no doubt is a financial one: if the Generalissimo has been able to find the necessary funds wherewith to buy over the generals and pay the troops, the South may be able to consolidate their rule without much difficulty. But if not, there is likely to be big trouble; and the few and very inferior Southern troops up here are not likely to be of much use. So far these have made a very bad impression indeed.

It is known that they refused, on arrival, to take the Young Marshal's orders, and have also, on all sorts of absurd pretexts, refused to proceed to the front. They are at present encamped in various temples to the north and east of the city. Their immediate trouble seems to be the cold climate, as they have been sent up here without the least provision in the way of warm clothing or bedding. As a result the unfortunate inhabitants of Peking, have, as usual, had to pay the score.

The police have been going round to all households—but only of the poorer classes, of course—commandeering blankets and bedding: one piece from families of two, and two pieces from families of five or more.

But with or without blankets, Japanese circles do not consider that these Southern troops would offer an any more difficult military problem than the other armies. On the other hand, they do not inspire the public with much confidence in their ability either to keep order in the city or to withstand any uprising of the Northern troops.

However, it is generally believed amongst the Chinese public here, that General Chiang Kai-shek has no intention of challenging the Japanese any further, if he can help it, but has some agreement with them and that after a few warlike gestures—in order to placate the Cantonese die-hards—he will allow things to settle down peacefully, provided he can keep his grip on these parts.

MANCHUKUO TROOPS IN REVOLT

Japanese Detachment at Tungning Besieged

Harbin, Mar. 15.

According to information received here to-day from Japanese sources, the Manchukuo garrison at Weishaho, consisting of 300 men, revolted and killed the officer-in-command, Colonel Wu Ming-shan. It is reported that five other officers escaped a similar fate by fleeing to the hills near by, where they remained until Japanese troops from Imienpo arrived on the scene.

A Japanese detachment is hurrying to disperse the anti-Manchukuo force laying siege to Tungning, where a small Japanese garrison is holding out against the attackers, by whom they are likely to be overwhelmed. Japanese reports state that the position is critical.

The reinforcements rushing to Tungning are said to be encountering and routing small bands of anti-Manchukuo troops.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO PUKOW FERRY

Threats of Sabotage from Boatmen and Coolies

Nanking, Mar. 15.

The anticipated completion, in September, of work on the Nanking-Pukow ferry terminals which will provide direct rail service between Peking and Shanghai is being viewed with disfavour by about 3,000 coolies employed in carrying baggage on each side of the Yangtze under the present system and by boatmen who transport freight as they see an end to their livelihood. Emulating the Manchus, who demanded and received life pensions, these workers are preparing a petition, asking the Government to give them annuities for life. There have also been threats of sabotage as well as a mass movement that will consist of lying between the tracks and preventing movement of trains.

The pension, the coolies urge, should cover living expenses for 30,000 persons which is the number they calculate themselves and their dependents to be.—United Press.

THE COMMUNISTS IN SZECHUEN

Reds Reported to be Making Progress

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Sze. Mar. 1.

The sunshine of spring is with us and is having a quietening effect on military leaders at least about the capital here. They have decided to permit the opening of the Spring Fair which is a good omen. The merchants are already building up bamboo tents at the old Temple of the Green Goat where the fair has been held for many centuries. In fact the first fair was started there more than 2,000 years ago according to Chengtu history. The horticulturists are moving out their plants and flowers and transplanting them. In a few days the fair will be a blaze of colour and if old records are equalled about 100,000 people per day will journey out of the city to see the flowers and make purchases. This will continue for forty days unless political conditions cut the time short.

General Hsiang Yon-jen who understook the command of the City Defence Force has resigned and gone to his home in Jenshow. Apparently he was dissatisfied with the amount of co-operation given by the various armies concerned and resigned as a protest. The force is being commanded in the interim by officers representing the three armies with the hope that General Hsiang may be induced to return. Conditions in the city are quiet and except for the phenomenal rise in exchange on cheques to Shanghai business is proceeding quite satisfactorily. The exchange is now thirty per cent., that is it costs $130 to send $100 to Shanghai. Some are nervous about the haste to get money out of the banks here to Shanghai; they fear it portends military or radical unrest and insecurity.

The Communist Menace

The Communist threat in the northern part of the province shows no sign of letting up. As we reported in our last letter the tension is easier at Paoning. Earlier telegrams telling of an impending attack on Paoning and the feeling of unrest in that city with a desire of the part of many citizens to yield has given place to a feeling of renewed confidence. As the refugees from places invested by the Communists poured into Paoning with their tales of woe it had the effect of dampening the spirit of sympathy with the Communists. Many reports have been received here about places being recaptured from the Communists by Government forces, but we are sorry to say this cannot be corroborated. As far as we can learn Tungkiang, Pachow, Nankiang and Kwangan are still in the hands of the Reds. A late message from competent authorities in the C.M.S. state that Pachow was looted, mission buildings destroyed, and the Reds are occupying the C.M.S. Ladies' House as their headquarters. Even large numbers of Chinese have left Paoning and Nanpu and gone to Shunking. The lady missionaries have been evacuated while Chinese pastors and men missionaries carry on.

Propaganda is their main reliance and plenty of information and literature is being scattered informing people of the blessings of Communism. Reports come to us of a special brigade of Communist young women organized to seduce the soldiers and cause them to lay down their arms. Other bands of women are told off to do free washing and mending for the poor soldiers, and food and money are promised soldiers who will join the Communist forces. It is reliably reported that already two batallions of Marshal Tien Sung-yao's men have turned over. This is the serious side of the affair. If the regular troops that have been supported by the populace so long could be counted on the Communist threat could soon be averted. However Marshall Tien is in Paoning with a large force and General Sen has gone 250 li north to Enyangho with his most reliable troops, and we are hoping for better reports.

We have heard that our popular Postal Commissioner, Mr. P. J. Keating, is retiring from the service in the near future. We shall be very sorry to see him go after three years of very arduous but effective service. He has sustained the highest traditions of the service at its best and has proved a wise and firm Commissioner.

FOLLOWING the attempted assassination of General Chen Chi-tang, special precautionary measures have been taken by the various political and military organs in Canton.

ANTI-OPIUM DRIVE IN HONAN

Bandit Suppression Activities on Shensi-Hupeh Border

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Mar. 6.

Bandit suppression and a renewed drive against the opium habit are features of the news from these parts this week. Gen. Liu Chenhua, Pacification Commissioner for the Honan-Shensi-Hupeh border, arrived here two days ago and is to remain here for the time being. He said in an interview to local pressmen that bandits under Hsiao Ku, in six big groups, no less than 6,000 in number, had been defeated by the Government troops at Chenyang and had escaped into Shihen Chiu, Hsiangcheng and neighbourhood. Gen. Liu Feng-chi, Commandant of the 13th Cavalry Brigade, and Gen. Wu Ting-lin, were engaged in hot pursuit.

Mr. Lu Hsien, anti-opium inspector, appointed by Headquarters of the Bandit Suppression Association for Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei, is expected here very shortly and a renewed drive against the curse is being prepared by the authorities. The magistrate at Loyang in West Honan, has announced to the people in his area that all opium smokers should get over their cravings for the drug by the end of the month. The Civil Ministry of the province has had occasion to reprimand the magistrate of Luyi in East Honan as he has not yet handed in his voluntary agreement to suppress opium growing and smoking. This agreement is part of the regulations announced some time ago by the ministry and involves a voluntary pledge as follows:

"I am willing to receive severe punishment should there be any case of opium smoking, planting or selling occurring within my controlled region."

Gen. Li Lieh-chun and Messrs. Chao Pei-lien, and Fu Ju-lin, members of the C.E.C., passed through here two days ago for the north when Gen. Liu Chih, Chairman of the province and all high officials of the city, met them at the station. Gen. Li was on his way to Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, to confer with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, and then on to Kalgan to confer with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang regarding the anti-Japanese drive in the north. He is also going to inspect the military conditions on the Jehol Front. Messrs. Chao and Fu were on their way to attend the inauguration on March 8 of the temporary branch office of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, established at Hsinhsiang in North Honan.

Weather conditions for the past few days were very cold here and on March 2 snow fell both here and at Chengchow. A good spring harvest is expected by the farmers in the vicinity of the city and food-prices have fallen just recently.

On March 1, a big fire broke out in the Financial Ministry-street. Investigations followed up later revealed that three shops had been burnt to the ground and damage to the extent of about 200,000 sustained. Another outbreak occurred the next day in the Drum Tower-street when a restaurant was consumed destroying many thousands of dollars worth of property.

EDUCATION IN FOOCHOW ATTEMPTED

Effort to Enforce Compulsory Instruction in Reading

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, Mar. 6.

It is pleasant to be able to report a praiseworthy effort being made by the Chinese authorities to solve the problem of illiteracy. They are trying, within four months, to see to it that every person in Foochow under twenty-five years of age, can read and write up to a minimum standard. The first step was taken a week or so ago, when a demonstration of teachers, pupils, and representatives of public bodies paraded the streets to arouse interest in the undertaking.

Placards were stuck up everywhere indicating the value of being able to read and the loss incurred by those who could not. A few days ago a definite and well-prepared effort was made to find out exactly how many of the people are still illiterate. The whole city was divided into sections, and each section was allotted to some school or other body to investigate. The police turned out in force to lend assistance.

Every house was visited, and careful note taken of those who could not read. In case of doubt a card bearing twenty characters was used to give a test, and those who could read less than fifteen were classified as illiterate. Much difficulty was experienced in overcoming prejudice and getting at the real facts, but certainly some headway was made. The third step is the establishment of schools for the people, and the provision of teachers. Failure to attend will be punished, and those teachers who get good results will be rewarded. The best wishes of all friends of China must go with the authorities and those who are co-operating in this attempt to solve one of China's greatest problems.

GOLD STANDARD FOR MANCHUKUO

Harbin, Mar. 14.

Reports from Changchun state that the Manchukuo Government has under consideration a project for creating a gold reserve, with the ultimate object of changing over from the present silver currency to a gold standard. In order to start this gold reserve fund, it is proposed to retain one-half of the salaries of all Government servants for the month of March.—Reuter.

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY OF AGE

Interesting Review of the Progress Made During the Last Twenty-one Years

BY PROFESSOR C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH, M.SC.

Twenty-one years ago, on March 15, 1912, the University of Hongkong was officially opened by Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard. It was rather more than a month after the Manchu Emperor of China had abdicated. It was seventy years after the signing of the Treaty of Nanking which arranged that the barren island of Honkong should become a base for British commerce in China.

At that date (1842) there were in the Colony only about 5,000 people mostly pirates, and now there is a population of nearly a million. Originally established solely as a centre of trade, it has become well-known all over the Far East in these days for the facilities which it offers to those who wish to acquire a liberal education.

There is now in Hongkong a complete educational system, in the English language available for all nationalities. A Chinese, Indian or European boy or girl may commence to study in an elementary school and finish as a graduate in Medicine, Engineering or Arts of the University.

Yet it must not be assumed that the undergraduates come exclusively from the schools of Hongkong. They have been attracted from all of the eighteen provinces of China. They have come from Java, Malaya, Siam and other parts of Asia.

Twenty-one years ago the writer was invited by the University Authorities to join the staff as the first Professor of Engineering. Sir Charles Eliot had accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor and was the chief administrator of the University for the following five years.

It was a chance meeting with the late Mr. J. H. Scott, then senior partner in Messrs. John Swire and Sons Ltd. London, that decided me to accept the invitation to go to Hongkong. He had such faith in the University idea that he had persuaded his firm, and their associates, to give £40,000 to the original endowment fund. A few days later, in London, a Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Cantlie told me all about the growth of the Hongkong College of Medicine. And, from out of his vivid imagination and his memories of his life in Hongkong, he drew wonderful pictures of the new University.

An introduction to officials in the Colonial Office in London nearly made me change my mind. It was there that malaria, the trying humid heat and the inevitable separation from one's family was emphasised—of course with the best intention.

The next day Sir Alfred Ewing, then Director of Naval Education, provided the antidote. He was one of the first English professors to go to Japan. He said "We were treated so well in the Far East that we were able to return and settle "at home" in ten years. You should have still better treatment under the British flag." The Japanese Universities had the finances of the state behind them, but Hongkong has been dependent on the generosity of private benefactors.

The poverty of the new centre of learning was not discovered in London. And so, fired with enthusiasm for all that this University in the Far East was supposed to be, the appointment was accepted. Perhaps, after all, it was the lure of the unknown, and the adventure of travel, that provided the attraction.

On my arrival in Hongkong I was astounded by the natural beauty of the place which I had been led to believe was a desolate island. No doubt others from London, knowing nothing of the Far East, but gathering false impressions from books writen long ago, have been equally astonished on arrival in Hongkong.

My greatest shock, however, came when I realised the facts about the new University. It seemed to me, then, doomed to failure. Time has proved that it has been a remarkable success.

Reflections on that first year, and comparing them with the facts of to-day, causes me wonder as to how the almost impossible has been accomplished. Was it luck? If so, then perhaps an American was right when he said that luck is only another name for tenacity of purpose. It was the same sort of luck that transformed Hongkong, the hiding place of a few pirates, into one of the premier ports of the world.

These are the facts of 1912. The full-time staff of the University consisted of a Vice-Chancellor, a Professor of Engineering, a Lecturer in Physics and a Registrar. The budget showed that the total expenditure for that first year on the University was H.K. $88,660. The estimates for 1933 show an expenditure of $1,025,243. In 1912 the only other assets were a not very commodious main building for lectures etc., residences for the Vice Chancellor and two members of the staff; fairly extensive grounds on a hill side, and the traditions of the old Hongkong College of Medicine.

The Church Missionary Society had provided, outside the University grounds, St. John's Hall for the residence of about sixty undergraduates. Temporary quarters for other students had been arranged in the main building.

We were naturally anxious about the first entry of students. There were 54 in that first year, including a few Licentiates of the Hongkong College of Medicine which had been incorporated in the new University.

Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith

There was no scientific equipment and no money to purchase any. There were lecture-rooms and a library, but no rooms designed for engineering experiments and very few books.

Sir Charles Eliot privately confessed to me that, anxious as he was to help in the development of scientific work, he thought that Applied Science and Mechanisation would destroy all that was best in China. My own conviction was, and is, that science will cure most of the ills to which the Chinese have been the heirs.

Many of the local Government officials and merchants in Hongkong took the earliest opportunity to impress upon me their belief that it was a tremendous mistake to provide higher education on Western lines for the young Chinese. Again my own views were diametrically opposite.

Despite the disappointments concerning finance, accommodation and equipment, there was the conviction that a University was not only in being, but was actually a necessity. Long experience with Oriental students in the University of London had taught me the evil results that often happens if these young people go abroad when they have just left school. The school boy is submerged by the sudden transition from Chinese to foreign environment if he goes direct to Europe or America. The graduate from Hongkong, after living four or five years in the University grounds, has learnt enough of European ways, and is sufficiently mature, to take care of himself if he does go to Europe.

Although Sir Hormusjee Moday had given the original University buildings, and Sir Frederick Lugard had worked with great energy on behalf of the scheme, it was Sir Kai Ho Kai who obtained the support of the Chinese in Hongkong, in China and overseas. He had been mainly instrumental in collecting from his wealthy friends a million dollars for the endowment fund. He had helped to persuade the governing body of the College of Medicine to allow that institution to become incorporated in the University. He was a member of the Legislative Council when the Ordinance which gave the University authority to confer degrees was granted. In this work he was greatly helped by Dr. Tso Seen Wan, who is now an Honorary Graduate of the University, whose interests have been his for so long.

It is impossible, in this contribution, to describe all of the changes that have happened during the twenty-one years of my residence in the University. Not only has there been a great increase in the annual income, but more than a million dollars have been spent on new buildings. Additional land has been placed at the disposal of the University. Instead of one solitary Professor in 1912-13, there are now sixteen. The full time British staff has grown from four to twenty eight; and in addition there are now on the staff numerous Chinese graduates who are demonstrators and assistants. There are also a number of local professional men who give courses of about 100 lectures per annum in special subjects.

New departments have been created and new arrangements have been made for social intercourse and athletic exercises. The University cricket team has headed the list of the local cricket league. For six years Ng Sze Kwong, an undergraduate, won the open lawn tennis championship of the Colony.

The Student's Union, with an undergraduate as President, controls all the social and athletic activities. Cricket, tennis, football, hockey and other games are popular. One of the most surprising results of University life is the greatly improved physique of those who leave the University after a residence of four or five years.

Exactly one hundred years ago (1833) a great American philosopher, Emerson, landed in England. He wrote as follows:—

"The logical English train a scholar as they train an engineer. Oxford is a Greek factory, as Wilton mills weave carpet, and Sheffield grinds steel.....At the Universities, it is urged, that all goes to form what England values as the flower of its national life—a well-educated gentleman." It is not too much to say that the staff of the University of Hongkong have never forgotten that tradition. They have had the same ideal before them in this new environment.

In the Chinese classics we read that Jan Yu said "Now that the people are so abundant, what is the next thing to be done?" "Enrich them," said Confucius. "And having enriched them, what then?" "Teach them," said Confucius. Many of us believe that only the application of science to agricultural and other problems can raise the standard of life in China.

In the Faculty of Medicine the course includes the necessary science and practical clinical experience. The students work in the Government Civil Hospital; they usually take up junior appointments for a year or so after graduation. The Hongkong degree is recognised by the British Medical Council and that enables the medical graduate to practise in London or any part of the British Empire. Post graduate work is encouraged. In this work there is close co-operation with the Lester Institute in Shanghai.

In the Faculty of Engineering all students take the same course during the first two years. This includes practical instruction in the well equipped Hi Tung Workshop and Engineering laboratories. Afterwards there is specialisation in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, although the two last named courses are nearly indential. Arrangements have been made for engineering students to obtain further practical experience in local works. Several graduates have gone abroad to work under western economic conditions, others have pursued post graduate studies. Every year the papers, scripts etc., are sent to Assessors in London who are examiners in that University. And every year the report has stated that certain Hongkong engineering graduates have reached the standard of the London Honours Degree.

In the Faculty of Arts there are now several groups of studies. These include letters and philosophy, experimental science, social science, school method and practical teaching, commercial training and also Chinese literature.

In this short review it is impossible to mention all of those who, with money or with service, have aided the University since its inception. But the story would not be complete without mention of some of the chief supporters.

In addition to those gifts recorded above there is the splendid support of the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided a total of H.K. $750,000 for the endowment of the three clinical departments Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. That magnificent gift enabled those departments to be completely reorganised. The local Government supported it by providing all the necessary hospital facilities.

The Legislative Council of Hongkong has increased the annual contribution of $10,000 in 1912 to $350,000 in 1933.

Nineteen years ago a Mr. Loke Yeow, of Penang, offered half a million dollars, on loan without interest for twenty-one years. This was accepted. It was equivalent to about $380,000 cash.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has, in all, given a total of $260,000. His name is attached to the Chair of Surgery and the Engineering Workshops.

Sir Paul Chater gave $250,000 to the endowment fund in 1923. In addition to their support mentioned above, the firm of John Swire and Sons Ltd., London, gave $100,000 in 1921. Recently Mr. Fung Ping Shan presented $150,000 for a building to be used as a library, accessible to the public as well as to the University. This library is solely for Chinese books. Amongst the donors of $50,000 were Cheung Pat Sze, Ho Kam Tong, Ho Fook, Mok Kon San, Tang Chi Nging and Kwok Sui Lau.

The grant of £265,000 from the Boxer Indemnity Funds in 1931 was a most welcome addition to the endowment fund.

It is significant that this year the entry of new students is the largest on record. With the existing accommodation it is almost impossible to take more.

There are two factors which have, in the past, limited the number of undergraduates. The matriculation, or entrance, examination was (and is) of a standard too high for many. The cost of the University education is still a consideration, although the annual tuition fees are only $400 and the hostel, or board and lodging fees are $300 for the academic year.

It is estimated that if a student resides in the University during vacations, his total annual expenses, including clothes and reasonable recreation, will be about $1,200. Some do it on less, others spend more. This is, of course, less expensive than going to Europe or America.

The difficulty that now confronts the University authorities is that of new buildings.

There are plans for a new hostel for medical students and a new and enlarged school of surgery. There are proposals for other medical buildings, including a school of public health. Also for new engineering laboratories etc., estimated to cost $500,000. Enlarged laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology are needed. A round sum of a million dollars could be spent on these new buildings. Donors of a new building, or those who endow a chair, may have their name attached to it.

There are at present seven hostels or halls of residence. Of those St. John's Hall is maintained by the C.M.S.; Morrison Hall by the London Missionary Society; and Ricci Hall by the Jesuit Order. Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall are maintained by the University Authorities.

All of these Halls are for men students. Since the admission of women undergraduates in 1920, St. Stephen's Hall has provided accommodation for them. Funds are needed for additional residential accommodation for women.

In all of these Halls the fees and general rules are the same. All of the Wardens must be approved by the University Council. Religious services may be observed in Hostels maintained by religious bodies. It is, perhaps, remarkable that no Confucian or Bhuddist Society has made an effort to supply a Hall of residence.

It is fitting that the University should celebrate its coming of age. It has been fortunate in the personalities of the Vice Chancellors. Sir Charles Eliot, Sir William Brunyate and Sir William Hornell have all had difficult administrative duties. The Professorial staff have not been free from anxieties. But the trials and troubles of the past can be forgotten in the day of rejoicing now that the University has reached a manhood that is vigorous and ambitious.

CHINESE CREW DESERTS SHIP

Inquiry Into Wreck of s.s. Antung

Hongkong, Mar. 16.

The Court of Inquiry to-day found that no blame attached to Captain Ashby of the C. N. ss. Antung in connection with the grounding of that vessel on March 8 off Mofu Point. The Court also held that the officers were blameless.

The evidence showed that the officers had performed their duty well and under difficult and trying conditions, resulting from the mad rush of the 300 Chinese passengers for the boats. The rush ensued when the ship grounded but the officers calmed them. When a second panic occurred, the officers were unable to handle the passengers and it was at that time they decided to beach the Antung.

In this instance, according to the evidence, the passengers began jumping into the boats, crushing women and children beneath them. One of the boats capsized but a member of the Russian anti-piracy guard and Mr. J. B. Jones, of Singapore, a passenger, dived into the water and tied ropes around the women and children, among whom were Mrs. Ashby, wife of the captain, and her infant son, who were both saved. Others were rescued in a like manner.

In another life boat, the passengers refused to permit one of the officers to turn the boat back to get more women and children.

Almost all of the Chinese crew deserted the ship and took refuge on the life rafts, the evidence showed.

Captain Ashby, in his testimony, paid a high tribute to the crew of the ss. Anhui, which came to the rescue.

The Antung's officers said they believed the panic caused fifty passengers to lose their lives.—United Press.

NEW RAILWAY FROM CHAPOO TO WUHU

Nanking, Mar. 17.

The Ministry of Railways has won its point in an argument with a group of Chinese seeking to build a short railway from Wuhu to Chapoo for the purpose of bringing rice in the district surrounding Wuhu to the Yangtze River. The railway, when built, will be of standard guage.

It is the Government's plan to take it over in the future as part of the projected Nanking-Hunan Railway. The present venture, upon which work is expected to commence shortly, involves an expenditure of $1,000,000.

The Government has also decided to add an extension 120 miles westward to the profitable little Hangchow-Kangshan line. Boxer Indemnity money will be used for this purpose.—United Press.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN KWANGTUNG

Canton, Mar. 14.

The resort to prayers in temples and the parading of idols in streets has failed to halt the spread of bubonic plague now raging in Tingnan, a district of Kwangtung. The outbreak has assumed epidemic proportions and the death toll up to to-day is given as more than 140. The plague is spreading rapidly and the number of deaths is mounting daily.—Reuter.

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GANG METHODS IN HANKOW

Two Chinese Taken for a Ride: St. David's Society Dinner

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 9.

As reported in my telegram earlier in the week, a dastardly murder was committed on Saturday night last, when Mr. Yang Tse-ching, compradore of the local branch of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha was "taken for a ride" and shot in cold blood. Several opinions are given as to the perpetrators of the crime, but considering that Mr. Yang had previously been reported to have received demands from the Blood and Soul Group to supply certain information as to the cargoes carried by the ship of the company he represented, together with a call for his resignation from its service, it seems almost certain that his death was the outcome of his ignoring these demands.

Mr. Yang was at his club at the rear of the S.A.D. No. 3. when he was told two men wished to see him. These men told him that he was wanted by the Garrison Commander to go to Headquarters for an interview, and acceding to this request he left the building and boarded his own car. Four other men joined the party, and one of them taking the wheel from the chauffeur, drove off in the direction of headquarters. Apparently Mr. Yang did not suspect anything amiss until they drove past the headquarters in the direction of the Cantonese Hospital where the car was finally brought to a standstill a short distance away. It was here that revolvers were produced and he and the chauffeur told to get out and walk ahead. After a few steps had been taken the chauffeur was told to stand at one side with the threat that if he tried to raise an alarm, he would be immediately shot. Soon after this he heard two shots fired, and Mr. Yang fell with two bullets through his head. On assuring themselves that he was dead, the assasins told the chauffeur that he would have to walk home, and then boarding the car drove away, after also informing him that he would find the car abandoned in the Native City.

The chauffeur hurried back to the Club as quickly as he could and raised the alarm, and immediately a search was commenced to find traces of the wanted men.

A Second Murder

However, up to the present time no arrests have been made, although a policeman on point duty was asked by the men who abandoned the car, to look after it for them. He had difficulty in understanding them, and it was only with the help of a passer-by that he was able to know what they wanted. This interpreter told him that the dialect was Shanghai and Ningpo.

Following closely on the heels of this outrage, another murder was committed on Tuesday night, when a Mr. Li Tsin was taken for a ride to the rear of the Japanese Concession and shot dead. Mr. Tsin had his home in the Japanese Concession, and although little is known of this case it would appear that he also had dealings with the Japanese, and his death points to another Blood and Soul Group crime. These murders are creating uneasiness among the merchant class, who have been in the habit of dealing in Japanese goods, and some of the guilds have already taken action to stop their members from further trading in these goods.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek passed through here earlier in the week on his way to the North in connection with the fighting there. Last Saturday was declared a holiday by the local American Community to celebrate the Installation of President Roosevelt, and all the Chinese shops were decorated for the occasion with flags of the U.S.A. flying alongside of their National Flags.

St. David's Dinner

On Saturday night, the St. David's Society entertained their many friends to dinner at the Race Club, where altogether about 150 sat down to an excellent repast. The president, Mr. A. J. W. Evans, and his wife, received the guests during cocktail time, and the assembly for dinner was sounded by a bugler from H.M.S. Caradoc, whose band played the party to the tables, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Evans. During dinner Welsh airs were played, and one and all heartily joined in the choruses. When port had been served, the President called on Mr. Rees Jenkins the secretary of the Society to read the telegrams received. These were three in number, the first read being from Shanghai, the second from Shasi (Mr. and Mrs. Price, who are old Hankow Residents, and as Mr. Jenkins said are now the Mayor and Mayoress of Shasi by popular request of the inhabitants who wanted Welshmen at the head of affairs) and last but not least the third was from "Palace—Buckingham" in which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales sent his greetings, which were received with loud applause.

After the toast for the King, Mr. George Humphreys, the vice-president proposed the toast of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which was drank after the singing of "Gentlemen the Prince." Miss Nesta Owen sang "Land of my Fathers" and all present joined in the chorus, after which Mr. Jenkins proposed this toast. Mr. Evans, in an amusing speech pointed out to the company that St. David was the only one who could claim his national birthright, going into details of the demerits of the other Saints. After he had proposed the toast of guests which was given with musical honours, Sir Meyrick Hewlett, replied going into further details regarding the Welsh which he assummed were not well known.

In the first place he said that when the Anglo Saxons first saw the Welsh they called them "Waelix," much in the same way as the Chinese children called the foreigner *yang ren*. The Welsh being a proud race took this in good part, and said very well, Waelix we remain, and from this "Welsh" came.

He then related the origin of the motto "Cymru am byth." He said that when the great King Caradoc thrashed the Romans under Fortunatus Evilis, the latter exclaimed "Crikey I'm biffed" and the Welsh were so tickled with this Latin humour that they immediately took it for their motto. After going through the various occupations of the small band of hosts, he proposed their health, which was enthusiastically drank. Mr. Hooper, president of the St. George's Society also spoke, in defence of his Saint, and told a "few home truths" about the others, and Mr. Jenkins made a humourous speech to wind up one of the nicest dinners Hankow has had the privilege of attending. A dance was held afterwards in the "Bull ring" and not to be outdone by the Scots who parade the haggis on their national day, Mr. Rees Jenkins paraded the leek, followed by the Band of the Caradoc. It was well into the small hours of the morning before the celebration of St. David's day came to an end.

NEW PREFECT OF PROPAGANDA

Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi Appointed

Peking, 17.

The office of the Apostolic Delegate here has received a telegram from Rome announcing the appointment of Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi to be Prefect of Propaganda in succession to the late Cardinal Van Rossum as director of Catholic missions throughout the world.

The new Prefect is well known in the Far East, having been Apostolic delegate in Japan and also in India. He was created a Cardinal at the Consistory which was held a few days ago.

Cardinal Fumasoi has had more than 20 years' experience in the offices of the Propaganda in Rome and was for two years chief secretary there. For the last ten years he has been Apostolic delegate in the United States.—Reuter.

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR MANCHUKUO

Harbin, Mar. 15.

According to a local paper, Canadian wheat has been imported into this country due to the scarcity of Manchurian wheat, owing to last year's inundation, fighting with bandits and robberies by the latter.—Reuter.

CHINESE ORDERS PLACED IN BRITAIN

London, Mar. 16.

"Modern Transport" states that the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission has placed orders with various firms in Great Britain for 6,160 tons of steel rails, 266 tons of fish-plates, 29 tons of fish-bolts and nuts and 195 tons of dog-spikes.—Reuter.

MUCH RAINFALL IN CHANGSHA

Long Period of Wet Weather Expected

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, Mar. 8.

The weather up here has broken and we are having incessant and soaking rain. A prophecy emanating from our Chinese friends tells us that we are to have 49 days of rain, about 10 only of these are over; so that the outlook is not cheering. Hockey was arranged for last weekend, but fell through as the ground was a quagmire. This seemed a great waste of good opportunities, as we now have two gunboats in the port; these being H.M.S. Gannett commanded by Captain O'Connell who was last here in 1928 on the old Teal, which has been scrapped and U.S.S. Tutuila commanded by Captain Pfaff.

Changsha appears to have become the home of hockey, as we hear that the game is practically dead in Hankow. Here we have some quite good players in the team, and a fair amount of enthusiasm shown. Quite possible hockey sticks too can now be obtained locally, at an athletic store in the city.

For shopping in the city the Chinese language only can be used, as none of the shop assistants that we have come across know any English. English is taught in the schools here, and also in the Hunan University, situated under the lee of Yo Lo Shan across the river from the back of the Island, accessible by ferry boat. But I suppose conversation classes are not included in the curriculum. In a city stationer's shop we were invited to inspect their store of English books; this mainly consisted of English primers, while for more advanced work were found very simple selections only, from classical works.

It is a grievance in the Hunan University at the moment, that the lecturers have been cut 50 per cent. of their pay and have been informed that this amount represents a loan to the Government of China. Besides this, 20 per cent. is cut for building of roads in Hunan and again a further 5 per cent. to be used for fighting the Japanese. Incidentally many of these lecturers do not belong to Hunan. This leaves a man a quarter of his pay to support wife and family. Can one wonder that dissatisfaction is expressed? These methods of dealing with government teachers' pay may explain the strike of teachers that we read of in another part of China. We have been brought up on the theory "that every cloud has a silver lining," but are only now learning that the official pocket must have a double lining, the silver one being preferred by the wearer.

Spring's Changes

As always in spring, there is a sense of change in the social atmosphere. Dr. and Mrs. Eitel of the Hudson Taylor Memorial Hospital are leaving us in the near future for a long holiday and are planning to go home via India and possibly Persia and Constantinople, and so back to Germany. They will be very much missed by every nationality and by all classes. They gave an at home last week to introduce to us Dr. and Mrs. Herr who are to take over their work during their absence. Here met in friendly fashion everybody who is anybody, foreign and Chinese. Dr. and Mrs. Mai are leaving us this year, she, quite soon, with the children. So are Mr. and Mrs. Happold of Du Pont's. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of the A.P.C. go on leave this summer, also Mr. Mecklenburgh of B.A.T.

The Y.M.C.A. are starting their intensive finance campaign. They have invited leading spirits in the city to become team leaders for the purpose of collecting money, by visiting offices and residences.

The Hunan Government still persists in taxing the export of rice; presumably it is the only province that continues this practice. It also seems to have taken a hand in the antimony trade, antimony being one of the main exports of this province, by issuing permits to only a few of the leading dealers. This system which has been going on for some little time, has recently been officially announced in a proclamation by the Government Committee. The favoured dealers are seeking to maintain antimony prices above the level of offers from abroad.

TOKYO POLICE RAID CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Alleged Conspiracy With Reds In Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 19

The local police raided the Chinese Y.M.C.A. here in the early morning of March 16 and arrested 17 Chinese, including some students, it was learned to-day. According to the police, the arrested Chinese were attempting to start an anti-Japanese movement in conjunction with Japanese communists.

Under the guise of a flood relief organisation they organised a national salvation society of China in December last and raised funds for the Chinese Volunteer troops in Manchuria. It is said that the same society has approximately 700 members and remitted a large sum for the military to Shanghai last February. Investigation is going on at the Metropolitan Police Board, which expects further arrests.—United Press.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Nanking, Mar. 18.

Following the example of other countries, three new classes of telegrams—Day letter, Night letter, and Deferred telegrams—will be instituted in all Government Telegraph Offices in the country on April 1 next, it is announced by the Ministry of Communications.—Kuo Min.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

ATTEMPT ON MR. ARIYOSHI

Korean Terrorists Seized with Bombs: Police Arrest Three in Wuchang Road

Three Koreans are being held by the Japanese authorities as a result of a raid by secret service agents and Japanese Consular Police, assisted by detectives from Hongkew Station, at 9.25 p.m. on March 17 on the Sung Kiang Tsun Restaurant, 271 Wuchang Road. Three pistols and two bombs of a make similar to that used in the Hongkew Park outrage, when General Y. Shirakawa, commander of the Japanese forces, and Dr. Kawabata were fatally wounded, and Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the then Japanese Minister, Admiral K. Nomura, commanding the Japanese fleet in Chinese waters, Lieut.-Gen. K. Uyeda, commanding the 9th Division, Mr. K. Murai, then Consul-General, and Mr. Tomono, secretary of the Japanese Residents Association, were injured. It is understood that the three arrested men will be charged with attempting to assassinate Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister.

The names of the arrested men are:—

Li Kung-kon, aged 22, a native of Kiangyuan province, Korea.

Pa Chu-po, aged 28, native of Zung Lo Po province, Korea.

Yuan Kong, Korean, who is believed to be the man who recently threw a bomb at the Japanese Consulate in Tientsin.

So completely were the three conspirators surprised, that they were overpowered before they could put up any resistance. They had arrived at the restaurant in the company of another man, who was dressed in European clothes. This man did not go up with them to the restaurant itself, but left them on the stairs after a short colloquy.

Japanese secret service agents had received information that an attempt was to be made on the life of the Japanese Minister that night. Mr. Ariyoshi was dining as a guest at the Rokusan-tei geisha house, on Boone Road, and the whole district was patrolled by Japanese agents on the look-out for possible assassins. On the word that suspicious characters had been seen going into the Sung Kiang Tsun Restaurant, these agents secretly surrounded the building. At a given signal, a party of them rushed up the restaurant stairs, under the protection of shields and clad in steel waist-coats. The three suspects were seated at a table and had only just begun their meal. They were covered before they could move. To disarm them and remove out of reach all suspicious packages was the work of a moment.

The two bombs were concealed in a case similar to a luncheon basket. One of them, which was square, weighed approximately five pounds. The other was smaller and round. Both, however, bore evidence of the same workmanship, and the Japanese authorities believed last night that they had been manufactured by some European.

Intent on making a clean sweep of Korean revolutionaries, the Japanese police and Hongkew detectives sought the co-operation of the French Concession authorities and the Nantao police in making raids on what were considered to be likely hotbeds of conspiracy. Two of the arrested men resided at 16 Rue du Marche, near Route Zikawei, and their house was searched by detectives. On information gathered in this search, other raids were made with what results the "North-China Daily News" was unable to learn. It is understood, however, that several arrests were made.

The three arrested men were taken to Hongkew Police Station, and, after the usual formalities, were handed over to the Japanese authorities. It is learned that a number of Koreans, believed to be members of revolutionary and terrorist organisations, have been filtering into Shanghai during the last few weeks from North China.

BISHOP PERRY COMING TO FAR EAST

Head of Episcopal Church in America

Honolulu, Mar. 14.

Determined to obtain a first hand evaluation of evangelistic, educational and social service work in the Far East, the Rt. Reverend James De Wolf Perry, D.D., presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, is en route to China and Japan, viâ the Philippines, after a visit here.

The tour, made at request of the National Council of the Church, marks the first visit of a presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church to the Orient.

After visiting the Philippines and China, visiting Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, Bishop Perry will arrive in Japan within a few weeks of the 90th anniversary of the landing there of his uncle, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U.S.N., who entered the Port of Urga on July 8, 1853, opening the empire to relations with the rest of the world.

The activities Bishop Perry will study were recently brought under review in the report of the independent and voluntary Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry. Serious problems of financial readjustment in the Far Eastern mission field will also receive Bishop Perry's attention, since the missionary budget for 1933 just adopted by the Episcopal Council, involving total reductions of approximately a million and a quarter dollars, necessarily affects work in foreign countries.

The tour is being made at Bishop Perry's own expense, without charge to the church. Bishop Perry will meet not only the American and native bishops of the Church for consultation, but will also confer with the bishops of the Church of Englanw in China.

The tour will culminate at a formal dedication in Tokyo on May 27 of the new St. Luke's International Medical Centre, which the church, at a cost of $5,000,000, has erected in the Japanese capital with the co-operation of the Japanese Emperor, prominent Japanese statesmen and an inter-denominational committee of Americans.

Bishop Perry is accompanied by Mrs. Perry and by his sister, Mrs. James S. Russell, who was an official chatelaine of the United States Embassy at Tokyo during the term of the former Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes.—United Press.

YOUNG MARSHAL BOYCOTTED

Chinese Reporters Walk Out in a Body

An attempt by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's bodyguards to search Chinese press representatives as they visited the home of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, at the corner of Route de Sieyes and Route Ghisi, where the Young Marshal was to grant an interview on March 14, resulted in the reporters boycotting the interview.

The incident occurred a few minutes before the hour of interview when a few bodyguards wanted to search the visitors before allowing them to enter the house. This aroused strong opposition on the part of the reporters, and before the argument had reached its height, they left the building in a body, declaring: "Why should we see the non-resisting Chang Hsueh-liang?"

Much to the dismay of the servants, who attempted to soothe the reporters and pursuade them to stay, the group boarded cars for the Chinese Reporters' Association where an emergency meeting was subsequently held. It was urged by the majority of the reporters that news concerning Marshal Chang should be suppressed.

One of the bodyguards at Mr. Soong's residence explained that there were a few suspicious-looking persons among the large group of reporters, and therefore he felt it his duty to search every visitor. One of the reporters said antagonism of the bodyguards started on Sunday afternoon, when they attempted to keep the press representatives as far away as possible from Marshal Chang on his arrival at Hungjao Aerodrome. The matter, he continued, would be brought to the attention of the authorities.

Scrolls posted by somebody on the front doors of the residence could not escape attention. The scrolls read: "Do your remember that you have lost Manchuria? And now, through you, Jehol is lost to China."

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S FEBRUARY REPORT

Percentage of Convictions Maintained

Out of all persons charged in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the month of February, 93.6 per cent were convicted, according to the report of the Municipal Advocate. The total number of prosecutions was 9,249.

In petty bye-law cases 5,850 failed to appear and their bail was confiscated. Fifty-three cases were withdrawn on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict. The total number of major and minor criminal cases prosecuted to completion was 3,346; 3,134 persons were convicted, and 212 acquitted. In addition to the above, there were 134 private criminal prosecutions, 345 cases instituted by the Health and Public Works Departments for violation of Health and Public Works Regulations, and 417 cases instituted by the Traffic Department for infringements of Traffic Regulations. In all 93.6 per cent. of the persons charged were convicted.

Two appeals to the High Court were filled by the council during February. Three appeals by the council were heard during the month; one was dismissed and in two the sentences were increased. Appeals by the council pending on February 28 in the Supreme Court were three; in the High Court, six.

Sixty-one appeals by defendants were perfected during the month, six to the Supreme Court, 44 to the High Court, and eleven to the District Court of Appeals. Sixty-six appeals by defendants were concluded and dealt with as follow: Accused found not guilty, two; appeals dismissed, 39; appeals withdrawn, six; sentences increased, increased, four; sentences reduced, 14; cases sent back for retrial, one. There were 141 appeals filed by defendants pending on February 28, as follow: in the Supreme Court, 75; in the High Court, 60; in the District Court of Appeals, six.

Regarding extradition cases, eighteen applications, involving 24 persons, were made by the extra-Settlement authorities during the month. *Prima facie* cases were proved against 18 persons and they were ordered to be handed over. One person was released on security to appear later when called upon, and one was released owing to the fact that insufficient evidence was produced by the authorities making the application. Three cases involving four persons were remanded for production of further evidence. Three applications involving eight persons on remand from January were dealt with during the month, six persons being handed over and two released on security. Three other applications involving three persons are still on remand from last month.

During the month there were six military men cases. In five of these the court took jurisdiction and proceeded to judgment. In the remaining case the accused was handed over to the Chinese authorities after a *prima facie* case had been proved.

On February 28 there were pending in the High Court and District Court 60 cases, which, together with 150 cases on appeal, make a total of 210 cases pending. In addition to the above, there were 14 cases pending in which the accused were detained on writs of detention.

SHANGHAI FOREIGNERS' WAR LOSSES

Tokyo, Mar. 16.

The Foreign Office has decided to present an additional budget for Y. 300,000 to the Finance Ministry for the relief of foreigners in Shanghai and Manchuria who suffered losses during the hostilities between the Japanese and the Chinese. According to the plan of the Foreign Ministry, a relief committee will be organised by the Director of the Asiatic Bureau, the Director of the Financial Bureau, and the Director of the Quartermasters' Department of the War Office, which will accept the reports from the claimants through the Foreign Office. The Committee will review the claims and will pay in the form of public bonds, if they find them reasonable.—United Press.

A GREAT IRISH FESTIVAL

St. Patrick's Day Celebrated: Shanghai Society's Ball

Every whit as whole-hearted as the vigour with which they espouse partisan causes in their native emerald isle is the enthusiasm with which the sons of Erin can unite when the occasion calls for homage to the age-old traditions of their land. The schisms which in the present age cleave their troubled nation were forgotten in universal good-fellowship and hospitality on March 17, when Irishmen the world over joined in celebration of the festival of Patrick, their patron and tutelary saint.

Fully equal to the successes of previous years was the manner in which local Irishmen, as represented by the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, set about honouring their day of days. With them the wearing of the green was no idle phrase, for more than a few turned out into the bright spring morning with shamrock-shaped badges which they had managed to contrive far from the beloved earth of the western isle. The official programme opened early, with a simple ceremony at the Cenotaph at 8.30. Here the President, Captain J. E. Inch, who was accompanied by the Vice-President, Mr. E. F. Hardman, members of the committee, and representatives of the other British national societies of Shanghai, laid on the monument a fine wreath in the shape of an ancient Irish harp.

This concluded the formal proceedings until the evening, the climax of the day's festivities, but considerable interest was taken in the successful broadcast of change ringing, interspersed with traditional Irish melodies, by radio station XCBL. This took place at 1.05 p.m., permission having been granted for the ringing to be done on the bells of the Holy Trinity Cathedral by Mr. J. G. Clay. Many Irish listeners greatly enjoyed the tunes "The harp that once through Tara's halls", "Let Erin remember the days of old," "The last rose of summer", "The minstrel boy", and "My lodging is the cold, cold ground."

The outstanding feature of the day, however, was as usual the brilliant and picturesque ball which gathered at the Cercle Sportif Français so many of the leading residents of Shanghai, together with consular officials, naval and military officers, and high local officials of the Chinese Government and Shanghai Municipal Council. Even though the booking of invitations had to be closed on Tuesday in order to avoid overcrowding, about 800 were present, and the function lacked none of the heartiness, racy wit, and joviality associated with the brightest side of the Irish character.

Included in the up-to-date programme of the Cercle Sportif Français orchestra were a number of favourite Irish airs, and another popular attraction was the appearance of the band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which, by permission of Lieut.-Colonel N. C. Bennett and officers, arrived to render a selection of Irish tunes between 9 and 10 p.m., by which time the ball was in full swing. Three-quarters of an hour later came a bright interlude of Irish dances, demonstrated by members in Irish kilts and women in the cloaks and skirts of colleens. An Irish reel was danced by Mrs. J. V. Stuart, Miss Anthea Inch, and Mr. A. E. Fenton, Mr. K. Begdon gave a hornpipe, and Miss Anthea Inch concluded the clever exhibition with a jig.

For the smooth working of all the arrangements great credit was due to the various sub-committees. The President was in charge of the invitation plans, Mr. E. F. Hardman superintended the reception, while Colonel L. M. Cosgrave headed the official guests' committee. Mr. A. E. Fenton was in charge of refreshments and supper, Mr. T. Kerrigan of decoration, and Mr. S. C. Young of the punch distribution. Co-ordination of all the committee work was in the hands of Mr. Fenton, master of ceremonies, and Mr. T. P. Givens, the ball secretary.

H. M. S. SANDPIPER FOR SHANGHAI

New Gunboat in Packing Cases Arriving on s.s. Chitral

London, Mar. 16.

It has been revealed to-day that a British gunboat is nearing Shanghai from Southampton in packing cases.

This is H.M.S. Sandpiper, a new gunboat, built for service as a shallow-draught river vessel in the Far East. She was packed in parts and shipped to Shanghai in the P. & O. s.s. Chitral because it was considered hazardous to sail her across the seas, as she is not constructed for ocean sailing.

The Sandpiper, which will replace H. M. S. Moorhen, is being carried in the liner's hold as cargo and will be assembled at Shanghai. She is the smallest of five craft of this type built since the war and is part of the 1931 naval construction programme deferred on account of economy measures.

The gunboat will have a displacement of 185 tons, measure 160 ft. in length, with 30 ft. beam, and will draw no more than two feet of water. She will be propelled by twin screw reciprocating engines developoing 600 horse-power, which will give her a speed of 11½ knots. Her armament comprises a 3.7 inch howitzer and a six-pounder quick-firing gun.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL HILL'S ADVICE

A strong appeal to the British community of Shanghai to travel as far as possible by British lines was made by Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, Senior Naval Officer of the Yangtze, who, with Major H. V. Wilkinson, Past Vice-President of the Society, was entertained at the monthly tiffin of the Committee of the Royal Society of St. George on March 16.

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SHANGHAI

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NAZIS PARADE IN SHANGHAI

Salute to the Hitlerite Banner on German Consulate

To many Shanghai foreigners the interesting flag raising ceremony at the German Consulate on March 16 must have come as something of a revelation of the extent to which the National Socialist movement has been organised in this city. A feature of the proceedings was the attendance of uniformed Nazis, who paraded in pseudo-military style, saluting with lusty cheers the banner sanctioned by their idolised chief, Herr Adolf Hitler.

The occasion was one of much historic significance, marking the replacement of the German service flag of red, black, and gold, and the merchant flag, by the red, black, and white emblem of old Germany and the new Nazi standard. Many leading members of the local German community had been invited to be present, and as they commenced to arrive about noon they were ushered into the consulate grounds by members of the German Boy Scout troop.

Several hundred spectators formed a semi-circle in the consulate garden, where the verandah and staircase of the building formed a picturesque background for the ceremony. A dozen Nazis in khaki shirts and breeches, with Sam Browne belts and red armlets bearing the black swastika on a white ground, marched down the stairway from the consulate and formed up on the lawn before Mr. R. C. W. Behrend, Acting Consul-General, who took his stand before a battery of cameras to read the declaration of the German Government giving precedence to the old German flag and the Nazi colours. Black-shirted Fascists were among the onlookers, and other conspicuous figures were the five young Wandervögel, now visiting Shanghai in the course of their hike round the world.

Mr. Behrend said in part:—"As official representative of the German Reich, I hereby make it known that, according to a telegram received here yesterday from the German Minister for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister at Peking, the President on March 12 issued an emergency decree that, pending a definite decision regarding the German national colours, the black-white-red flag, as symbol of the glorious past of the German Reich, and the Swastika-banner, as symbol of the vigorous regeneration of the German nation, are to be hoisted side by side.

"The colours black-white-red as the symbol of the United German Reich are again hoisted to-day on the grounds of the German Consulate-General which renders protection, help and assistance to every German without exception.

"May the colours black-white-red proclaim over land and sea our heartiest wishes and unshakable hope that under these colours a happy, great and mighty future be destined to our German fatherland.

"We, Germans of Shanghai, who on a distant post of the foremost front have to maintain, protect and defend the honour and the glory of our home country in this solemn hour, repeat the oath: To be faithful to the Fatherland, be it in happiness and joy, be it in suffering and in sorrow. And for our youth who are the future of Germany and who shoulder the responsibility for Germany's future the watch-word is given out to-day: If you do not risk your life, never will you win your life!"

In his address to the gathering, Mr. F. X. Hasenöhrl, leader of the local Nazis, gave an inspiring outline of the progress of the movement.

"The Third Reich has begun," he said. "It is our duty, fellow citizens, and especially the duty of the youth of Germany, to help to build up the Third Reich, each at the post given to him. We will all give an oath to uphold for ever the honoured sign of the national regeneration, the flag with the swastika, and the black-white-red colours.

"We will not say to-day that our work has been done and we will rest. We shall continue our fight with new courage for the soul of the German people until the last of our fellow citizens has been converted to our ideals, and has converted the National-Socialist ideals into deeds."

While the flags were hoisted the German national anthem was played, and the uniformed Nazis, together with many of the spectators, stood at the salute with upraised right arm in Fascist fashion. Led by Mr. Hasenöhrl, who advanced in front of their ranks, the uniformed Nazis then sang their hymn. This was the first time that they had paraded at a public event of an official nature.

It is interesting to note that on the arrival of the Soviet envoy to occupy the Russian consulate next door to the German Consulate, the Red Flag will in all probability be flying within stone's throw of the swastika emblem.

SHANGHAI NAZIS ON PARADE

The guard of honour of uniformed Nazis paraded before the ceremony of raising the Hitler swastika flag at the German Consulate in Shanghai on March 16.

CHINESE STUDIES' PROGRESS

Interpreters' Valuable Services During Period of Emergency

The annual report of the Director of Chinese Studies (Mr. Charles Kliene), to the Shanghai Municipal Council, proves that great improvement on the whole was shown in Chinese studies during the year 1932, in spite of the fact that classes were suspended for six weeks in consequence of the disturbances early in the year.

After a State of Emergency in the Settlement had been declared on January 28, it soon became obvious that in the prevailing excitement and exigencies of the situation regular study could not be profitably pursued; accordingly the classes were discontinued on February 9, and were not resumed till March 21. During this period there arose a demand for interpreters for the foreign military authorities who had taken up their positions in the several sectors of the Settlement. As the Chinese teaching staff was available to meet this demand in some measure, volunteers for service in this connection were called for; the result was that Mr. H. Westnidge and 32 Chinese teachers relieved of their regular work were lent to the S.V.C. Headquarters and took up duty as interpreters under Major Zee of the Chinese Company. Mr. Westnidge was retained on the staff of Major Zee while the teachers were drafted out to the military authorities. The new duties that devolved on Mr. Westnidge and his teachers out in the open were very different from teaching the Chinese language peacefully within sheltered walls. The local colour and atmosphere were distinctly warlike, and there was even an element of personal risk to face; but occupation was welcome in those stirring days and the responsibilities were very creditably discharged. It is gratifying to note that the personnel of this department gave their services promptly and voluntarily to prevent misunderstandings between the Chinese people and the foreign troops at a time when misunderstandings could easily have led to the very incidents sought to be avoided. These services have been gracefully acknowledged.

For the rest of the year the new rules under the re-organisation scheme were strictly carried out; to enforce the rules was an absolute necessity to test their efficiency, it being the third year since their introduction. The semi-annual examinations that followed showed that in nearly every case the three years' time limit fixed for the study of Chinese at the Council's expense was ample for a new student to complete the course in either the Peking mandarin or the local spoken language. In some exceptional instances requirements were met in much less time than three years; a few students exceeded the limit by a couple of months or so before they could pass the final examination. This proves conclusively that the direct method of instruction is giving every satisfaction, that the time limit is reasonable and no departure from the plan is called for.

The only matter of urgency at the moment is the providing of suitable accommodation for an office, examination hall and class-rooms. This requirement has been suitably arranged for and will be met early in the new year; the working out of all the details of the scheme will thus be greatly facilitated and better concentration secured.

Work in the translation offices continued to increase in volume throughout the year; the strain imposed on the staff was often very heavy, particularly while normal conditions were being restored. Apart from translating the ordinary Chinese correspondence addressed to the Council by Government institutions, business concerns and private individuals, the daily routine now includes the translation of newspaper articles, rules and regulations, notifications, licence conditions, legal documents, reports, returns and the revision of old translations; this work at times was more than sufficient to keep twelve men fully occupied during regular hours; it is mostly translation from Chinese into English. The Municipal Gazette published weekly on Wednesdays and the annual report require specially trained men to translate from English into Chinese. The translation of the annual report takes several weeks to complete, it is a *pièce de resistance*, and the checking of the printer's proofs is an onerous business apart from the translating; the report provides material of a highly specialised and technical character which only qualified translators can successfully deal with. During the year the translation of the fourth and final volume of Mr. Justice Feetham's report was completed, and it was printed and published soon after.

Mr. G. Burton Sayer, Press Information Officer, reports that the local press, news agencies, and representatives of newspapers published elsewhere in China and abroad, have made full use of the Press Information Office, which was established at the close of 1931, in accordance with the recommendation of the special Publicity Committee, to give fuller and better information upon municipal matters to the public through the medium of the press. At the close of the year 31 newspapers, news agencies and correspondents were in regular receipt of all communiques, while others were being provided with written information of particular interest to them. Exclusive of weekly statements from two departments, 420 communiques were issued during 1932 to the local newspapers (English language, Chinese, Japanese, French, German and Russian), news agencies, and correspondents of several nationalities, while material was supplied for numerous special articles upon municipal questions and activities, and articles were written for newspapers in China and abroad.

Broadly, communiques issued may be classed under four heads, viz., outlines of contemplated action; decisions of the council upon public questions, with reasons therefor; news of departmental activities; general information of importance to persons having commercial relations with the Settlement.

The three press officers maintained close relations with newspaper editors and correspondents; in addition to the communiques, during interviews with Press representatives such information was communicated as it was possible in the public interest to give. Further, senior officials of the council were kept in touch with press and public opinion, Chinese and foreign, upon council matters. The Press Information Office now supplies the news items printed in the Municipal Gazette.

The total number of books loaned from the Public Library to subscribers during 1932 was 58,347 of which 50,019 were fiction and 8,328 were non-fiction. This was an increase of 11,215 volumes over 1931. Altogether 16,576 persons made use of the public reading room during the year, and on December 31, 1932, the library had 590 subscribers, 308 yearly, 175 half yearly, 103 quarterly and 4 monthly. There has been a steady increase in the number of subscribers in spite of the fluctuating nature of the population. Although there are usually thirty or more cancellations each month, the number of subscribers is about 100 more than at the beginning of the year.

U.S.S. ROCHESTER ON LAST CRUISE

On March 18, the U.S.S. Rochester began her last cruise. From Shanghai she proceeded direct to Manila to the boneyard at Cavite where she will be dismantled. Hers was not the fate to go to an heroic grave with colours flying—instead wreckers will tear her to bits, piece by piece. Hardly a fitting end for the oldest commissioned ship in the American Navy, a ship at one time named after the greatest state in the Union.

Christened the New York in 1893 as she slid down the ways of an Atlantic shipyard, she travelled the Seven Seas, adding glorious lustre to the flag which she flew and never sullied. In 1911 by naval order she became the Saratoga and within a few days after America entered the World War in 1917, she received the name Rochester which she will carry until her colours are formally lowered for the last time several weeks hence in Cavite.

Tinged with sadness at the impending parting with a gallant old ship were the scenes of festivity at the Astor House Hotel on March 16 when a farewell dinner was held by the personnel of the U.S.S. Rochester. About 200 officers and men with their ladies attended, Captain Calhoun, the commanding officer, being present with Mrs. Calhoun and members of his staff. Following the dinner dancing took place until 2 a.m., all-night liberty having been granted to the crew.

SERVICES THANKED BY COUNCIL

Gun Testing and Transport of Field Battery

The following letter has been addressed to the General Officer Commanding, China Command, by the Secretary to the Shanghai Municipal Council:—

"The Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has informed me of the great deal of trouble you have taken in testing the 2.75 inch gun which was sent to you in November last, and I should be glad if you would accept the council's best thanks for all you have done in the matter and for the very valuable help and advice you have given.

"The council appreciates very much the expert help which has been given in this and other similar matters, and is very conscious of the amount of time and trouble which has been placed at its disposal in keeping its artillery up to date."

The secretary to the council has also written to the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Navy, as follows:

"I should be glad if you would accept the council's best thanks for all that was done by the Royal Navy in assisting the Shanghai Field Battery to proceed to Hongkong. The council would be glad if you would inform the commander of the Whitehall how much it appreciates his kindly action in welcoming the officers and men in his ship and all that he did for them on their way to Hongkong.

"It is realised that a vast amount of work this must have meant for the officers and men of the Whitehall who must have been greatly inconvenienced by having such a large number of soldiers travelling in the small space available."

GERMAN SCOUTS IN SHANGHAI

Roving "Ambassadors of Goodwill"

A party of five German Boy Scouts arrived here from Japan in the steamer Golden Peak. They are on a roving trip round the world and have already been on the move for almost a year. They are all from the lower Rhine district of Germany and they are students, the youngest of whom is just eighteen and the eldest 28 who have left school and have either gone through university or are to do so when they return.

Under Scoutmaster Rudolf Schafer from M. Gladbach, they are Hans Jansen from Krefeld, Hubert Giffels from M. Gladbach, Hans Speh from Geldern and Richard Becker also from M. Gladbach.

They left at the end of April and have visited Holland, Britain and the United States and were everywhere very kindly received. In America, where they arrived in June, they were hailed as "Ambassadors of Goodwill" in New York and when they visited Washington were taken to the White House and personally received by the then President, Mr. Herbert Hoover. From New York they toured across the North American continent in a truck they had bought and on those rare occasions they were not invited to join in with friendly householders for meals and shelter, they camped out in the open. They had thus an excellent opportunity of seeing much of life and scenery of the United States.

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CAPT. A. L. S. HARRIS, R.N. LEAVING

British N.S.O. Going Back to "Blighty"

Shanghai on Saturday lost one of its most popular British officers and sportsmen by the departure of Captain A. L. S. Harris, Royal Marines, who for the last three years has been British Naval Staff Officer here. Captain Harris's appointment has expired and he is leaving by the ss. Glenbeg. His successor is Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. Hopkinson, R.N.

Captain Harris arrived in Shanghai in 1930 after a varied and distinguished services in other parts of the world. Captain Harris commenced his service career in 1914 when he joined the Oxford and Bucks. Regiment. He was transferred to the Royal Marines in 1915 at Portsmouth and was attached to the Royal Marine Artillery. For the next two years he was at sea with the Grand Fleet serving in H.M.S. Hindustan, later transferring to H.M.S. Marlborough where, incidentally, he relieved Captain G. W. M. Grover, who preceded Captain Harris as British Naval Staff Officer in Shanghai.

In Marlborough, Captain Harris proceeded to the Mediterranean and saw service for two years in the Black Sea and Constantinople. Returning from the Mediterranean, he was for a short time in barracks at Deal and then joined H.M.S. Hood, with the Atlantic Fleet later returning to shore duty in 1921 when he was promoted Captain. He saw further service in H.M.S. Ramillies and later returned to the Mediterranean in Marlborough. Afterwards, he did a staff course and for three years was at the Cape in H.M.S. Lowestoft. He came out to China as N.S.O. in 1930.

During his three years in China, Captain Harris has filled a highly responsible position with great distinction during a period of tremendous strain and many political crises.

Apart from what official Shanghai may know of him, the great majority here think of him mostly—as they insist—as the inspiration for H.M. Bateman's study of "the Marine who wanted to go to sea," and as a most zealous worshipper at the shrine of sport. In his all-round ability at both summer and winter sports he might almost be likened to Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, and, the more bustling they are, the better he likes them. He cannot even play a game of billiards or snookers in the approved sedate manner—though he plays a damaging game at both—but has to tear round the table at breakneck speed, and probably would vault it, except for the lights.

He came to Shanghai with a great reputation as a cricketer, and unquestionably it had been well-earned, but regrettably it has to be confessed that, except for a few Sutcliffe-like efforts with the bat, and a few Larwood-like efforts with the ball, fortune did not smile on him in a cricketing sort of manner in Shanghai. Probably this can be accounted for by the fact that, aided and abetted by Capt. Hincliffe, he was constantly searching for Service "colts" and wangling leave for them when he found them, for it was his fixed ambition to build up a Services team to beat the best in Shanghai . Thus his mind was distracted from his own game, but even so frequently it was truly recorded that "Capt. Harris came to the rescue and stayed the rot."

Hockey is a game deliberately designed for him, and he is in his element when barging about the field at the rate of 10 sec. dead, flailing around with a stick. Squash rackets, too, suits him perfectly, with his tremendous speed, and at this game it can be said that he has been consistently good, and it means something that he can hold his own in the company of two such players as Cassels and Honigsberg, even not to name any others. Players of all games will miss him sadly when he leaves Shanghai, for he is one of those who impress not so much by their obvious ability, but by their sheer delight in playing any game for its own sake. Often in Shanghai men have been heard to regret that he had not been seen "over the sticks." His characteristic methods applied to steeplechasing would have added no end to the joy of life.

NEW LIBRARY PREMISES

Subject to minor changes, the Library Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council at its recent meeting approved the plan prepared by the Public Works Department showing the proposed layout of the new premises for the library at the Kelly and Walsh building.

By SAPAJOU

SOLDIER AND SAILOR TOO

Captain A. L. S. Harris, R.M., wears that "Going back to Blighty" smile.

BELGIAN CONSUL FETED

Farewell Tiffin at the Shanghai Club: Mr. E. S. Cunningham's Tribute

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, was the principal speaker at a farewell tiffin given at the Shanghai Club on Mar. 18 by members of the Consular Body to Mr. J. van Haute, Belgian Consul-General, who has been transferred to Rotterdam.

In his speech, Mr. Cunningham said:—"It has been my lot during my long term of office here to deliver many a valedictory address in honour of departing colleagues." There is always an inescapable tinge of sadness in the thought that the time has come for the parting of the ways, but I confess to a degree of poignancy never before experienced at the prospect of saying goodbye to a colleague with whom I have been associated in happy comradeship for nearly twelve years. I am sure I will be heartily endorsed when I say that a consular official's life in Shanghai is a troubled and harassed one, but the common dangers and anxieties which we are called upon to face, and the peculiar conditions of governance obtaining in the foreign areas, have served, as perhaps in no other city, to unite us into an international family whose members are imbued with the spirit of co-operation and mutuality. No member of this family has been more willing and eager to co-operate and promote the general welfare in Shanghai than our Belgian colleague whom we are here to honour to-day.

"He has been assiduous in attendance at Consular Body meetings, in participating in its debates and in giving it the benefit of his mature experience. As the Senior Consul during a portion of 1930 to 1931 he cheerfully discharged the somewhat onerous burdens of that office in a spirit of unselfish loyalty to the general interests. I am minded to recall also that he gave unstintingly of his time and attention in serving as the consular representative on the Pilot Board in 1923 and 1924, on the board of the General Hospital in 1927, 1928 and 1930, and as a judge of the Court of Consuls during the years 1929, and 1930 to 1931. We have found him unfailing in courtesy, in helpfulness and in his devotion to duty and we are happy to know that he is to continue to serve his country in a place near to his homeland where, we are confident, his many excellent qualities will win for him the same high degree of respect and esteem as is now entertained for him by his colleagues here."

Having referred to Mr. van Haute's prowess at golf, Mr. Cunningham added:—"I believe that I am the only one present at this gathering, outside, perhaps, of our Belgian colleague, who knew his predecessor, Mr. Siffert, who so far holds the record for the longest term as the Senior Consul, having occupied that office, with intervals for furlough, from February 12, 1904 to September 25, 1920,—a stretch of sixteen years. I sailed with him across the Pacific when he retired on the day mentioned.

"Mr. Suffert was a man of rare ability, and an indefatigable worker who had established a very enviable reputation for himself, and I think the Consular Body was rather inclined to look askance at the mere youth who had come to take his place in September of 1921. I am therefore paying him a great compliment when I say with conviction that Mr. Van Haute has maintained the high standards set by his predecessor and has thus continued to enjoy the confidence and esteem so deservedly accorded to the veteran Mr. Siffert.

"We shall indeed sadly miss Mr. Van Haute and that charming hostess, his wife, but I know you will want me to express, very earnestly and very sincerely, the hope that they will both meet with every happiness and success in their new sphere of activity. I ask you to join me in drinking to the health and prosperity of our guest and his family."

Mr. Van Haute suitably replied, thanking Mr. Cunningham and his colleagues on the Consular Body.

Among those present were Sir John Brenan, Mr. J. Meyrier, Mr. R. C. W. Behrend, Mr. S. Iguchi, Mr. I. Ishii, Count del Bono, Dr. J. B. Ferreira da Silva, Mr. C. Becerra, Dr. A. L. de Almeida, Mr. Murch Hansson, Mr. Ockermuell, Dr. Krysinski, Mr. Lunn. Mr. Groenman, Mr. Lindquist, Mr. Allman, Mr. J. Coiffard, Mr. Butrick, Mr. Allan, Mr. Delhaye, Mr. Josselyn, Mr. Ferrer, Mr. Aall, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Wisen, Mr. Vyse, Dr. Mohr, and Mr. E. A. Long, Secretary.

NATIONAL FLOOD COMMISSION

Presentation To Sir John Hope Simpson

Sir John Hope Simpson, who is shortly leaving for England, was presented with a handsome silver loving cup at a dinner on Mar. 16 at the International Recreation Club given by Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission.

Mr. Soong paid a high tribute to Sir John's services with the Flood Relief Commission and said that if the Nanking Government were to revive the old system of decorations he would gladly recommend Sir John for the Order of Bounteous Rice, First Class, for his work in Central China.

Sir John replied thanking Mr. Soong and briefly dwelt on the work of the Commission, stressing the immensity of the achievement in dyke-building and relief and praising the Chinese personnel He drew attention to the enthusiasm and inspiration of Mr. Soong which made the Commission possible and as a parting word he declared that the salvation of China lay in facing the facts and realities of the situation. It was in such a light that the flood relief work had become a reality.

DEPARTURE OF THE LIBIA ON LAST VOYAGE

Familiar Italian Cruiser Leaves for Home

Shanghai waters lost a familiar figure on March 15, when the cruiser Libia of the Royal Italian Navy sailed for home at 6 a.m. on her last voyage, after which she will be broken up.

The Libia came here exactly seven years ago, in March 1926. She has visited many ports in China and Japan during these seven years, but more time has been spent in Shanghai than anywhere else.

Built 20 years ago, the Libia was young when the war arrived, and in this she served in the Adriatic patrol. One of the episodes in her war history was that of several Austrian cruisers and destroyers who mistook the solitary Libia for the Pisa, a much larger and more heavily gunned vessel, and promptly took to their heels.

The vessel is to be replaced on the China station by the cruiser Quarto, also an old ship but more modern than the Libia and quite comfortable. The Libia and Quarto are to meet in Singapore on March 28, after which the Libia will continue her journey to Taranto, calling in at many ports.

Capt. Bacci, who has been in command of the ship for the past year and a half, yesterday told the "North-China Daily News" that he was sorry to have to leave Shanghai, where he had made many friends of all nations and where all ranks had had a good time.

S.V.C. NOTES

BY "ONE OF THEM"

On Tuesday evening three more units of the S. V. C. were inspected by Brigadier Fleming in the drill hall.

"A" Company was the first unit to be inspected and paraded about 65 strong. Every individual in the unit had taken considerable trouble with his equipment, and the turn out was in consequence extremely smart.

The next unit to be inspected was the Shanghai Scottish under Capt. T. V. R. Wilson, who turned out about 50 strong. Here again the men were well turned out, and great care had been paid to detail. After the inspection, the Brigadier suddenly and unexpectedly set Capt. Wilson the task of conducting a tactical move by lorry, and the unit had to embark by bus, and be prepared to proceed to an unnamed destination.

"H" Company, which embodies the old Reserve Company, mustered a very good attendance on parade under Capt. C. C. Todd.

The first platoon, consisting of members of the old Reserve Co. only, turned out in better strength as a platoon, than the entire company two years ago.

The two new Jewish platoons also turned out in full strength, and considering how recently this company has been formed, great credit is due to the officers and n.c.o's. responsible.

FRENCH AVIATRIX COMING

Plane to Touch Chinese Ports En Route to Japan

The local Chinese authorities have received instructions from Nanking to permit Mlle. Hilsy, the French aviatrix who is due here before long on an air pleasure trip, to land her plane provided she abides by the regulations governing the visit of foreign aeroplanes to Chinese soil.

The French aviatrix is accompanied by a mechanic and her plane will touch at Hanoi, Hongkong, Swatow, Changchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Peking. Thence it will proceed to Japan by way of Korea. She is using a Farman No. 190, equipped with a 300 h.p. engine. It does not carry wireless or camera, being purely on a pleasure trip.

WEDDINGS

Rother—Neugebauer

The wedding took place on March 17 of Miss Alice Irene Neugebauer and Mr. E. M. Rother. A ceremony was performed at the German Consulate and was followed by a service at the German Church, Pastor E. Krueger officiating.

The bride wore a charming gown of white French satin trimmed with silk lace; her tulle veil was attached to a wide cape, and she carried a bouquet of lilies. The bride was attended by three bridesmaids, the Misses Jenny Neugebauer, Chiara Denkhaus and Edith Hoppe. Little Miss Helga Waetake acted as flower girl. All the attendants were dressed alike in pale green satin and carried bouquets of white sweet peas.

Phillips—Agnew

A wedding of much interest to the Australian community in Shanghai took place on March 18 when Miss Madge Agnew, daughter of Mrs. A. Agnew and the late Mr. Robert Agnew of Brunswick, Australia, became the wife of Mr. Rex Ercildoune Phillips, son of Mrs. E. Phillips and the late Mr. David Phillips of Brunswick, Australia.

The bride is a singer of some repute and is well-known in Australian musical circles. She and the bridegroom have been close friends since childhood, and nearly all members of the wedding party were also from Australia.

Following a ceremony at H.B.M. Consulate performed by Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, a service was held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Dean Trivett officiating. The bride was given away by Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms, and was attended by a Matron of Honour, Mrs. R. C. Young, and two bridesmaids, the Misses Freda Kimpton and Olive Lavington.

Mr. W. A. G. Price acted as best man, assisted by Mr. V. J. Palstra, and the ushers were Messrs. E. Nicholls and J. Sharps.

NEW CITY BUILDINGS

The Chinese Municipality buildings in the Civic Centre are expected to be completed in June, and the City Government will move into the new quarters in July.

The Boyer Way to Beauty

"BOYER"

FACE POWDER, CREAMS, ROUGE, ETC.

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SHANGHAI

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TRAGEDY IN FRENCH FLAT

Inquest on Late Mr. L. W. Luyt Again Adjourned

The inquest on the body of Leopold William Luyt, who was found shot last Monday, was continued in H. M. Police Court on March 20, and after the evidence of an arms expert, Mrs. Malkina's cook-boy, and Mr. Luyt's chauffeur, was adjourned to 2.15 on Friday afternoon, by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner.

Detective Sub-Inspector Norman Ellis Bonner, attached to the Arms Identification Section of the S.M.P., stated that he had examined the Colt automatic, and found it jammed tight with blood, which covered up all traces of it having been fired recently. He had cleaned it, fired it once or twice, and on comparison with the bullets found in the apartment in which Mr. Luyt was found, had no hesitation in saying that those shots had been fired out of the revolver found beside the body.

Kuh Kyikyi, cook-boy, was then called, and stated that on the morning in question he had been sent out by Mr. Luyt to buy some grapefruit. Mr. Luyt had arrived shortly after 8.30. When he returned, he saw Mrs. Malkina in bed, and Mr. Luyt sitting beside her. They were talking together in an ordinary manner. When he left the room, Mr. Luyt told him to shut all the doors. He did so. When he returned at one o'clock to the bedroom to ask if tiffin might be served he found the two lying on the floor dead. He then went and summoned the watchman. They both returned to the room. The bed was all disarranged. The watchman immediately reported the matter to the office, and he, the cook-boy, had never entered the room since.

Questioned further, he said that he had not heard Mr. Luyt go out again that morning. He did not know whether Mr. Luyt had a key to the flat, but he knew that he always rang the front-door bell. He had not noticed the revolver at any time. Mr. Luyt was a frequent visitor, but he had only once heard the two quarrel.

Mo Pao-fah, Mr. Luyt's chauffeur, stated that last Monday he had driven his master to the corner of Route Cardinal Mercier and Rue Lafayette. His master, alighting, told him to go to his office in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and get any letters that might be there. He was to pick him up at noon outside the Cathay Hotel. He never saw his master again. He was frequently given orders to drive his master to the French Club, Route Vallon, Rue Lafayette, and so on. He had once taken Mrs. Malkina and Mr. Luyt out in the car, calling at the entrance to Lane 273, Avenue du Roi Albert.

Mr. Luyt, a South African, was found shot dead with Mrs. Malkina in the latter's flat in the King Albert Apartments on Monday 13. Both had been shot, Mr. Luyt having two bullets in him. A colt automatic was found beside him and five cartridge cases discovered in various parts of the room. Mr. Malkina had been shot and killed by a bullet in the head.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has accepted the invitation to be the first president of the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Preparations for the establishment of the Association are being completed by Dr. G. F. Bume, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the National Quarantine Service, and Dr. Li Ting-an, Commissioner of the Public Health Bureau of the City Government.

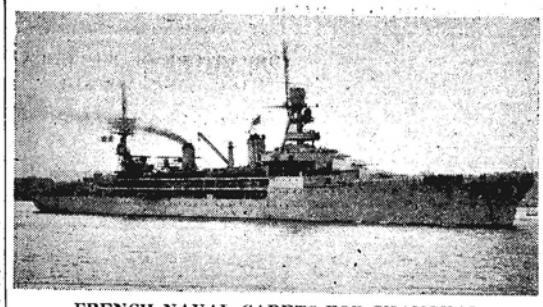
MR. CUNNINGHAM TO REMAIN

Peking, Mar. 14.

News has been received in official quarters here that Mr. Edwin S. Cunninghtm, U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, will remain at his post after the date on which he is due to retire.

Mr. Cunningham, who has been Consul-General in Shanghai for fourteen years, reaches the age limit of 65 in June next and was to have retired. However, through the State Department, the new President has intimated that he would like Mr. Cunningham to remain.—Reuter.

In the presence of a representative Jewish gathering, the ceremony took place at the Country Hospital at noon on March 19 of consecrating the maternity ward and two additional beds endowed by the late Mrs. Remah Moses. The service, consisting of Psalms 30 and 41, together with scriptural verses, was conducted by the Rev. Mendel Brown, B. A.



FRENCH NAVAL CADETS FOR SHANGHAI

Bringing 150 French naval cadets to Shanghai the French training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc arrived here on March 13 and left on March 17.

CRUISER'S WORLD TOUR

French Naval Cadets in Shanghai: Jeanne d'Arc and Her History

Making a world cruise of 29,000 sea miles, the Jeanne d'Arc, a school-cruiser of the French Navy, arrived here at 9.30 a.m. on Mar. 13 and left for Japan on March 17. Specially built for training cadets, the cruiser, of 6,600 tons, was launched at Chantiers, St. Nazair, Penhoet, on February 14, 1930. She is commanded by Capt. Marquis, and carries 28 officers, 151 cadets, and 500 petty officers and men.

The officers and cadets will be entertained at the French Club at dinner to-morrow. The ship, which is lying off the Avenue Edward VII bund, was inspected by local French residents yesterday afternoon.

The Jeanne d'Arc left Brest on October 5, 1932, for her first world tour, and has since then has visited Algiers, Bizerte, the Piræus, Beyrout, Port Said, Djibouti, Mascate, Bender-Abbas, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore. She stopped for about two weeks in the Netherlands Indies, and for a similar period at Saigon, before coming up to Annam and Hongkong and then along the China coast to Shanghai. After a four-days stay, she is to call at Nagasaki, remaining in Japan for three weeks before leaving for Hawaii and San Francisco, and passing through the Panama Canal on her way back to Brest.

The history of the Jeanne d'Arc dates back to 1820, and the present cruiser is the fifth to bear the name. She is 170 metres overall 17.70 metres beam, 5.70 metres in depth, and is equipped with 32,500 Parsons turbines. She has eight 155 mm. guns, four 75 mm. guns, two torpedo-tubes, and two seaplanes.

The first ship of the name, built in 1820 at Brest, took part in the Levant campaign. Much prominence was gained by the second ship, which was built in 1847, in her campaign in China waters. On January 6, 1855, together with the Colbert, she bombarded Shanghai, which was then in the hands of the rebels. Detachments were landed and the mutineers were easily ousted.

In 1865, the third cruiser of the name was built, while the fourth was built in 1897. By order of M. Georges Leygues, then Minister of Navy, the present Jeanne d'Arc was built for the special purpose of training cadets.

Former training ships included:—Jean-Bart (1864-1868), Jean-Bart (1868-1873), La Renommée (1873-1875), La Flore (1875-1882), L'Ephigenie, cruiser, (1884-1900), Duzuay-Trouin, transport (1900-1912), Jeanne d'Arc, cruiser (1912-1928), and Edgar-Quinet, cruiser (1928-1930).

LATE ARCHBISHOP SIMON

Coffin Placed on Train Bound for North

A solemn service at the Russian Church in Rue Paul Henry on March 19 preceded the setting out of the cortege of the late Archbishop Simon, the coffin being escorted to Markham Road Junction, where it was placed in a special compartment of a Shanghai-Nanking Railway carriage. Accompanied by two Russian priests, the remains are being taken to Peking for burial.

Archbishop Simon, the beloved leader of the Russian Orthodox Church in Shanghai, died on February 24 last. His body lay in state for ten days, during which period hundreds of people filed past the coffin in order to pay their last respects. At first it had been intended that the burial take place in Shanghai, but finally it was decided that it should take place in Peking, and yesterday witnessed the first stage on the journey to the north.

All ranks in the local Russian community were represented in the crowds that thronged the church at 55 Rue Paul Henry vicinity, over 3,000 being present. A solemn mass, conducted by Archbishop Nester, who had come from the north to Shanghai for the purpose, commenced at 2.30 p.m., and continued until shortly before 3.30 p.m. He was assisted by all the Russian orthodox priests in Shanghai.

At 3.30 p.m. the procession moved off down Rue Paul Henry, escorted by the French Police, and turned north on Avenue du Roi Albert. At Avenue Foch, International Settlement mounted police took over the head of the procession, which continued down Seymour Road, Sinza Road, Carter Road, and Markham Road to Markham Road bridge, where it crossed over into Chapei. Most of those who attended at the church accompanied the coffin, while hundreds of other Russians watched throughout the route.

At Markham Road junction the coffin was placed in a special compartment of a railway carriage, which was then sealed by the railway authorities. The carriage was later attached to a train for Nanking, whence the coffin will be transhipped to Pukow, en route for Tientsin and Peking.

The local part of the funeral arrangements was carried out by the International Funeral Directors.

YOUNG MAN FOUND DEAD IN BATH

Tragedy Follows Cross Country Run

Mr. Francis G. Ross, a promising young member of the staff of Messrs. Peach & Co., Ltd., was found dead on March 19 as a result of an unfortunate accident in the boarding house where he was staying at 23 Tifeng Road.

About 10.15 Mr. Ross went out for exercise, and on his return went to take a bath. As it was Mr. Ross's usual custom to remain in his bath for a considerable time after exercise, the room-boy did not become alarmed for about an hour. When he tapped on the door to summon his master to tiffin at 1.30, however, there was no reply. The boy therefore brought a fellow lodger of Mr. Ross. On their breaking open the door, Mr. Ross was found unconscious in the bath, having apparently left on the geyser and being overcome by gas fumes.

A Fire Brigade ambulance was called, and Dr. Gauntlett also visited the house, together with Mr. N. W. Peach, but though artificial respiration was tried, this was without avail, life being extinct before Mr. Ross was removed to the Country Hospital.

Twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Ross was a private in the Shanghai Scottish, and also a popular member of the Rowing Club. Recently he had taken up cross-country running, and was actually out with the Shanghai Athletic Club yesterday morning. He had been selected for the team to run in the championship in a fortnight's time.

Mr. Ross was a native of Aberdeen, and he had a mother, sister, and brother living in Scotland. On first coming to Shanghai he was engaged for a few months with the now defunct firm of Weeks, and for the past three years had been associated with Messrs. Peach, by whom he was held in high regard.

OBITUARY

Mr. Reginald H. Rowlatt

Mr. Reginald H. Rowlatt, formerly well-known in Shanghai and Hankow, died of cerebral haemorrhage on January 20 at La Jolla, California, where he had been in business for several months. The Rev. Francis F. J. Bloy officiated at funeral services at the La Jolla Memorial Chapel.

Born at Redcar, Yorkshire, in 1881, Mr. Rowlatt came to China at the age of 24 to join the firm of Simpson and Ramsay at Hankow, and subsequently moved to Shanghai, where he was associated with Reiss and Co. Later he was transferred to Tientsin, and there entered the service of Pottinger and Co., Ltd., While in Tientsin he was a director of the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., and the Hotung Land Co., Ltd. During the Great War he served several years in France. Recently he had leased the Shell service station at Fay and Prospect Streets, La Jolla.

Mr. Rowlatt was possessed of a delightful personality and sterling character, and had proved himself a business man of highest integrity. He is survived by Mrs. Lillian Rowlatt.

THE PURIM BALL

The sixteenth annual Purim ball, held in aid of the Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House, was held on March 14 at the Canidrome Ballroom, and the large number of people attending testified to the sucess of this yearly event. The ball was officially opened at 9.30 p.m. by Mr. Horace Kadoorie, and among those present were Mrs. R. E. Toeg, Mr. M. Speelman, and many other notable personalities. The usual noisemakers were rapidly distributed, a hundred prizes were raffled off, and the "auction" of four articles was a great success. The four articles were a dress presented by Maison Arcus, a dress presented by Madame Tong, a dress presented by Madame Greenhouse, and a fur coat presented by the Siberian Fur Store.

BALL TO FRENCH CADETS

A ball was held at the Cercle Sportif Francais on March 15 in honour of the officers and cadets in the French cruiser, Jeanne d'Arc, now visiting Shanghai.

The Consul-General for France, M. J. Meyrier, and Mme. Meyrier were host and hostess, and the guests included diplomatic, consular, military, and naval representatives from all countries, in addition to a large number of members of the French community in Shanghai. Twenty-eight officers and 150 cadets from the Jeanne d'Arc attended the dance, making the number of guests total about 700 altogether.

FUNERALS

Captain Chapman Leach

Cremation services for the late Captain Chapman Leach were held in Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel on March 18, Dean Trivett officiating. The chief mourners were the widow, daughter and sons. The casket was carried from the hearse into the chapel by Messrs. Williams, Jennison, Inch, Brown, Vanmeter, Ferguson, Tippin and West.

Although there was a request that no flowers be sent (donations instead to the Mercantile Marine Officers Widows and Orphans Fund) may wreaths were received.

The death took place on March 16 of Captain Chapman Leach, one of the original founder-members of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, and one of the best known of the seafaring fraternity in Shanghai. Captain Leach, who was 68 years of age, had been in Shanghai just 45 years. Born in Bradford, Yorkshire, he went to sea as an apprentice on a sailing vessel at the age of sixteen, and made a number of voyages to South America and Australia.

During the earlier part of his career in China he was in the service of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. as a chief officer. He also had the distinction of bringing out the first steamer ever put on to the river service by the Japanese. For this purpose he had to go to Japan to take out a Japanese master's certificate, and for many years he was captain of this vessel, the Tashang Maru.

In his younger days Captain Leach was a keen rider and golfer. Tough he had intended to retire next year, he was still actively engaged in pilotage, and was actually due to have taken charge of a ship this week. He leaves two sons, one of whom, Mr. T. C. Leach, is managing director of the Taylor Garage, and the other a seafaring man, and two daughters.

Mrs. Libania Ribeiro

The funeral of Mrs. Libania Ribeiro took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large attendance of mourners. A short service was conducted in the Church of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Orando who also officiated at the graveside. The pallbearers were Messrs. P. J. Remedios, H. J. Encarnacao, E. Lobo, C. M. Ozorio, J. Road Cemetery on March 16 Thomas MacDonald and Co., were in charge of the funeral arrangements. Deceased, who was 83 years of age, leaves 13 grandchildren.

Mrs. Gertrud Amann

A funeral service was held on Mar. 10 in the Chapel of the International Funeral Direstors, 71 Kiaochow Road, for Mrs. Gertrud Amann, who passed away at her home, 183 Route Dufour, last Saturday, after a long illness.

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SHANGHAI'S HEALTH RECORD

Cholera Outbreak Main Feature: Foreign Death Rate Much Lower

The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Health (Dr. J. H. Jordan), recalls that on the whole the past year was a remarkably healthy one, and with the exception of an outbreak of cholera, disease records show little of special interest.

The death rate among foreign residents was 12.82 per 1,000 as compared with 17 per 1,000 last year, and 18.15 in 1930. The mean age of death amongst adults was 41.49 years as compared with 42.13 in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate showed a further drop as compared with last year which was a year of low incidence. Of the resident deaths 53.61 per cent. were among Eastern races other than Chinese. This figure which is lower than past years may possibly be influenced by the exodus of Japanese subjects which took place in the early part of the year. Amongst residents the most prevalent major communicable diseases, namely smallpox, cholera, typhoid, and pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 99 deaths, 17.46 per cent. of the total, compared with 18.97 per cent. last year.

The Chinese death rate was 17.65 per thousand as against 16.71 in 1931, and 16.42 in the previous year. This higher death rate is probably accounted for by the fact that during the troubous months a number of deaths was recorded which would otherwise have escaped our notice, since under normal circumstances many Chinese retire to their country homes when death is impending, in accordance with ancient custom. Unfortunately, remarks made in previous years in regard to the inaccuracy of this death rate still apply. Largely owing to the lack of notifications, particularly notifications of death, our statistics can only be claimed to give an indication of the severity of the incidence of certain major disease. In view of the increasing public interest it may be worth remarking that cholera only accounted for 162 resident deaths during the year, a comparatively small figure as compared with certain other diseases.

Cholera Epidemic

The most prevalent communicable disease this year was cholera, which appeared in epidemic form on April 30 and disappeared on September 23. The number of cases notified amongst resident foreigners was 44 of which 13 proved fatal (a somewhat high death rate) and 1,544 resident Chinese of which 149 proved fatal, the incidence thus being on the whole smail if regarded from the standpoint of the larger epidemics, although as far as Shanghai is concerned it is one of the severe epidemics. If the population factor is considered there have been far heavier epidemics in the past, 1919 being one of the worst years as far as recent statistics are concerned.

Early in the epidemic chlorination of wells was organised as it was considered worthy of trial, free water was supplied in selected areas, and cholera inoculations were carried out, though it appears improbable that any of these measures had much influence on the outbreak. In this, however, we are in good company, since suitable measures against cholera—other than quarantine—are still being sought.

It is still impossible to dogmatise on the mode of the spread of cholera in this town, as it does not coincide with maximal fly incidence or with any of the more obvious factors (continues the report). Cholera maintained its irregular four yearly cycle and appeared in epidemic form as was prophesied in this report last year. Next year will be of interest, i.e., if the cycle maintains its influence one might expect a small incidence though it is inadvisable to pay too much attention to a single factor which, if really operative, probably merely represents a reasonably steady recurrence of climatic conditions suitable for the development of Cholera.

Of the other epidemic diseases, few show any incidence of importance though at one time smallpox became epidemic, and as it remained so during the Sino-Japanese disturbances considerable anxiety was felt.

Hospitals Evacuated

With regard to the hostilities of last year, the Commissioner remarks, the satisfactory evacuation of two isolation hospitals (both capable of holding 150 patients), a mental hospital, and a police hospital, and scattering them over a large area without a single "return case" being recorded, reflects high credit on the training and zeal of the nursing staff, since the circumstances prevented any adequate supervision of the various individual members. Although the hospitals were not very full and it was possible to send certain of the patients home, this advantage was largely counterbalanced by the fact that patients had to be removed together with their beds and full equipment. Needless to state this was a potentially hazardous task during the confusion and interference inevitable during fighting, and particular mention should be made of the loyalty and meritorious work of the lower paid Chinese staff.

During this time the Sanitation Division was not without its trials. A breakdown in the ordure removal in certain districts might have had serious consequences had it not been for hasty organized squads who assisted the P.W.D. (already overburdened on organisation of defences and other work) in its removal.

Overcrowding Caused

During the latter part of the first month it was noted that overcrowding in lodging houses and hotels in the central district was acute, and surveys showed that in addition to the most dangerous overcrowding, there were indications that smallpox cases and other infections were sheltered amongst other refugees. Steps were taken immediately to remedy this danger, and segregation of contacts and cases was attempted, yet it has to be admitted that many cases succeeded in evading us. A vaccination campaign was then put into force as will be detailed later.

Refugee camps sprang up with amazing rapidity, and whilst the main labour of providing food and shelter fell on the Chinese community, nevertheless the sanitation of 85 camps housing 44,000 refugees threw a very heavy burden on a staff inadequate for this purpose, particularly in view of the other work in hand.

Still later 26 hospitals established by voluntary aid workers required assistance in regard to their sanitary arrangements and the cleansing of their environment.

Street Vaccinations

In the anti-cholera campaign 200,210 persons were inoculated by this department. In a semi-compulsory campaign against smallpox, inaugurated during the disturbances and carried on for six weeks, 130,000 persons were subjected to vaccinations in streets and refugee camps, and a further 60,000 in branch health offices, with the result that the smallpox vaccination figure for the year amounted to a total of 262,475, a considerable increase compared with previous years. Smallpox cases which had been rapidly on the increase dropped during the campaign to manageable figures but all the credit cannot be given to the campaign: several other factors have to be taken into account, notably the fact that the season was nearly over, and in addition the probability that most of the cases were imported and hence grew less as the flow of refugees diminished.

The Licensing Board was dissolved during the year, a matter of considerable regret to this department, and it is to be hoped that some similar co-ordinating body will be formed in the near future.

Veterinary work increased very considerably, and the department was fortunate in obtaining the additional services of a Chinese veterinary surgeon from the beginning of the year. As a result of this extra assistance we were able to carry out reasonably systematic tuberculin testing of dairy animals, with the result that a very disturbing percentage of milk-cows was found to be tuberculous. It is believed that this is the first systematic tuberculin testing performed in China.

Buffalo meat has to some extent been brought under control, but a start in regard to the inspection of goat's meat has yet to be made. The latter is bound up with certain religious beliefs and will therefore require careful consideration. The disposal of condemned carcases at the new disposal plant, authorised last year, has proved satisfactory beyond all expectations of this department, and to a large extent removes a slur on its methods which had persisted for many years. In addition, the provision of a chamber for the destruction of anthrax carcases in the new Muirhead Road refuse incinerator has enabled us to abolish the previous unsatisfactory methods.

Control of Shops

As a result of the staff reorganisation mentioned last year, large numbers of small and previously neglected food shops are now under control. An interesting side line on this activity was to be noted in the large number of sweetmeats for Chinese consumption during the various festivals which contained lead and other poisonous pigments. It would seem that the previous action of this department regarding this important matter had wrought improvement in the larger establishments, but that the educative value of the action taken in the past had not reached some of the very small establishments, many of which were probably acting in ignorance. The results of a year's work under the new scheme are satisfactory, though possibly the actual visible improvements are comparatively slight.

The sanitary condition of a number of schools in receipt of grants was inquired into. Since no additional staff for this purpose was available the preliminary inquiries were not entirely satisfactory. This, however, was inevitable under the circumstances, and was soon corrected with the quite satisfactory result that the majority of the really worse features were dealt with with the powerful assistance of the Education Committee who, as holders of the purse, could call the tune. It should not, however, be thought that it is claimed that more than a promising start has been made in this matter.

The Hospitals Commission

The findings of the Hospitals Commission were approved in principle by the Council and it is hoped that steps will be taken to put certain of the recommendations into action next year.

Criticism in regard to last year's report appeared in a medical periodical. In regard to some of the criticisms action has already been taken. To suggest that the death rate should be given as a standard death rate, however, would seem to overlook the absence of thoroughly reliable statistics, particularly in regard to age periods.

Referring to the reporting of deaths under the International Lists, the fortunate presence of Major Granville Edge of the Lester Institute, has enabled the department to draw up a list which satisfies local requirements (as the abridged list does not) and also agrees with the larger International list. In addition, our mode of presentation of statistical data has been improved, an improvement which it is hoped will be progressive.

A further criticism relating to the inadequacy of the child welfare and school inspection work, though no doubt perfectly fair, omits to take into consideration certain factors. Whilst some authorities are of opinion that these activities should come early in a sanitary programme, there are quite a number who consider that they should round off the work of a Health Department which has reached a satisfactory stage in its enviornmental sanitation. It is probable that the development of this town is now such that further progress along the lines suggested is warranted, and this is only a question of time and the necessary funds, the latter being a matter which is beyond the scope of this department.

Foreigners' Deaths

The total number of foreign deaths registered during 1932 was 707, of which 140 referred to non-residents. Of the total resident foreign deaths 53.61 per cent. were among the Eastern races other than Chinese (who form 59.29 per cent. of the total foreign population). The mean age of death was 30.04 years compared with 28.89 in 1931. The mean age of death of adults (i.e. persons over 15 years of age) was 41.49 compared with 42.13 in 1931. The low infantile mortality rate is due to absence from scarlet fever, influenza, and only one death from cerebrospinal meningitis and two from beri-beri.

Among an estimated mean population of 1,030,554, the deaths of 18,189 Chinese residents were recorded, which is equivalent to a death rate of 17.65 per 1,000 fo the population. The chief cause of death was tuberculosis which accounted for 746 deaths of 4.11 per cent. followed by measles—401 or 2.21 per cent., and pneumonia—385 or 2.12 per cent. of the total morality.

A figure of 9,993 deaths included under the heading of "exposed corpses" in the return refer to unwanted bodies, composed of beggars, indigents, still-born children and female-infants, etc., dumped on vacant plots of land for collection and burial by Benevolent Societies. Although they swell the death rate (being 55 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded) it is impossible to analyse in any way the figures obtained.

Registration of Doctors

The Shanghai Medical Board established by the Shanghai Municipal Council in March 1931 held twelve meetings during the year and applications from 145 medical practitioners, 28 dentists, and two veterinary surgeons with supporting credentials were approved. There are now 606 medical practitioners, 115 dentists, and 14 veterinary surgeons on the medical register, which includes 33 "Chinese style doctors" licensed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai under the heading of medical Practitioners. Since the registration of medical practitioners a notable increase of notifications has been effected.

The pathological laboratory report says that 1932 was a year of records, not only as regards the number of specimens which was the largest ever received, but also in the monthly examinations which reached a total of 3,013 in July. This is nearly 100 per cent. greater than the previous highest total. With the political disturbances in the early part of the year and the consequent great influx of refugees into the Settlement, grave anxiety arose regarding the prevalence of smallpox amongst them, especially in the refugee camps. As a result an intensive vaccination campaign was instituted necessitating the largest issue of vaccine lymph ever made, over 186,000 doses being issued in March alone. The most important disease, however, was cholera which commenced earlier than has been known for the past thirty years.

This year, due to the troubles of the early spring, the number of stray dogs and of persons bitten by them increased considerably over the usual winter numbers, particularly in the affected areas and those bordering on them. The difficulty of dealing with the strays and wonks was all the greater, as for military reasons it was not possible to have them shot.

Chemical Laboratory

The total number of samples examined by the chemical laboratary is considerably less than in the previous year, and the percentage of adulterated to total samples is higher, this percentage increase being largely accounted for by the increased proportion of samples from unlicensed to samples from licensed dairies. There is also a definite slight increase shown in the percentage of adulterated samples in those from licensed dairies, this increase reflecting an increased attention to those dairies whose records are not of the best rather than a deterioration in the general quality of the milk supply.

Many more cases of diphtheria were admitted to municipal hospitals than in previous years. The mortality on the Chinese side was very high at 26 per cent., due to the late stage in which the cases were brought in, many being moribund on admittance from laryngeal obstruction. Only in very few cases can permission be obtained for tracheotomy, which would save quite a large number of this type of case, and only with time and education will be lower class Chinese be brought to the knowledge that early treatment is essential, and that operation, although sometimes fatal, is frequently the only method of saving life.

Cerebrospinal fever was present, although in lesser degree than in 1931, during the whole year amongst the Chinese population, but there were only sporadic cases amongst foreigners. The mortality rate rmains high at 66 per cent. in spite of both early and assiduous treatment, although the incidence of this disease fell to one-third of that for 1931.

During the summer the Foreign Isolation Hospital was very quiet—the general good health of the Settlement being only broken by an epidemic of cholera. Accommodation both in the Foreign and Chinese Isolation Hospitals was never overtaxed, although an unfortunate habit seems to have grown up in the town of treating cholera cases in temporary hospitals rather than in the municipal hospitals built to deal with them, reserving the temporary accommodation, as it should be, for the overflow.

The figures for scarlet fever during the year were two and a half times higher than last year, owing to the epidemic, though the death rate was slightly lower. The number of smallpox cases during the whole year was doubled and the death rate trebled.

At the Municipal Isolation Hospital the number of cases for the year is almost the same as the preceding year in spite of a very slack summer, during one period of which, only two wards, those for tuberculosis and cholera, were occupied. Tuberculosis again, as usual, was responsible for the greatest number of admissions during the year, and the ward was in a continuous state of activity.

Chinese Isolation

The Chinese Isolation hospital has been very busy throughout the year, over 1,900 cases being admitted, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. on last year. The difficulties of dealing with patients were accentuated a hundredfold as the majority occurred at the same time, in the Spring. The Sino-Japanese hostilities necessitated evacuation of the hospital and transfer to temporary quarters, whilst epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever were raging at the same time. This state of things was due to the influx of refugees from the war areas, and the overcrowding which made an excellent breeding ground for infectious diseases. Only most energetic vaccination and compulsory segregation methods sufficed to keep within bounds what might have been a tremendous catastrophe to the communal health of Shanghai. A great number of cases admitted during the trouble were extra-Settlement cases who had fled within the Settlement boundaries to escape the war.

Smallpox admittances were two and a half times those of last year, whilst the deaths were ever three times those of 1931, and this disease was responsible for nearly a quarter of the cases admitted during the year.

The death rate was 46 per cent.—most of the cases being very severe. During hostilities a large number of children and infants were brought in dying, and lived but a very short time after admission. Out of 197 deaths, only 11 cases had been vaccinated, all during infancy, and none of these had been done twice.

The point most worthy of note has been the chronic congestion, in the Mental Hospital more particularly on the female side. The Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital relieved the congestion somewhat by taking over certain chronic cases, but the urgent need of more beds for acute cases still remains unsolved.

New Police Hospital

The year witnessed the opening of the new municipal Police Hospital at Ward Road which now houses both Indian and Chinese police. At the beginning of the year the old Victoria Nursing Home and the old Indian Police Hospital on Woosung Road were

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still in use. The outbreak of hostilities caused both these places to be evacuated, and patients and staff were removed, in the case of the Indians, to the Ben Building, and in the case of the Chinese, to the Lester Hospital. From there they were returned to the old Victoria Nursing Home (the Indian hospital remaining closed) and finally in October the whole were transferred to the new Hospital in Ward Road.

The Tuberculosis Clinic has been very well attended during the year, apart from a short time in February and March when it was transferred from the General Hospital to the Branch Health Office at 23, Hankow Road. Even including this disturbed period the number of patients who attended during eleven months in higher than the total for 1931. There is a large number of patients who have been regular 1931. There is a large number of patients who have been regular attenders at the clinic since its establishment. Although general conditions of under-nourishment, bad housing and insufficient rest, all due to the patients poor economic position, prevent their getting well, the clinic affords a means of their receiving medicines and advice and some supervision, and enables them to keep a precarious foothold on a ledge of self-support.

French Milk Supply

Veterinary division particulars reveal that the fresh milk supplied to the Settlement is obtained from approximately 1,730 cows located in 26 dairies, the majority of which are situated outside the boundary of the Settlement. Eight of these dairies are licensed as Grade "A" comprising approximately 1,050 cows, whilst the other 18 dairies are licensed as Grade "B" and contain approximately 680 cows. Five of the Grade "A" and one of the Grade "B" dairies are foreign owned, the remainder being Chinese owned.

The average daily milk production is approximately 20,350 lbs. of which about 13,850 lbs. are sold as Grade "A" milk for which pasteurisation by the retarding method is compulsory, and about 6,500 lbs. are sold as Grade "B" milk, the majority of which is raw milk. The price of milk has been considerably increased during the year, and pasteurised milk now ranges from 35 to 42 Mexican cents per pint (16 ozs), and for raw milk from 20 to 30 cents per pint.

The most recent improvement in the supervision of the milk supply concerns examination of dairy herds. Prior to July 1931 the veterinary examination of dairy herds was carried out by veterinary practitioners. Since then the municipal veterinary surgeons have undertaken such work which for all Grade "A" herds means thorough examination of each animal every three months, and for Grade "B" dairies every six months. Uniformity in examination, correct statistical data, as well as increased safeguarding of the milk supply are the obvious advantages of having this phase under municipal control.

The number of slum areas throughout the Settlement is rapidly diminishing. A total of 2,297 old and dilapidated Chinese dwellings have been pulled down and replaced by a good type of Chinese house, but the normal reduction of slum areas was somewhat retarded owing to the outbreak of hostilities during the early part of the year.

The type of Chinese house being built together with wider and better ventilated alleyways, better paved, and under the supervision of a Chinese police watchman, all go to make a gradual and noticeable improvement, especially with regard to sanitation.

The total number of new Chinese houses built this year was 3,859, credited to the Western District and the rapidly expanding Eastern District. No progress is shown in building new Chinese houses in the overcrowded Central and Northern Districts where the reduction in Chinese dwellings totals 1,033. The general and natural trend in the Central District is to gradually replace the smaller Chinese dwelling house by large buildings for business houses, etc.; some of these builnings have residential flats on the upper floors, mainly occupied by foreigners.

With regard to squatters huts, it may be remarked that these have given their usual amount of trouble during the year. The demolition of unregistered squatters huts was commenced by the Public Works Department at the beginning of October and then passed over to the Public Health Department at the beginning of November. The pulling down of these huts has resolved itself into a war of attrition between the squatters and this Department, for no sooner is a hut demolished than it is erected again. The occupants are very persistent. For instance, during the month of March a large squatter village was destroyed by fire and despite the vigilance of the Police this village was entirely re-erected within two months.

More New Factories

In all 866 foreign buildings have been erected within the Settlement limits during the year, 818 of which were dwelling houses, and 14 factories. There is a noticeable increase in the number of new factories erected and factories in the course of erection this year in the Eastern District. Another notable feature is the completion and occupation of several large hotels and apartment buildings. This is especially noticeable in the Central District where the number of foreign buildings erected during the year is greater than that of the two previous years.

By SAPAJOU

CHIEF-INSPECTOR A. O'DWYER

thinks Hongkew is quiet enough.

S. M. POLICE WORK IN 1932

Commissioner's Annual Report: Less Crime: High Percentage of Recoveries

The many and diverse activities of the Shanghai Municipal Police during a year of unparelleled difficulty are described by Major F. W. Gerard, Commissioner of Police, in his annual report to the Council.

Mayor Gerard held charge as Commissioner of Police throughout the year under review. Mr. R. M. J. Martin, Extra-Commissioner of Police, was absent on long leave from March 18 to October 23. On his resuming duty he was appointed Governor of the Gaols in addition to holding the appointment of Extra-Commissioner of Police. Mr. R. C. Aiers, Deputy Commissioner of Police, handed over charge of the Crime Branch to Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., Deputy Commissioner of Police, on May 3 on which date he proceeded on long leave. He resumed duty on December 4 and assumed charge of the Armed and Training Reserve. Captain H. M. Smyth, 9th Gurkha Rifles, whose services have been lent by the Indian Government for duty in connection with the Indian Branch of the Service, reported for duty on May 22 and was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Indian Branch. Captain Kennedy, Divisional Officer, proceeded on long leave on August 5. Mr. C. Dewing, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. J. O'Toole, Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Police, retired on May 7 and April 1 respectively on reaching the age of compulsory retirement.

The strength of the force on December 31, 1932 was foreign 487, Japanese 260, Sikh 633, and Chinese 3,613. To this must be added supernumeraries 19 foreign 1 Japanese, 33 Sikhs, and 646 Chinese.

For financial reasons the foreign establishment was allowed to fall under the authorised strength and any recruits that were engaged were obtained locally. The policy of local recruitment and the non-filling of vacancies in the foreign branch cannot continue without a serious impairment of the efficiency of the force.

The number of watchmen under police supervision continued to increase. At the end of the year there were on the register 128 Russian, 442 Indian, and 3,542 Chinese watchmen. With effect from January 1, 1932, a uniform supervision fee of $3 per mensem was introduced in respect of all classes of watchmen, an extra charge of $100 being made for each weapon issued by the police for the use of permanent watchmen under Police supervision.

The discipline of the force was satisfactory in all branches. Closer supervision of street duties has again had a beneficial result. The directly appointed Chinese Sub-Inspectors who have been confirmed after a period of probation have proved themselves an acquisition to the force. The general bearing of members of all branches of the force during the critical period of the year when racial feeling was running high and exceptional difficulties and dangers were experienced, was excellent.

The Carter Road flats were completed and occupied in August affoving accommodation for 16 married and 24 single foreigners. The Paoting Road Barracks were completed and occupied towards the end of the year and afford accommodation for 72 married members of the Chinese branch. This is the first block of quarters opened for married members of the Chinese branch and the experiment of housing married Chinese police in barracks will be watched with interest during the coming year.

The new Yulin Road Police Station was completed and opened during May. The new Yangtszepoo Police Station, situated at the corner of Glen and Pingliang Roads, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in 1933. The division of the former Wayside and Yangtszepoo areas into three Police districts, made possible by the opening of the Yulin Road Police Station, will serve to make the policing of the Eastern area more effective.

During the year the Sikh branch of the force was rearmed with the .455 Mark VI Webley in place of the .303 L.S. carbine which has been withdrawn as it is too cumbrous for routine police work. Many of these carbines have become unserviceable and have been destroyed. 367 recruits and 432 watchmen were trained in the use of the automatic pistol, revolver or carbine during the year. 228,797 rounds of ammunition of various calibres were fired by the different sections of the force during the year. A marked improvement in the handling of weapons under practical conditions has been shown by all sections of the force, resulting in a standard of marksmanship which is now as high as it can be hoped to attain.

Five riot calls were answered by the Reserve Unit during the year. One of these riot calls was in connection with the serious commotion which arose in Shanghai on March 4, and the magnificent work of the unit on this occasion proved the high state of efficiency to which this valuable arm of the force has been brought by Superintendent Fairbairn. In addition to attending these riot calls the unit stood by on 26 occasions, attended one armed robbery call, supplied 1,377 search parties and 167 mobile patrols in Police districts, 220 guards to Courts and public utility companies, and on 23 occasions the full unit turned out to assist in traffic control.

The centralization at Police Headquarters of control of the three means of communication, namely the street telephone system, the radio broadcasting system and the Police exchange in connection with the public telephone system, has added to efficiency. The street telephone system is working successfully and its gradual expansion is fully warranted by results. Apart from its usefulness in matters of a daily routine nature it has repeatedly been used to good purpose in connection with the dissemination of information to men on duty and the reporting of urgent matters connected with demonstrations, serious crime, street accidents and fires. The system of police communication will not, however, be complete until the teleprinter can be introduced. In modern police work speedy communications is essential. The teleprinter supplies the need and is being widely adopted in police work in other parts of the world.

The radio broadcasting system is working fairly satisfactorily but full efficiency is rendered impossible by the chaotic condition of broadcasting generally in Shanghai. Considerable difficulties are being experienced in the use of police wireless due to a great deal of unnecessary interference.

The full benefit of modern police means of communication will not be obtained until members of the public realise the necessity of giving immediate information to the Police of the occurrence of serious crime. This necessity is not yet fully realised in Shanghai. The immediate conveyance in information of the occurrence of serious offences either by telephone to Police Headquarters or verbally to the nearest police officer who has a ready means of communication with the Police Station through the Street Telephone system would ensure prompt police action in cases requiring such action and would be of the greatest assistance to the Police in dealing with serious crime.

Statistics for the year under review show a total of 16,429 cases as against 16,968 reported during the year 1931 and 15,664 during the year 1930. This shows a decrease of 539 cases as compared with cases reported during 1931 and an increase of 765 as compared with cases reported during 1930. Investigation was refused in 314 cases of a petty nature, leaving a total of 16,622 for investigation. Of these cases 361 were found on investigation to be false or non-criminal cases. 16,214 cases of true crime were recorded and investigated of which number 351 were pending at the end of the year. Convictions were obtained in 9,726 cases, a percentage of 59.98 as against a percentage of 58.99 in 1931 and 52.77 in 1930. The number of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year was 5,937 showing a percentage of 36.61 as against a percentage of 41.58 in 1931 and 41.55 in 1930.

The total value of property stolen amounted to $2,284.313.73 as against $5,850,741.43 in 1931 and $2,567,822.90 in 1930. The total value of property recovered amounted to $647,055.27 which gives a recovery percentage of 28.33 as against a percentage of 11.26 in 1931 and 21.52 in 1930. The amount of property recorded as stolen in cases of embezzlement and fraud and which may be termed non-preventable crime from the police point of view totalled $442,-369.94 or 19.37 per cent. of the total value of property stolen during the year.

The Narcotic Section and the staffs at police stations dealt with 1,688 cases during the year as against 1,385 cases in 1931 and arrested 5,234 persons, of whom 4,432 were convicted, 789 discharged, 3 absconded and 10 were on remand at the end of the year. 621 of the above persons were prosecuted for selling or manufacturing opium and opium substitutes and 4,613 were charged with conducting opium dens and smoking opium or opium substitutes. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was $196,606.00 and Yen 80.00. The seizures effected by the Municipal Police included raw opium 9,306¼ ozs., prepared opium 2,467$\frac{1}{16}$ ozs., morphine 1,779¼ ozs., heroin 216 ozs., and opium pills 7,107 ozs. 2,944 opium and pill pipes together with usual paraphernalia were also confiscated. The largest quantity of drugs valued approximately $35,000 was seized in one raid on a heroin factory in Kashing Road. In showing the connection of opium smoking with crime, it is noteworthy that no less than 1,000 of the persons arrested had criminal records, the majority of whom had been convicted for snatching, pocket picking and larceny.

During the year under review the Finger Print Bureau received the finger prints of 27,978 persons and identified 7,804 as having previous convictions recorded against them. Work on the Battley Single Finger Print System continues to show good progress. Up to date there are 1,730 persons who specialize in breaking and entering premises recorded therein, making a total of 17,300 finger prints on file in this collection. During the year the Crime Branch Studio took 4,090 photographs and printed 9,539 copies.

The total efforts of the Municipal Police throughout the year, acting independently or in co-operation with the Chinese authorities, resulted in the prosecution of 233 persons for promotion of communism and the discovery of 103 of the bases from which they and others had operated.

Strikes in the Settlement totalled 54 as against 56 in 1931. The number of employees affected and the number of working days lost were 16,969 and 89,805 respectively as compared with 10,227 and 37,405 in 1931.

There were at the end of the year 44 cinema theatres in Shanghai. Of these, 24 were in the International Settlement, 12 in the French Concession and 8 in Chinese territory. During 1932 the Police censored 562 feature films, 599 shorts or newsreeds and a number of reviews, representing approximately 4,463,025 feet of film. In 82 cases the pictures were only approved after parts to which the Police objected had been cut out. The Police Censors failed to approve of 14 pictures. In 9 of these cases no appeal was made. In the remaining 5 cases appeals were made with the result that 4 pictures were finally rejected by the Board of Film Censors and one was passed after objectionable parts had been cut out.

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PRICES UNBEATABLE

Call and See our Stocks at
84 SZECHUEN ROAD
Upstairs—across the street from Cook's

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MISSIONS TO SEAMEN IN SHANGHAI

Satisfactory Year of Useful Work Reported

The 41st annual report and statement of accounts for the past year of the Missions to Seamen in Shanghai, always interesting in its revelation of the conscientious and unobstrusive work being done for both the merchantile and naval seamen, was presented on March 14 at the annual meeting of subscribers in he Cathedral Men's Club.

Capt. C. G. Sedgwick, R.N., who presided, pointed out that although in home ports, so much was done for the navy they did not make very much use of the mission institutes but here in Shanghai it was different.

The brief report furnished by Mr. Moss, manager of the Hanbury Institute and Sailors' Homes, showed that during the past year a total of 346 British naval men were accommodated. Beside these, there were 24 of the American Merchantile Marine, 79 British merchantile Marine, three Danish, two French, 12 German, three Dutch, 20 Norwegian, six Portuguese and 19 Swedish, making a total of 514.

The report went on to say that during the year, 12,859 had sleeping accommodation and 31,377 meals were served to men of 21 nationalities. There were also 35 men who received free board and lodgings for a total of 1,243 days, whilst 139 free beds and 182 free meals were granted to deserving cases. The decrease in the number of residents is due to the shipping slump and the Sino-Japanese hostilities during February and March the previous year.

The committee reports that when the Rev. E. B. and Mrs. Harthan, the new chaplain, came out to Shanghai in the midst of the trouble, there was little that he could do as the work had been brought to a standstill. "It provided a valuable opportunity" the committee goes on to say, "for him to study the local conditions. The work re-opened gradually, and he has shown himself well adapted to the work of the Missions to Seamen. Like his predecessor, the Rev. T. W. Hall, he is a hard worker, and spends the greater part of his time either at the Institute, on the river, or in the hospitals. His interesting report testifies to another useful year's work to the credit of the local branch of the Missions to Seamen. Both he and Mrs. Harthan are to be congratulated on a hard year's work accomplished under trying conditions."

Mr. B. O. Blaker then reviewed the financial statement which was found to be most satisfactory considering the exigencies of circumstances under review. He pointed out that taking the General Funds Account, subscriptions and donations practically the same as last year. As regards expenditure, this fund has made the same grants to Harbour Lights Guild and Mission Temporary Institute as last year—namely $1,300 and $2,000 respectively.

The accounts of the Hanbury Institute and Sailors' Home show that proceeds from beds have by approximately $400 but on the other hand boarding receipts have risen by some $1,200, so that the total income under these two headings shows an increase. The account shows a balance in hand at the end of the year of $6,460.90 as against $5,183.88 at the end of 1931, which is considered very satisfactory.

The Harbour Lights Guild shows a balance in hand of $1,536.10 as against an opening balance of $1,003.76. The accounts for the Temporary Institute show very little change and a balance of $205.14 is carried forward at the end of the year, as against $364.83 at the end of 1931.

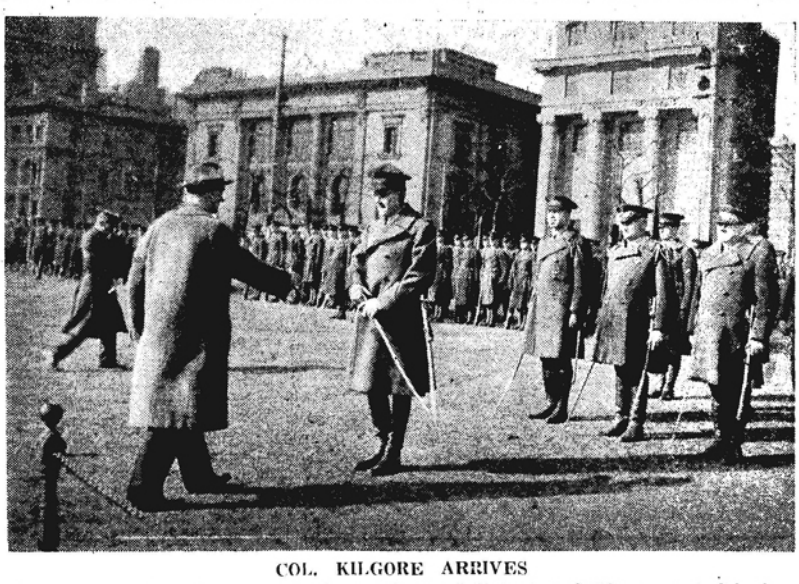
The Rev. Mr. Harthan spoke briefly on the work and aims of the Missions and paid a warm tribute to the generosity of subscribers in Shanghai by whose support so much good was being accomplished annually in this very important port.

The following gentlemen consented and were unanimously elected to serve on the general committee: Messrs. A. J. Enright, P. C. Gilmore, H. E. Hillman, H. Mackinnon, F. W. Poate, R. V. Harris, A. R. Williamson, F. H. Forde, R. Pote-Hunt, C. W. Skeet, W. E. Leckie, C. Harpur, E. S. Willsinson, and Commdr. Boldero.

MR. ARIYOSHI TO RETURN

Tokyo, Mar. 17.

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, is expected to return to Japan at the end of March to discuss with the home authorities the situation in north China as a result of the resignation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.—Reuter.



COL. KILGORE ARRIVES

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Powers, jun., in charge of the Fourth Marines' guard of honour, greets Colonel Fred D. Kilgore on his arrival in Shanghai to assume command of the regiment on Monday.—Fourth Marines Photograph.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Report on Work of Past Year: Problems of Sewage Disposal

In his annual report to the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. W. J. Kerr, Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, states that the total number of visitors to parks during the year under review was less than the total for the preceding year, approximately 2,100,000 visitors being recorded. The decrease noted is accounted for by the fact that a large number of regular visitors to Hongkew Park left the district during the year, attendance returns for this park shewing a decrease of over 400,000 as compared with 1931. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the attendance at this park during January exceeded by 31,000 the attendance during the corresponding month last year. The Public Garden attendance returns also shew a marked comparative decrease during the period April to June.

During the year an area of approximately 25 mow was laid out as an extension to Hongkew Park. This area, located west of the Rifle Range, was very low lying and a considerable amount of raising was necessary, this work being carried out during 1931 by the deposit of a large quantity of house refuse on the site. During the autumn, the centre section of the extension was turfed and will, it is anticipated, be available for use as an additional playing space during the spring of 1933. At the southern end of the new area, the main pathway passes between two high mounds, one of which has been completed, and it is proposed to transfer No. 2 golf green to this mound in the near future. Operations on the second mound are being carried out as old road material becomes available and in view of the fact that it is proposed to extend this mound along the western boundary of the Rifle Range to form a permanent screen and safeguard, it is not expected that the work will be completed for a few years. The laying out of this extension has added, to the existing park attractions, a long vista 706 yards in length.

With a view to effecting an economy in the distribution of nursery stock, which at the present time has to be transported from Hungjao Road Nursery, a distance of over twelve miles from the eastern boundary of the Settlement, small subsidiary nurseries have been established on vacant land on Wayside and Kiangwan Roads. The small areas utilized during the year have been found exceedingly useful, especially during the summer planting season when the transfer of plants had to be carried out expeditiously in view of the hot, dry weather experienced.

The popularity of Jessfield Park is increasing annually, and the acquisition of addional land for its extension merits consideration. During the year under review, there were 780,000 visitors, this figure exceeding the previous year's total by 170,000 and representing an increase of 100 per cent. over the total attendance during 1929. Many minor alterations were carried out to the outlines of existing shrubberies and tree groups and additional vistas were opened in the centre section. The children's garden was slightly reduced in size to provide additional space in the park proper. A low-lying area, of approximately nine mow, located near the western boundary of the park, was laid out in two sections.

Twenty-four species of trees and shrubs were planted in addition to a collection of aquatic plants, and it is proposed to add to this number a collection of recently imported species which has been acquired for this purpose. Many large trees were removed from groups on the north bank of the central pond and two stone terraces were constructed to enable visitors to rest during the summer protected against the strong rays of the sun.

The Jessfield Park zoological garden proved very popular. A collection of deer was presented by Mrs. John Liddell and several additional exhibits were purchased, the chief of these being a Victoria crown pigeon, a pair of peafowl and two occipital blue magpies. A large collection of birds and animals was received on deposit from Dr. Tangier Smith, several of these being shipped to zoological gardens in America and Europe during the autumn. In connection with the Zoological Garden writes Mr. Kerr, I wish to place on record an appreciation of the interest taken in the garden by Dr. Tangier Smith; this gentleman presented some very interesting birds and animals in addition to placing on deposit many rare and valuable species, which proved a great attraction.

The following accommodation for the playing of games was provided during the year:—Three football, two hockey, one baseball and two basketball grounds, four bowling greens, 83 lawn and five hard tennis courts, one running track and one nine-hole golf course. Tennis courts were not utilized to the same extent as in former years, 43 courts only being allocated as compared with 89 assigned to clubs and associations during the preceding year. Bowling greens were in constant use during the season—5,590 players being recorded. The baseball diamond was used daily for practice purposes, matches taking place every available Saturday and Sunday. Football and hockey grounds were in daily use during the winter season, football grounds being allocated to clubs from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., three matches taking place on each ground every day when weather conditions were favourable. The running track was reserved for sports meetings on several occasions and it was used for practice purposes daily. A total of 193 golf permits was issued during the year, greens and tees being maintained in a good condition. A total of 94 fishing permits was issued and several large catches have been recorded.

Thirty-three orchestral, thirty brass band, nine military band, one special and two festival concerts were held in the various parks. All orchestral concerts were held in Jessfield Park, and despite the fact that unfavourable weather conditions reduced the attendance during August, the total receipts for the hire of chairs shows a substantial increase over the total for the preceding year. Regimental bands of the 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regt., 1st Bn. The East Lancashire Regt. and the 1st Bn. The Wiltshire Regt. took part in military band concerts held at Jessfield Park on Sunday afternoons, by kind permission of the officers commanding. These concerts were an innovation and they were well attended; a special massed band concert was held on September 18 to close the season, 1,539 persons occupying seats in the auditorium on this occasion. Two festival concerts were given at Jessfield Park by Efrem Zimbalist, the attendance at the first of these concerts being over 1,500.

The highest daily totals of attendances were as follows:—Hongkew Park (Friday, April 29), 62,198; Jessfield Park (Spring) (Sunday, May 29), 15,327; Jessfield Park (Autumn) (Sunday, September 18), 13,707.

Mr. P. Gaunt, Chief Sanitation Chemist, in his report on sewage treatment and disposal, mentions that the Rifle Range plant dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 77,000 gallons of sewage from the Northern district, the sewage from the Central district having been diverted to the Eastern district treatment works. The Western district treatment works dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 1,810,000 gallons of sewage from the Western district, and from the Central district west of Honan Road, including 40,000 gallons discharged from vacuum tank wagons. The Eastern district treatment works dealt with an average daily dry weather flow of 1,53 ,000 gallons of sewage from the Eastern district, and from the Central district east of Honan Road. High tides and heavy rain increased the flow during certain periods, to two million gallons per day.

BOMB THROWING MYSTERY

Explosion in Marshal Chang's House

A bomb explosion occurred at night on Mar. 20 inside the house in Avenue Foch which was recently taken over for the occupation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who retired into private life as a public apology for his failure to prevent the Japanese invasion of Jehol.

The bomb is said to have been hurled from an alleyway through a window into a kitchen, where it broke two chairs and some dishes just after Marshal and Madame Chang had finished dinner.

No injuries were caused by the detonation, however, and damage was insignificant. According to official information, there were no eye-witnesses of the affair, the person responsible for the attempt on the life of the Marshal having disappeared without leaving the semblance of a clue.

CUMBERLAND RETURNING

H.M.S. Cumberland left Portsmouth Mar. 15, for China with naval ratings to relieve ratings in H.M.S. Suffolk who are coming home.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. E. M. B. Ingram left Shanghai on March 14 for Nanking.

Sir John Hope Simpson, who is shortly leaving for England, was guest of honour at a tiffin given by Dr. T. K. Tseng, National Flood Relief Commission, at the International Recreation Club on March 15.

Captain A. S. L. Harris, former British Naval Staff Officer, who is leaving for England on Saturday, was entertained to a farewell dinner by a number of local newspaper representatives at the Shanghai Club on March 15.

General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, paid a courtesy call to Captain Marquis, Commander of the French training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, on March 15 Capt. Marquis visited the Mayor on the previous day.

Dr. Walter Fuchs left on March 16 in the N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru for Tokyo to attend the 60th anniversary festival of the German East Asiatic Society as representative of local branch, of which he is vice-president.

A branch of the French Legion of Honour Society is to be formed in China, with headquarters in Shanghai, open to all holders of this decoration, military and civil, French and foreign. This is being done with the consent of Vice-Admiral Le Bris.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service, is leaving Shanghai in the P. & O. ss. Comorin to-morrow for Singapore to attend the meeting of the advisory council of the League of Nations' Eastern Health Bureau which commences on March 29. Dr. Wu expects to be away for about one month.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, MARCH 21

Bar Silver	17½
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling	₹71.60
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying	₹71.40
Native interest per day on $1,000	₹06
Copper cash per ₹100	424,500
Customs Gold Unit	1.401

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. Transfer	1/8
New York—Tel. Transfer	28¾
Paris—Demand	Francs 727
India—Demand	Rupees 110½
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 70¾
Hongkong—Demand	Dollars 78½
Yokohama—Demand	Yen nom 75
Singapore—Demand	Dollars 139

MARKET SELLING RATES.

1/8¼ £1	=$ 16.70
28¾ U.S. $100	=$487.15

MARKET BUYING RATES

1/8 5/16 £1	=$ 16.50
29½ U.S. $100	=$473.44
London—Demand	1/8 5/16
4 months' sight credits	1/8¼
4 months' sight docts	1/8¼
6 months' sight credits	1/8¼
6 months' sight docts	1/8¼
New York—Demand	U.S. $29¼
4 months' sight credits	29¼

CLOSING RATES

Closing rate	1/8 3/16
Closing rate	U.S. 29½

The National City Bank of New York

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.8609

Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.7749

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.754

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.451

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg	₹100.=Rm. 120.00
" "	Mex. $100.=Rm. 85.56

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	5.55	₹1
It. Lire	3.96	Mex. $ 1
Swiss Frs.	1.48	₹1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₹71.5; p.m. 100=₹71.5.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =₹61.8; p.m. 500=₹61.8.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= ₹57.9875; p.m. 500=₹57.9875.

Coppers:—a.m. 425,000 coppers= ₹100; p.m. 425,000 coppers=₹100.

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents and 9 coppers=$1
303 coppers=$1
24 copers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₹71.5
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.40

Joint Reserve Board

J. R. R. Call Money 6 per cent.

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$1,074.50	$1,072.50
Highest	1,086.00	1,074.80
Lowest	1,068.50	1,066.00
Closing	1,072.50	1,070.40

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK MAY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/8¾	1/8 5/16
U.S. G.$	29⅝	29½
Yen	73½	73

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(del. MARCH)

BANK	SELLING	BANK	BUYING
£ T.T.	1/8¼	4 m/s. l.c.	1/8½
G.$ T.T.	29 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	30½
Fes. T.T.	732	4 m/s.	755
Rs. T.T.	112½	7 d/s.	114½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	17¼	17⅞
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	27⅞	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	54.10	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market quiet.

London silver at 17½d and 17 15/16d. was ⅛ down ready and forward. China and India sold, speculators bought, and the market closed steady. New York silver showed a decline of ⅛ at 27⅞ cts. and Bombay silver also dropped 1 rupee 1 anna at 54.10.

The local exchange market opened with banks prepared to sell at 1/8 5/16 sterling, 28¾ U.S.$ and 73½ yen. With Chinese speculators good buyers, the market was easy during the major part of the morning. Towards noon, however, rates stiffened to some extent as speculators turned sellers and at the lunch interval the market was much steadier at the opening rates. In the afternoon further firmness was evident and opening rates were 1/8 5/16, 29, and 73½, gradually advancing to 1/8 3/16, 29 5/16 and 73¾. There appeared to be speculative sellers of U.S.$ for July delivery with few interested buyers. Towards the close business was quiet with no further change.

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $471.43
Stg., £1.0.0	" 16.59

SELLING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $489.29
Stg., £1.0.0	" 16.81

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

Buying £1.0.0	U.S. $3.41
Selling £1.0.0	U.S. $3.47½

SELLING D/D RATES

American $100	Sh.	$489.29
Amsterdam Guilders 100	"	202.98
Batavia Guilders 100	"	202.98
Belgas 100	"	70.95
Belgian Francs 100	"	14.19
Canadian $100	"	437.68
English £1	"	16.81
French Francs 100	"	19.27
Hongkong $100	"	110.30
Indian Rupees 100	"	126.75
Italian Lire 100	"	26.42
Japanese Yen 100	"	105.04
Manila Pesos 100	"	244.65
Peking $100	"	101.00
Reichsmark 100	"	116.72
Straits $100	"	194.68
Swiss Francs 100	"	95.90
Tientsin $100	"	101.00

SELLING M/T RATES

Chefoo $100	Sh.	$101.00
Hangchow $100	"	100.50
Hankow $100	"	101.00
Nanking $100	"	100.50
Tsingtao $100	"	101.00

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Mar. 18.

At the close of business on the 16th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 157,435,000 and $201,490,000.

These figures include Tls. 55,990,000 and $172,250,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 6,199 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—

345 bars	from	America
81 "	"	London
40 "	"	Calcutta
466 bars		

Exports:—
Nil.

SYCEE

There were no movements

DOLLARS

Imports:—

$400,000	from	Wengchow
50,000	"	Nanking
1,000,000	"	Hankow
200,000	"	Hsuchow
400,000	"	Kiukiang
50,000	"	Wuhu
240,000	"	Ichang
$2,340,000		

Exports:—
Nil.

Silver

Last quotations come as 17¾d. ready and 17 15/16d. forward as against 18 1/16d. ready and 18 1/16d. forward a week ago.

China sold. India, and London and New York Speculators bought.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/8½d. last week it was 1/9d.

The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold about U.S. $9,000,000.

Selling T.T. 1/8 13/16d. March. U.S. $29¾ March.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/9¼d. March. U.S. $31¼ March.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS

Cathay Land Co.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., it was decided to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent. in respect of the year 1932.

After payment of the interim dividend of 4 per cent. absorbing Tls. 192,149.60, the balance for appropriation amounts to Tls. 629,237.43 which the Directors propose dealing with as follows:

	Tls.
Pay a final dividend of 4 per cent.	192,149.60
Transfer to General Reserve	175,003.71
Carry forward	262,084.12
	629,237.43

Tug and Lighter Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., held on Mar. 20, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming general meeting to pay a dividend of seven per cent. on the preference shares and a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share on the ordinary shares.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming general meeting to pay a final dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share, making a total dividend for the year of Tls. 1.25. per share.

LONDON STOCKS

By courtesy of Reuter, and Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Mar. 18	20
War Loan 3½%	109⅝	109⅞
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds 1898 (Eng.)	98½	99
4½% Loan, 1908	70½	71½
5% Loan 1912	45½	45¾
5% Reorg. Loan 1913	75½	77
5% Gold Bonds 1925-47	99½	101
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	30-40	30-40
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	15-25	15-25
5% do. do. (Supl.)	15-25	15-25
5% S'hai-H.-N'po Rly.	68-73	68-73
5% Honan Railway	5-10	5-10
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	20-24	21-25
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai	10-15	10-15
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan 1924	90	92½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907	64	65
Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924	74½	75
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	118½	119
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	13¾	14
INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES		
Associated Elec., Ind.	17/-	17/-
British-American Tob.	95/-	95/-
J. & P. Coats	49/3	49/3
Courtaulds	26/9	26/6
Chinese Eng. & Mining	21/3	21/3
Distillers	53/9	54/-
Dunlop Rubber	20/9	20/9
Ever Ready 15/- sh.	26/3	26/3
General Elec., (Eng.)	41/6	41/6
Guinness	81/6	82/-
Imp. Chemical Ind.	24/6	25/-
do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.)	6/-	6/3
Imp. Tobacco	92/6	92/6
Int. Tea Stores 5/- sh.	27/6	27/7½
Int. Nickel, no par val.	$12¼	$12¾
Pinchin Johnson 10/- sh.	25/6	26/-
Turner & Newall	24/3	24/3
Unilever	28/-	27/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	10/-	9/9
Burma Corporation, Rs.	10/7½	10/6
Can. Pac. Rly. $25 sh.	$12¾	$13¼
Chartered 15/- sh.	15/9	16/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	10/-	10/-
Hydro Elec., no par val.	$6¾	$7
Langlagete Estates	27/-	29/-
London Tin 10/- shares	8/3	8/3
Pekin Syndicate 2/- ord.	1/9	1/9
Rubber Trusts	15/4½	15/3
Shanghai Elec., Cons.	49/-	49/-
Van Ryn Deep	30/7½	31/3
Vickers 6/8d shares	6/7½	6/7½
OILS		
Anglo Persian	36/3	36/3
Burmah	57/6	57/6
Mexican Eagle, Mex. $4	6/6	6/7½
Royal Dutch 100 fl. sh.	£16¼	£17
Shell Trans. & Trad.	42/6	42/6
Geldenhuis	22/6	23/9
Crown Mines	161/10½	165/-

The following additional quotations are from the United Press:—

	Mar. 18	20
Cables & Wireless "B"	10½	10⅞
do. "A"	26½	26¾
do. Pref.	81	81½

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Mar. 18	20
Adams Express	4⅞	4⅞
Allied Chemical & Dye	84⅞	83
Allis Chalmers	9	8½
American Can	60	59
American & Foreign Power	6	6½
Amer. & For. Power 7% Pfd.	Unq.	11
American Metal Co.	Unq.	4⅞
Amer. & For. Power Warr.	4	Unq.
American Smelting	16	15⅞
American Tel. & Tel.	102⅞	101½
American Tobacco "B"	61½	61½
American Waterworks	14½	12½
Anaconda Copper	7⅞	7½
Auburn Automobiles	38	37
Baltimore & Ohio	11½	11⅞
Bethlehem Steel	13⅞	13⅞
Borden Company	23¼	22⅞
Borg Warner	8	8
Canadian Pacific Railway.	9	9
Case, J. I.	47⅞	46⅞
Chase National Bank	24⅞	23
Cheasapeake Corp.	20	19⅞
Chrysler	10½	9⅞
Columbia Gas & Electric	12¾	12¼
Commonwealth & Southern	1⅞	2
Commonwealth & S. Warr.	3/16	⅜
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	49⅞	47
Continental Oil	5⅞	6
Corn Products	58	57⅞
Coty Inc.	Unq.	3⅞
Curtiss Wright Com.	2	1⅞
Douglas Aircraft	12⅞	12¾
Drug Inc.	35	34½
Du Pont de Nemours	39⅞	39⅞
Eastman Kodak	60	59⅞
Electric Bond & Share	15⅞	14⅞
Electric Power & Light	5	4⅞
Fox Film "A"	1⅞	1½
General Electric	14½	14
General Foods	26½	26½
General Motors	13	12⅞
General Railway Signal	19⅞	19½
Gillette Safety Razor	15⅞	16
Gold Dust	15½	15½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	15⅞	15½
International Cement	8¾	Unq.
International Com. Engine	Unq.	3
International Harvester	23⅞	23
International Nickel	8⅞	8½
International Tel. & Tel.	7	6⅞
Johns Manville	17	16⅞
Kennecott	10½	9⅞
Liggett & Myers "B"	59	58⅞
Loew's Inc.	12½	12½
Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	13⅞	13½
Ludlum Steel	Unq.	5⅞
Montgomery Ward	13⅞	13⅞
Nat'l City Bank (bid price)	25⅞	22
New York Central	20	19⅞
North American Co.	Unq.	20⅞
Pacific Gas & Electric	24	23⅞
Packard Motors	2⅞	2½
Paramount Publix	½	½
Pennsylvania Railroad	18½	18½
Pennroad Corp.	1⅞	1½
Phillips Petroleum	6⅞	6⅞
Public Service of N. J.	42½	40
Radio Corporation	4½	4½
Radio Keith Orpheum	Unq.	1⅞
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	32½	31½
Sears Roebuck	19⅞	19⅞
Shell Union	4½	4½
Simmons Company	6	6½
Socony-Vacuum Corp.	6⅞	6½
Southern Cal. Edison	21½	19⅞
Standard Gas & Electric	9⅞	9
Standard Oil Co. N. J.	25⅞	26
Texas Corporation	13⅞	13½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	19½	18⅞
Transamerica	4⅞	4⅞
Union Carbide & Carbon	24⅞	24½
Union Pacific	77⅞	78
United Aircraft & Trans.	23½	22½
United Corporation	7	6⅞
United Gas Improvement	16⅞	16½
U. S. Rubber	4½	4½
U. S. Steel	30½	30⅞
Vanadium	12⅞	12½
Warner Bros. Pictures	1⅞	1½
Westinghouse E. & M.	26⅞	26⅞
Woolworth	31	30½

Further quotations by courtesy of the American Oriental Finance Corp.

Air Reduction	60⅞	60⅞
American Can. 7% Pfd.	116½	116½
American Sugar Ref'g	39½	35⅞
Auburn	38	37
Bendix Aviation	9½	9
Canadian Pacific	9	9
Coca-Cola Company	85	85
Con. Gas $5 Cum. Pfd.	92	92
Continental Can	44½	43½
Du Pont de Nemours	39⅞	39½
Du Pont 6% Cum. Deb.	103½	102½
Electric Auto Lite Co.	13½	13
Electric Power & Light	5	4⅞
General American Tank Car	18½	19
International Bus. Machines	90⅞	91
International Printing Ink	4	3½
Mack Trucks	21	21
National Biscuit	39½	39
National Cash Reg'ter	7⅞	7½
National Dairy Prod.	14⅞	14½
National Steel Corp.	18⅞	18
Otis Elevator	12½	12½
Pacific Lighting	32½	30
Safeway Stores	34⅞	34
Standard Brands	17½	17½
Un. Pac nic Pfd.	63	65
United Fruit	34⅞	35
U. S. Steel	30⅞	30⅞
U. S. Steel 7% Pfd.	64⅞	64

DOMESTIC BOND REVIEW

By Courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Although nervousness was apparent in the Chinese Government bond market during the week ending March 18, the general bullish tendency prevailed and every issue was firm through the week. The market was active throughout with the volume of transactions for the six days totalling 51,120,000.

The gains for the week were fairly evenly distributed, ranging between .90 (Salt Revenue, April) and 1.25 (19th Year Customs, March), with the exception of 18th Year Customs and, Reorganisation which only moved up .60. Consolidated Tax led in the widest fluctuations with 2.35. 20th Year Customs was a close second with 2.30 while the least was made by 6 per cent. Consolidated for April with only .50. Salt Revenue led in the volume of transactions, its figure keing 11,675,000 as compared with the next largest, Disbandment, 8,565,000, and the least, 18th Year Customs, 615,000.

The market opened on Monday with a continuation of the upward movement that marked the latter part of the previous week. Trading was brisk and gains were made by every issue. Although a slight reaction set in on Tuesday morning, the tendency continued upward in the afternoon and carried over to the next day. The usual midweek weakness was noticed on Thursday and Friday, generally attributed to sensitive reactions to rumours. The week ended firm, however, as the upward trend was resumed on Saturday.

It is generally believed that the strength of the market is due in no small measure to the large number of shorts. With bulls active, the market is gradually forced up which soon alarmed the shorts. Their attempts to cover further added momentum to the upward movement. As outstanding shorts are still numerous, it may be expected that the firmness will be maintained for at least another week.

Following is a tabulation of the market for the week ending March 18, 1932:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	Last close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
Mar.	28.70	29.35	28.60	29.00	28.40	+0.60	.75	615,000
Apr.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Reorganization								
Mar.	31.20	32.05	30.80	31.30	30.70	+0.60	1.25	1,320,000
Apr.	30.40	31.45	30.40	30.70	——	——	1.05	430,000
Disbandment								
Mar.	52.00	54.00	51.90	52.65	51.45	+1.20	2.10	4,435,000
Apr.	50.70	52.25	50.60	51.10	50.00	+1.10	1.65	4,130,000
19th Yr. Customs								
Mar.	40.20	41.90	40.20	41.00	39.75	+1.25	1.70	2,370,000
Apr.	39.20	41.00	39.20	39.75	38.80	+0.95	1.80	1,945,000
Rehabilitation								
Mar.	40.00	41.10	39.75	40.35	39.40	+0.95	1.35	2,480,000
Apr.	39.10	40.50	39.00	39.55	38.60	+0.95	1.50	1,875,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
Mar.	38.60	40.00	38.40	39.00	37.95	+1.05	1.60	2,970,000
Apr.	37.70	39.45	37.90	38.35	37.10	+1.25	1.55	2,590,000
20th Yr. Customs								
Mar.	38.00	40.20	38.00	38.50	37.45	+1.05	2.20	2,625,000
Apr.	37.30	39.50	37.20	37.85	36.85	+1.00	2.30	2,455,000
Consolidated Tax								
Mar.	39.50	41.50	39.15	39.80	38.70	+1.10	2.35	3,705,000
Apr.	38.80	40.60	38.50	39.20	38.20	+1.00	2.10	3,900,000
Salt Revenue								
Mar.	41.00	43.00	41.00	41.45	40.30	+1.15	2.00	5,470,000
Apr.	40.40	41.75	40.00	40.60	39.70	+0.90	1.70	6,205,000
6% Consolidated								
Mar.	37.70	38.50	37.60	37.80	36.85	+0.95	.90	815,000
Apr.	38.35	38.50	38.00	38.00	——	——	.50	65,000

JAPANESE TRADE IMPROVES

Tokyo, Mar. 15.

According to official trade returns issued by the Ministry of Finance to-day for the month of February, trade with China, Manchuria, Hongkong and the Kwantung Leased Territory totalled Y.59,282,000 as compared with Y.34,548,000 for the corresponding month last year. —Reuter.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling ..... £ 6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Full particulars on application

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, March 17, 1933

REPORT No. 11/1933 for week ending March 17, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Stock	Currency	Opening Cash Prices March 17: Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Last Week, Business done on Friday Morning: Cash	Mar.	Apr.	This Week—Closing Friday Noon, Business Done on Friday Morning: Cash	Mar.	Apr.	Closing Auction Quotations, Apr. Settlement: Buyers	Sellers	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Business Recorded during Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon, Highest: Cash	Mar.	Apr.	Lowest: Cash	Mar.	Apr.
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.																				
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M$			28.50																
do. "B"	M$			25									105							
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T			3.80										10,750		4.25			3.90	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	H$	1,670											1							
Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	T			7.70																
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T			2.75							2.70	2.80								
Union Mobiliere	M$			26																
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	T	6.60												2,500		6.70			6.70	
INSURANCE.																				
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (ord)	T	20.25											400							
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	T			71																
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F			100																
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	T	3.70											250	2,500		3.80	3.85		3.80	3.75
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H$				545															
LANDS.																				
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T	250																		
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	M$			140																
do. "B"	M$		22																	
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	T			11.20										200	11.20			11.20		
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T			10										5,000		10	10.10		10	10.10
City Realty Co., Ld.	T		5.50																	
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T	180																		
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	T			11.50																
do. "B"	T			9																
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M$			100																
do. "B"	M$			10																
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	T			8																
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T	23.25	23.75			24			23.50	23.50	23.25	23.50	2,000	4,930	23.75	24	23.50	23.75	23	23.25
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T.T.			140																
West End Estates, Ltd.	T			2.90																
DOCKS, WHARVES & TRANSPORT.																				
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	T			6.30																
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	T			5.60										1,071	5.75			5.70		
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T	96				97							355	155	96.50	97		96.50	97	
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. (Old)	T			215							270.50									
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. (New)	T			210										6	206			206		
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	T			10.50																
UTILITIES.																				
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T			8																
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T		83																	
Shanghai Telephone Company	T			44																
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	T			29																
do. "Bear"	T	29									29.50		3,450	200		29.25			29.25	
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T			330				330						17	330			330		
do. "B"	T			13.40																
do. "C"	T	13.20	13.50										600							
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	T			8.90																
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	M$	15.90											100							
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	T	14																		
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	T			5																
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	T	12.60	12.90										600	1,100	12.10	12.40		12.10	12.10	
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	63																		
Champ Courses Francais F.	M$	42 XD																		
(French Race Course) non-F.	M$	43 XD																		
do. Found	M$	120 XD	125																	
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	T			4																
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ltd. (ord.	M$			7										200	7			7		
(Luna Park) (found.	M$			22.50																
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	T	30	35											10	30			30		
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H$			7.50																
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	M$			15.50																
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	M$			70																
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T			8.50																
Millington, Ltd.	T			2.25																
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	T			8.50																
S'hai Exploration & Developt Co., Ltd.	T			1.80																
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	T	9																		
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	T	2.40						2.45						2,000	2.45			2.45		
Union Brewery, Ltd. (Old)	T			17.80									100							
do. (New)	T												150							
United Theatres Inc.	T			4.50																
BONDS AND PREFERENCES.																				
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. Cum. Pref 8%	T			102.50																
do. Cum. Pref 7%	T			93																
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. Pref "A" 8%	M$			90										30	98			98		
do. Pref "B" 6%	M$			83																
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	T			12																
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	T		4.75										500							
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	M$	88																		
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	T	118																		
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works 8% cum.	T	5.75																		
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. 7½% cum. Pref.	M$			4.75									400							
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	T	94			93.50			94.25					740	110	94.25			93.50		
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7%	T			55									115							
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	T			12									850							
COTTONS.																				
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., ordinary	T	12.70			13.60	13.60			12.70		12.70	12.80	8,350	4,100	13.60	13.60	13.80	13.60	13.55	13.70
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T	71	72								71.50	73.50		300		71			70	
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills Ltd.	T	10.50																		
PLANTATIONS.																				
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T			2.70																
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.70																		
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T	2											200							
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T	0.90																		
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T			0.10																
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T			0.04																
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T			0.40																
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	T			0.90																
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T			0.15																
[illegible]	T			[illegible]																
[illegible]	T	0.55																		
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.65																		
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) [illegible]	T			6																

Stock	Business Done Year 1932: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1933: Highest	Lowest	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.										
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"					200,000	121,790	M$20	Dec.	Final Divd. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40, 1932)	16-2-33
do. "B"	29 Jan	19 Sept	20 Mar	20 Mar	100,000	93,817	M$20	Dec.		
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	7.07½ Jan	4.80 Dec	4.50 Mar	3.90 Mar	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931	14-3-32
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	1,665 July	1,560 Jun	1,690 Jan	1,650 Mar	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 (mkg. £6, 1932) Less I/T	25-2-33
Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	10.30 Jan	7.25 Sept	8.60 Jan	7.80 Mar	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.60, 1932	20-5-32
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	3.90 Jan	2 Sep			250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60 1930)	6-2-31
Union Mobiliere	24 Oct	24 Oct			50,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	10% For 1931	10-6-32
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	7.55 Dec	5.60 Ap	7.55 Jan	6.70 Mar	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.25, 1932	20-5-32
INSURANCE.										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (ord)	30 Jan	24 Jan	24 Mar	21 Mar	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Special Int. Divid. Tls. 0.60, 1932	15-3-33
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	80 Jan	80 Jan			100,000	30,000	G$5	Dec.	Divd. G$0.50, 1931	25-9-31
Assurance Franco-Asiatique					70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None Floated 1918	
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	4.92½ Jan	3.90 June	4.20 Jan	3.75 Mar	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.		
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	512½ Oct	435 June	570 Feb	560 Jan	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 10s (mkg. 40s) a/c 1930. Int. 24s a/c 1931	27-5-32
LANDS.										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	241 Nov	241 Nov			25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Interim Tls. 4-a/c 28/2/33	16-9-32
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	150 Jan	125 Jun			20,000	15,904	M$100	Dec.	Divd. 7% 1932	6-2-33
do. "B"	31 Jan	25 Ap	24 Feb	24 Feb	150,000	53,812	M$20	Dec.	Divd. 7% 1932	6-2-33
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	13.10 Jan	10.85 Ap	12 Jan	11.20 Mar	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 4% (Mkg. 8%, 1932)	pending
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	13.55 Jan	10.80 July	11.60 Feb	10 Mar	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 10% (Tls. 1.00, 1932)	27-2-33
City Realty Co., Ld.	8 Aug	5 Nov	4.50 Mar	4.50 Mar	100,000	50,000	T10	Sept.	Incorporated 6th July, 1931	
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine					20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. 12% (Tls. 12-) 1932	28-2-33
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	13.70 Jan	10 Ap	9.25 Mar	9.25 Mar	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Divid. T0.60, 1932	4-11-32
do. "B"	11.40 May	9 July	10 Jan	9.25 Mar		155,018	T10	Sept.		
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	10 Aug	9 Aug			5,000	3,759	M$100	Dec.	Final Divd. 5% (mkg. 7½%, 1932)	30-1-33
do. "B"					150,000	50,617	M$10	Dec.		
San Sing Properties, Ltd.					2,000,000		T10		Incorporated the 15th April, 1932	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	31.50 Jan	22.75 Dec	26.25 Jan	21.25 Mar	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divd. T0.30, 1932	30-7-32
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.					40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	2nd Interim Tls. 2 a/c 1932	15-8-32
West End Estates, Ltd.			3.50 Feb	3.05 Feb	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
DOCKS, WHARVES & TRANSPORT.										
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	6 Nov	4.20 Aug			200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	6.60 Jan	5.65 Oct	6.05 Jan	5.70 Mar	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Divd. T0.30, 1932	14-3-33
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	99.50 Nov	80 Aug	97 Mar	90 Jan	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T5, for year to 30/4/32	29-7-32
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. (Old)	230 Ap	203 Sep			80,000	50,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3.—on Old shares, a/c 1932	30-9-32
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. (New)			210 Feb	206 Mar						
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.			11.90 Feb	11 Mar	1,000,000	218,000	T10			
UTILITIES.										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	14.80 Jan	8 Dec	8.25 Feb	8 Jan	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	83.50 Jun	70 Oct	83 Feb	82 Feb	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1932	20-9-32
Shanghai Telephone Company	58 Jan	43 Nov	40 Jan	40 Jan	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	33.60 Jan	32.25 Nov	30.50 Feb	30.50 Feb	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Interim Divid. 4%, 1932 Free of I/T (Coupon No. 44)	1-11-32
do. "Bear"	34.50 Jan	28.75 July	31.50 Jan	29 Mar						
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	330 Dec	235 Jan	342.50 Feb	327½ Jan	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Interim 15/- @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 37)	20-9-32
do. "B"	12.50 Dec	12.40 Dec	12.80 Jan	12.80 Jan	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Interim 9d. @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 10)	20-9-32
do. "C"	13 Dec	9 Jan	13.40 Feb	13.10 Jan		250,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 9d. @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 6	20-9-32
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	10.15 Jan	7.50 July	8.50 Jan	8.25 Jan	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 6% (Tls. 0.60) 1932	7-3-33
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	15.60 Dec	15.20 Aug	15.70 Mar	15.60 Feb	50,000	50,000	M$10	Dec.	4th quarterly divd. $0.37½ 1932	10-1-33
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	14.50 Jun	14 Sept	14 Feb	14 Feb	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1931	29-4-32
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.					200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	8-4-31
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	16.80 Jan	13 Nov	14.40 Jan	11.90 Mar	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Fin 1/-(Mkg. 1/6d. 1931-32) Free of I/T, Coupon No. 41	21-12-32
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	57 Jan	48 Nov			20,000	19,383	T10	June	Dividend T2, 1931/32	31-10-32
Champ Courses Francais F.	42 Dec	39.50 Sep			30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	Divid. $4.50, 1932	16-3-33
(French Race Course) non-F.	45 May	35 July	48 Mar	48 Mar				Dec.		
do. Found	105 Oct	74 June				6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid. $4.62, 1932	16-3-33
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	7.50 Jan	3.50 Nov			200,000	114,840	T5	Aug	Incorporated, 1929	
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ltd. (ord.	7 Jan	4 Oct	7 Mar	7 Mar	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	$3.50 a/c 1931-32	20-12-32
(Luna Park) (found.	14 Apr	12 Sept			6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	$19.30 a/c 1931-32	30-12-32
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	30 Mar	30 Mar	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	12 Sept	10.75 July	9.15 Jan	9.15 Jan	1,000,000	1,000,000	H$10	Dec.	Dividend T0.60 on Old; T0.30 on New, 1931	18-3-32
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.					75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Interim $0.50, a/c 1932-33	15-12-32
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.					2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.					100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½%, 1931	16-3-32
Millington, Ltd.	3.50 Apr	3 July			300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.		
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	10 Jan	8.50 Sept			80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4% (mkg. 8% 1931)	8-4-32
S'hai Exploration & Developt Co., Ltd.	2.25 Apr	1.50 Nov	1.50 Jan	1.50 Jan	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.		
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.					35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Dividend 10% (Tael 1), 1932	21-2-33
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	2.60 Dec	1.85 Apr	2.45 Mar	2.40 Jan	500,000	210,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10% and Bonus 5%, 1932	pending
Union Brewery, Ltd. (Old)	16 Aug	16 Aug	19 Feb	18.50 Mar	500,000	160,000	T10	Dec.	T1, 1931	5-5-32
do. (New)	16 Oct	15.70 Sept	18.30 Feb	18 Mar						
United Theatres Inc.	5.45 Nov	5.10 Aug	5.30 Jan	5.20 Jan	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5			
BONDS AND PREFERENCES.										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. Cum. Pref 8%	105 Oct	99 Jan			5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year ended Dec. 1932	31-12-32
do. Cum. Pref 7%	97 Dec	90 July			7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year ended Sept. 1932	30-9-32
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. Pref "A" 8%	100 Oct	100 Oct	98 Mar	98 Mar	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1932	31-12-32
do. Pref "B" 6%	100 Jan	82 Aug			50,000	16,648	M$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 1932	31-12-32
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	11.50 Dec	10.25 Sept	11.80 Mar	11.50 Jan	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1931	29-4-32
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	4.75 May	4.40 Dec	4.75 Feb	4.75 Feb	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T0.10, 1933	pending
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	88 Dec	86 Dec	88 Feb	85.75 Jan	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	M$85			
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	25 Dec	114 Jan	127 Feb	125 Feb	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Divd. Tls. 8, 1932	15-3-33
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works 8% cum.	6 Dec	5 Ap	6 Jan	5.75 Jan	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	T0.40, 1932	14-3-33
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. 7½% cum. Pref.			4.65 Mar	4.65 Mar	400,000	25,944	M$5	Dec.	4th Quarterly Dividend 7½% P. A.	1-1-33
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	95 Jan	89.50 Oct	94.50 Jan	92.75 Jan	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1933	pending
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7%	53 Nov	51 Aug	55 Mar	55 Mar	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	T3.50, 1931	7-3-32
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	11.60 Dec	10.20 July	12.20 Mar	11.50 Jan	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% for half year ended 31/12/32	pending
COTTONS.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., ordinary	16.80 Jan	13.10 Ap	14.90 Jan	13.20 Feb	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Final Divd. Tls. 0.85 (mkg. Tls. 1.20, 1932)	15-3-33
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	82.50 Jan	65 Sept	72.50 Jan	65 Feb	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 for ½ year to 31/10/32	26-11-32
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills Ltd.	11.30 Nov	10.20 Apr			200,000	50,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.30, 1931-32	5-10-32
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	2.85 Jan	1.50 June			70,000	70,000 £1	(T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	1 Jan	0.65 June			400,000	350,000 10s.	(T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	3.50 Jan	2 July	2.50 Jan	2 Mar	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	[illegible] Dec	1 Sept	1 Feb	0.90 Jan	500,000	335,199	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	[illegible] July	0.08 June	0.11 Jan	0.11 Jan	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.		
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	[illegible] Jun	0.02 Jun			500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	0.3[illegible] Oct	0.30 Oct			500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	0.60 June	0.60 June			35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-20
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	0.15 Nov	0.10 Jun			1,200,000	800,000	T0.40	Dec.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Oct	[illegible] Oct								
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.80 Sept	0.37½ Jun			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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T																				[illegible] Oct	[illegible] Oct			Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]
T																				0.80 Sept	0.37½ Jun			Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
T	0.65																					0.50 Jan	0.50 Jan	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
T			6																	3.05 July	3 June			Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
T			5																					do. (New)	..	..		..		....
T	0.30												1,000	0.40			0.40			[illegible] Sept	0.25 June	0.40 Mar	0.40 Mar	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
T			0.10																	[illegible] June	0.25 June			Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
T			1.50																					Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1.50 1929	16-4-30
T			0.17½																	0.25 Sept	0.12 June			Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
T	0.10											2,500								0.35 Jan	0.12 Nov	0.11 Mar	0.10 Jan	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.		....
T	2.65	3.25										1,000	1,500	2.40			2.40			3.25 Jan	1.40 Dec	2.40 Mar	1.75 Feb	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	13-3-30
T			0.15																	0.14 Oct	0.03 May	0.15 Feb	0.15 Feb	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	2-5-30
T			0.25																	0.25 Sept	0.25 Sept			Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
T			0.75																	0.10 June	0.10 June			Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
T			0.40																	0.25 Sept	0.10 June			Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.		....
T			0.35																	0.25 July	0.25 July			Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	510,497	T1	Sept.		....
T			0.40																	0.12 June	0.10 Oct			Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.		....
T			0.40																	0.16 Nov	0.08 June			Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.		....
T			0.13										1,500	0.13			0.13			0.35 Sept	0.13 Dec	0.13 Mar	0.13 Mar	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.		....
T			0.60																	0.90 Sept	0.50 Aug			Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.		....
T			0.40																	0.10 June	0.10 June			S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
T			0.15																	0.15 Dec	0.08 June			S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Dinal T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
T																								S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. (ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
T			2.50																					do. (8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
T			0.15																					S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
T	0.20																			0.45 Sept	0.10 June			S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
T			1.50																	2 Aug	1.50 June			S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75 1928-29)	1-4-30
T			0.15																	0.37½ Sept	0.10 June			Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
T			0.30																	0.15 June	0.15 June			Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
T			3.50																	3.50 Nov	1.80 June			Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
T	0.35																			0.85 Jan	0.35 June			Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
T	0.11	0.11											7,400	0.12			0.11			0.40 Apr	0.11 Dec	0.12 Mar	0.10 Jan	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	2,130,000	T0.10	Jan.		....
T	2.25																			2.50 Oct	1.60 July	2.50 Jan	2.50 Jan	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5¼	Dec.	Final T0.20 mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

Securities negotiable in currencies listed.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital		Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-3-32	1932 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1933 Jan.	Feb.
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-32	567,123								48,000	47,000	53,000	51,000	39,000
Anglo-Dutch	,,	1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	362,000	136,000	125,000	133,000	131,000	109,000	98,000	100,000	116,000	107,000	112,000	122,000
Anglo-Java	,,	2,093,011	31-12-31	3,103,869	767,000	303,000	300,000	321,000	319,000	235,500	191,000	244,000	275,000	235,000	252,000	254,000
Ayer Tawah	,,	335,499	30-9-32	808,035								64,540	66,882	74,000	70,000	
Batu Anam	,,	80,000	31-12-31	506,500	119,700	40,000	43,000	44,000	46,000	42,000	36,000	41,000	39,000	46,000	30,000	39,000
Bukit	,,	500,000	31-3-31	781,652	543,200	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ
Buto	,,	300,000	31-12-32	391,700											34,000	30,000
Chemor United	,,	120,000	31-12-31	611,490	157,900	61,700	7,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	8,000	28,000	52,000	35,000	42,000
Chempedak	,,	232,177	31-10-31	324,800	170,000	30,000	34,000	32,000	36,000	34,000	29,000	34,000	30,000	40,000	..	
Cheng	,,	109,585	30-6-32	349,000					29,000	33,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	34,000	64,000	55,000
Consolidated (1924)	,,	281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	319,500	95,000	105,800	108,800	115,000	110,500	108,000	104,000	100,000	108,400	106,500	100,500
Dominion	,,	166,745	31-12-31	846,315	211,430	71,903	79,943	73,793	79,167	79,895	74,344	69,456	65,434	79,865	70,881	60,993
Gula-Kalumpong	£	665,000	31-11-31	2,596,000									19,000			
Java Consolidated	Tls.	650,113	31-12-31	1,037,223	225,500	97,000	101,000	100,000	93,500	72,500	67,200	67,000	66,700	59,500	70,300	70,000
Kapayang	,,	148,000	31-12-32	233,680	..	..	..	..							16,000	16,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,,	292,500	30-6-32	115,623					55,900	56,700	52,100	49,200	45,600	60,000	55,400	49,100
Kroewoek	,,	220,000	31-12-31	992,997	256,200	92,900	93,000	93,000	91,500	74,700	63,300	74,000	78,000	72,600	77,000	80,300
Langkat	..	1,825,000	31-10-31	886,763	410,273	..	80,426		77,420	74,136	84,286	91,000	90,000	87,000		86,000
Padang	,,	500,000	30-4-32	23,640			NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pengkalan (1921)	,,	150,000	31-3-32	162,134		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	78,166		..	
Permata	,,	226,585	31-10-32	116,650									10,622	12,619	..	
Repah	,,	135,000	31-12-31	868,500	205,500	66,000	61,000	75,000	88,000	84,000	51,000	63,000	44,000	61,000	40,000	51,000
Samagaga	,,	101,100	30-9-32	368,716								24,000	21,000	30,000	33,000	25,000
Semambu	,,	90,000	31-12-31	447,200	115,400	34,000	34,000	31,000	26,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	,,	{285,000 / 33,943	31-1-32	689,300	98,200	49,000	58,000	53,000	55,000	60,000	56,000	58,000	35,000	59,000	53,000	42,000
Shanghai Kedah	,,	300,000	30-9-32	811,122								71,681	72,468	86,400	81,957	65,200
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,,	77,669	31-12-31	208,203	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
S'hai-Klebang	,,	313,613	31-12-32	223,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	13,000
S'hai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	,,	{300,000 / 273,800	31-12-32	719,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,000	51,000
S'hai Pahang	,,	200,000	30-6-32	442,800					33,500	40,900	34,200	37,700	36,300	40,000	30,000	38,800
S'hai Seremban	,,	325,000	31-12-32	412,793	..	..	..	..							33,000	27,000
S'hai Sumatra	,,	381,780	31-10-31	685,000	191,905	..	55,115	..	68,000	67,500	62,000	66,000	60,000	65,000		60,000
Sua-Manggis	,,	270,000	31-12-32	34,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	..
Sungala	,,	150,000	31-3-31	172,480	..	15,081	..	..								
Sungei Duri	,,	340,000	30-6-32	506,000	..		..	..	43,300	45,700	38,000	40,800	41,400	50,000	41,600	21,129
Tanah Merah (1916)	,,	1,300,000	31-3-32	1,386,907	..	110,609	120,430	113,755	121,915	116,078	115,180	128,188	113,861	124,895	112,288	108,209
Tebong	,,	213,000	31-1-32	1,578,000	360,000	122,000	120,000	126,000	129,000	130,000	129,000	140,000	132,000	148,000	128,000	117,000
Ziangbe	,,	1,030,043	31-12-31	1,282,537	269,000	103,800	116,500	102,000	134,000	102,000	88,000	96,000	124,000	96,000	106,900	102,000

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, March 10:—

"The London raw rubber market has been completely dominated by the events in America during the past week. Business at first was brought virtually to a standstill, most operators preferring to await developments. Later, however, some orders were received from New York dealers, which were chiefly for bear-covering. This encouraged some speculative buying; in other directions, however, very little interest was displayed."

New York: March 16:

Although raw rubber values are firm, dealers are of the opinion that the market is in an artificial position. They consider that a complete lack of orders from factories is indicative of an expected reaction. Values at the present time are being held up by limited speculative buying together with the strength of the stock Exchange and commodity markets. The weakness of Sterling is not a supporting factor and the fact that consumers of Rubber are still curtailing production indicates an unhealthy state of the market.

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on March 11th totalled 92,053 tons, showing a decrease of 100 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 950 tons, compared with 1,050 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London July/Sept.	New York Spot	New York July/Sept.	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.
Mar. 9	2-3/32	2-7/32	CLOSED		6-1/16	6-9/16
Mar. 16	2-5/32	2-9/32	3-3/16	3¼	6¼	6½
	Steady		Firm; inactive		Quiet; steady	

Share Market Report.—With the removal of uncertainty consequent upon the resumption of banking in America and generally easier Silver, the Share Market at the close of the week had a slightly better undertone. Transactions for the week totalled 35,239 shares (excluding Rubbers, 11,400), against 19,366 shares for the previous week.

Chinese Govt. Bonds.—Prices in the London Market remained firm and show fractional increases in most of the chief issues. No business has been reported in Reorganization Bonds during the week—sellers being inclined to withhold. The following are the latest prices received by cable from London this morning:—

5 % Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 74. 0. 0.	Nominal.
4½ % Gold Loan 1908, British Issue	£ 68. 5. 0.	,,
5 % Gold Loan 1912	£ 44. 10. 0.	,,
5 % Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£ 98. 0. 0.	,,
5 % Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 30. to £40.	,,
5 % Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£ 68. to £73.	,,
5 % Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 20. to £24.	,,
5 % Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 10. to £15.	,,
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1. 1. 3.	,,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2. 9. 0.	,,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£118. 10. 0.	,,
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£ 13. 10. 0.	,,

Forward Settlements for 1933

	March 28, Tuesday	
April 25, Tuesday	May 23, Tuesday	June 27, Tuesday
July 25, Tuesday	August 29, Tuesday	September 26, Tuesday
October 24, Tuesday	November 28, Tuesday	December 21, Thursday

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Mar. 17, 1933
LONDON £1. @ 1/8½=Tls. 11.71 NEW YORK G.$100. @ 29⅝=Tls. 337.55

Rubber Prices

Mar.	10th	11th	13th	14th	15th	16th
London Spot	2.1/8d	2.1/8d	2.1/8d	2.3/32d	2.3/32d	2.5/32d
Apr./June	2.3/16d	2.3/16d	2.5/32d	2.5/32d	2.5/32d	2.7/32d
July/Sept.	2.1/4d	2.9/32d	2.1/4d	2.7/32d	2.7/32d	2.9/32d
Market	Quiet	Quiet steady	Dull	Barely steady	Very quiet	Steady
New York Spot	CLOSED	CLOSED	2.15/16	2.15/16	3	3.3/16
Apr./June			3	3.1/16	3.1/16	3.1/4
July/Sept.			—	3.3/16	3.3/16	3.3/8
Market			Dull Neglected	Quiet steady	Steady	Firm inactive
Singapore Spot	6.1/8	6.3/16	6.1/4	6.1/16	6.1/16	6.1/4
July/Sept.	6.5/16	6.3/8	6.7/16	6.1/4	6.1/4	6.1/2
Market	Dull	Quiet Steady	Dull	Stagnant	Quiet	Quiet steady

Company's Notices

The China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.—The Tenth Annual General Meeting will be held in the Board Room at the Offices of the General Managers of the Company, Third Floor, Sassoon House, Shanghai, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, March 28, 1933. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 14 to 28, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.—The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, March 27, 1933 at 12 noon, when a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 5% per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 18 to 27, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, March 20, 1933, at 11.45 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 15 to 20, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 23rd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 23, 1933, at 11.15 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 17 to 23, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.—An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, March 22, 1933, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, the Resolutions set forth in the notice of meeting now in course of circulation to Members, viz:—

1. To increase the capital of the Company by the creation of 20,000 new shares of Tls. 10 each.
2. To alter the Articles of Association in such manner as to empower the Company to capitalise a portion of its Reserves and make an issue of bonus shares.

Should these Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, April 7, 1933, at the same time and place.

American Club—8% Debenture Issue.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from March 20, 1933. No further interest will accrue after date of March 31, 1933. Debentures holders who are not exchanging 8% Debentures for the new issue of 7% Debentures may present same to the National City Bank of New York, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, for payment of principal and interest after March 31, 1933.

China Realty Co.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from March 20 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive, for the payment of the semi-annual interest due on April 1, 1933.

The International Investment Trust Co., of China, Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from March 23 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—

20th Issue	1/10/22	6%	24th Issue	1/10/26	6%
22nd ,,	1/4/25	6%	25th ,,	1/7/29	5%

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from March 21 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive.

Asia Realty Co.—The Transfer Books of the above issue will be closed from March 21 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

Shanghai Power Co.—Tls. 6 Silver Preferred Stock.—The regular quarterly dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share has been declared for payment April 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record March 15, 1933. The Transfer books will not be closed.

China Finance Corporation.—The regular quarterly dividend of Tls. 0.10 on the Preferred Stock of the Corporation will be paid on March 31, 1933, to stockholders on record on that date, and Dividend Warrants will be duly mailed.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—It is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. at the General Meeting to be held at No. 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 4, 1933 at noon, to recommend on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account for the half-year ended December 31, 1932 a dividend of 3½ per cent on 7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and for the year 1932 a final dividend of 5¼ per cent (2/1 - per share) on "A" shares, 3¼ per cent (or 7.8d. per share) on "B" shares and 4¼ per cent (or 10.2d. per share) on "C" shares, making with the interim dividend paid last September, 9% on "A" shares, 7% on "B" shares and 8% on "C" shares—and a dividend on Extra-Agreement and Shipping Consumers' Account of 2/4 per "A" share and 1.4d. per "B" share. The dividends will be paid on shares covered by Shanghai Certificates and shares on the Shanghai Register at exchange 1/8.9/16 per tael. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 22 to April 4, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Cathay Land Co., Ltd.—At a meeting of Directors of the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., it was decided to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent (Making 8 per cent) in respect of the year 1932.

The Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.—The 19th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, March 31, 1933, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 27 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive.

Debentures

CLOSING PRICES 14-3-33		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	
S.M.C.‡	7%'22 (10/30) Tls.	101½	..	..	101½	15-3-33	8,000,000	June-Dec.
,,	6%'23 (,,) ,,	101½	..		101½	8-3-33	4,920,000	do.
,,	6%'24 (,,) ,,	..	..	102½	102½	15-3-33	5,000,000	do.
,,	6%'25 (,,) ,,	102½	..	..	102½	15-2-33	2,000,000	do.
,,	6%'26 (,,) ,,	103	..	..	102½	7-3-33	1,860,000	do.
,,	7%'27 (10) ,,	105	..	..	105	7-2-33	1,750,000	do.
,,	7%'28 (5/10) ,,	102½	..	..	104½	7-3-33	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30) ,,	..	..	99½	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.
,,	5½%'14 (,,) ,,	..	..	95	95	7-2-33	457,500	June-Dec.
,,	5½%'16 (,,) ,,	..	..	91½	91½	27-7-32	316,200	do.
,,	8%'21 (,,) ,,	..	..	105½	105½	13-1-33	1,956,300	do.
,,	6%'23 (,,) ,,	..	..	101	101	2-3-33	800,000	May-Nov.
,,	7%'24 (,,) ,,	101	..	..	102	9-11-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
,,	6½%'25 (20/30) ,,	..	..	102	102	20-2-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,,	6½%'26 (,,) ,,	..	..	102	102½	15-3-33	1,000,000	Jan-July
,,	7%'28 (5/10) ,,	..	..	103	104½	5-12-32	500,000	15/4-15/10
,,	7%'29 (10) ,,	102½	..	..	103	3-11-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
,,	6%'30 (10/25) ,,	..	..	99½	100	2-3-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,,	6%'31 (,,) ,,	..	..	102½	103	17-3-33	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
,,	6%'33 (10/30) ,,	102	..	..	102½	8-3-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club*	8%'22 (10/20) ,,	..	..	101	101	14-3-33	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20) ,,	..	..	102	102	10-3-33	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (Coupon) ,,	96	..	..	97	16-2-33	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
,,	6%'30 (Regd) ,,	96	..	..	97	16-2-33	1,532,800	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30 (30) ,,	..	..	101	100½	17-3-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30 (10) ,,	..	100½	..	100	16-3-33	3,000,000	1/4-1/10
,,	8%'31 (10) ,,	..	100½	..	100	16-3-33	4,500,000	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31 ,,	..	..	100	100	28-12-32	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club†	8% ,,	100	..	..	101	3-3-33	..	do.
County Club	6%'01 (Perpl) ,,	102½	..	..	102	4-2-33	139,000	do.
Fonc et Immob.	6%'30 (15) ,,	..	..	100½	100½	8-3-33	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7% ,,	97	..	..	97½	16-2-33	500,000	do.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25) ,,	..	..	96½	96½	14-3-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
,,	6%'31 (,,) ,,	..	..	96½	96½	14-3-33	1,000,000	1/4-1/10
Marden	6%'30 (10/15) ,,	..	..	97½	98½	23-1-33	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (25) ,,	103	..	..	104	10-2-33	1,200,000	1/3-1/9
S'hai Land	6%'13 (5/20) ,,	..	..	99½	99½	12-12-32	750,000	Various (3)
,,	6%'14 (,,) ,,	..	..	99½	98½	27-10-32	250,000	June-Dec.
,,	5½%'16 (5/25) ,,	91	..	..	93	9-7-32	237,600	do.
,,	6%'22 (,,) ,,	..	..	102	102	10-2-33	1,250,000	Various (2)
,,	6%'25 (,,) ,,	..	..	102	102	10-2-33	500,000	do.
,,	6%'26 (20/30) ,,	..	..	102	96½	12-1-33	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
,,	5%'30 (15) ,,	90½	..	..	90	20-12-32	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
,,	6%'31 (10/20) ,,	..	..	102½	102½	3-3-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.
S'hai Power	5½%'33 (10/40) ,,	95⅞	..	..	96	16-3-33	15,000,000	10/2-10/8
S'hai Telephone	6%'32 (10/25)‡ ,,	100	100½	..	100½	16-3-33	5,000,000	1/2-1/8
Tientsin Land	7%'29 (12/22) ,,	..	..	100			1,422,100	June-Dec.
W'works	†7%'22 (10/30) ,,	101½	..	..	101½	13-3-33	1,000,000	do.
,,	6%'25 (,,) ,,	..	..	102½	100	21-10-32	500,000	do.
,,	6%'32 (,,) ,,	103½	..	..	103½	7-3-33	2,800,000	do.

‡Coupon or Reg'd.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

*To be Redeemed March 31, 1933
† ,, ,, June 30, 1933
‡ ,, ,, Sept. 30, 1933

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Little More Activity Reported in Piece Goods

Mar. 18.

There has been a little more activity in the piecegoods market during the past week, while at the resumed Yuenfong auction prices were lower and some other markets still continue depressed. Cereals were quiet.

PIECE GOODS

There was a little more activity in the piecegoods market during the past week, and considerable quantities of single yarn poplins have been booked, also white shirtings, 54-inch twills, velvets and further lots of coverts, fancy suitings and gabardines. Market values continue steady and clearances on the whole for spring cargo continue fairly satisfactory.

A considerable portion of stocks carried forward from last year is going into consumption and it is expected that there will be very little carry over from this season, providing political conditions stable. The recent buying by dealers for forward delivery was apparently carried out in anticipation of a rise in cotton values, but some dealers still prefer to wait until later in the season when a clear view of the situation should be possible.

Yuenfong Auctions

The Yuenfong auctions were resumed on Thursday and small quantities of all goods were sold under conditions which were not entirely satisfactory owing to a restricted volume of inquiry from all markets. The result was that depreciations in values were recorded to the following extent; grey shirtings were 5 mace lower, white shirtings 2½ mace lower, black velvets 8 mace lower and black Italians 7½ mace lower.

It is hoped, however, that the cheaper prices now ruling will prove a source of attraction and provide a stimulant to a somewhat nervous market. There are some signs of renewed interest in buying from the north, but orders are by no means coming through with any freedom, and while the local and Yangtze markets are showing some interest, there seems to be a general reluctance to enter into large commitments, owing to the political uncertainty.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.:

Chinese Cotton:—Whatever little business that transpired during the past week may be characterised as having been done on a hand to mouth basis, so that prices with hardly any fluctuations remained steady at the close. The market for forward contracts has been rather firm during the latter part of the week and the rates appreciated about half a tael per picul due to shorts covering and speculative buying influenced by the revival of confidence in the U.S.A. markets and the advance of about 60 points in New York Cotton futures. However, the general sentiment in the trade, at this time, while not decidedly bearish for the immediate future, is strong in the belief that any appreciation that will be experienced will not be of long duration. Unless the silver situation shows improvement or becomes more stabilized, the technical position indicates no material advances either in the American or Indian staple. Spinners, therefore, show no keenness for the time being to replenish their requirements at rising prices and particularly so at a time when they find it difficult to dispose of their products at rates even below cost.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the week under review have been nervous and erratic and the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side with very small absorbing power being manifested while offerings have been plentiful, in that all the mills are anxious to reduce as soon as possible their ever increasing stocks. It is reported that recent hedge sales on the part of producers have been done to the extent of 5,000 bales and new tenders of yarn for this month is estimated to be around 7,000 bales. Those who are expected to take delivery are bankers who carry same for short periods for the sake of the interest accruing thereon, but the stocks remain in the godowns without going into actual consumption. Therefore, so long as the stocks in the warehouses are accumulating daily and prices for forward being higher than for near months, there appears to be little opportunity for any bullish operations and the trend inclines more to a downward tendency than otherwise.

Shanghai Market

	Tls. per picul
Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	30.75
Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill	32.50
Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill..	31.50
Ningpo, Spot ex-mill	28.50

Tone of the Market: Steady.

SILK

The silk market continued in practically the same state of depression as in previous weeks. A few offers were available in Steam Filatures and Tsatlee silks at considerably lower prices than quoted by local sellers and consequently no business has resulted, as merchants seem determined to hold to present levels for the time being. Japan, taking into consideration the higher New York cross rate, remains practically unchanged as regards U.S.$ prices.

RICE

The rice market during the week under review has been weaker with less demand than last week, and prices have declined all round. Some quantities of Rangoon small mills were bought for shipment to Nanking, intended for military use, stocks for normal purposes being ample.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

The world markets for wheat are very firm all around. The Chicago Board of Trade reopened on March 16 and prices show an advance of fully 10 per cent. This improvement in values is due to the poor outlook for the new American winter wheat crop. Prices in Canada have similarly advanced 3½ cents per bushel which is about 7 per cent., and Australian and Argentine prices are also much higher.

The local market has been extremely quiet and has not yet followed the advance in world markets. Shanghai millers are very reserved but would like to buy at last week's prices which naturally is impossible.

In spite of the firm tendency all over the world, the local flour market has been rather quiet with prices falling off instead of advancing, which possibly is due to a diminished demand.

METALS

In the metals market during the past week business remained more or less the same as in previous weeks. There was quite a number of inquiries for various metals from the U.S.A. and a fair amount of business was booked for tinplates, galvanised sheets, etc. No big sales of mild steel bars nor corrugated bars were reported.

PRODUCE

Business in produce with the United States is still practically at a standstill, and with Europe it is still limited owing to exchange fluctuations.

TIMBER

There is no great volume of business to report in the timber market for the past week, while a few arrivals have taken place. Douglas fir prices on the Pacific coast of Canada and U.S.A. are firm with a strengthening tendency. Teak and hardwoods are quiet.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The position of artificial silk yarn is far from bright. Shantung and Tientsin are entirely out of the market and the near buying centres are not interested. The local factories are buying from the wholesale dealers in case lots. It is calculated that deliveries on the whole are down about 60 per cent. Buyers are disinclined to operate with these conditions combined with the uncertainty of the different exchanges.

PAPER

The paper market during the past week has showed an improvement, there having come forward more inquiries from buyers and a certain amount of business done. Kraftpaper buyers were disinclined to pay Convention prices, but some importers are said to have offered Kraftpaper at prices considerably lower. These must be part of contracts settled before the Convention came into being, as it seems difficult at present to induce home factories to offer below Convention prices.

Deliveries have been well maintained and the market's improvement on the whole has been satisfactory.

SUGAR

Owing to some profit-taking sales for prompt delivery ex fresh arrivals from Java, the spot sugar market locally declined during the earlier part of the week. Latterly, however, there has been some recovery in prices and a much steadier tone is in evidence. Latest reports from Java indicate a very firm market there, producers having again raised their prices for July delivery onwards. Any appreciable rise in exchange here would be followed by a renewal of activity in the local sugar market.

BUSINESS DURING PAST YEAR

Annual Meeting of General Chamber of Commerce Held

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce took place on March 14 in the offices of Messrs. Beck & Swann, Secretaries, 17 The Bund, with Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin in the chair, supported by members of the committee, a number of members and by Mr. R. N. Swann.

The outgoing committee was re-elected en bloc as the committee for the present year, as follows: Messrs. H. W. P. McMeekin (chairman), G. Boolsen (vice-chairman), P. A. Cox, R. E. Coxon, J. Deville, C. S. Franklin, A. S. Henchman, C. C. Knight, O. G. Steen, U. M. Tavella, H. Terai, J. R. Weeks.

The chairman said:—In these times of acute depression one likes to find some feature which may be taken as a portent of future improvement and it is with pleasure that I welcome this opportunity of referring to the manner in which the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, has mastered the almost superhuman problem of balancing his budget for the financial year ended June 30, 1932, and to the energy with which the provincial authorities are tackling the programme of road building.

With regard to the former it is indeed remarkable that, in spite of unforeseen events of the utmost seriousness, budgetary equilibrium has been maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. It is necessary to remember that heavy expenses were incurred in connection with the anti-communist campaign in West China, unprecedented floods occurred in the Yangtze Valley, the influence of world-wide depression made itself felt in China and Sino-Japanese hostilities in Manchuria and the Shanghai district resulted in a very considerable loss of revenue which could not have been foreseen at the time Mr. T. V. Soong prepared his budget. Military expenditure, in spite of important reductions, is still the largest item by far on the payments side and accounts for over 45 per cent. of the total outgoings. This heavy burden is entirely non-productive and must be reduced to reasonable limits before the more utilitarian public services can hope to receive the financial support they need and are justly entitled to. The conversion scheme for Domestic Bonds proved successful in spite of prognostications in many quarters to the contrary, with the result that a very appreciable increase in the market value of the bonds is now shown. With a few exceptions likin and other charges on internal trade have now been abolished, but interport duty remains as an obstacle to domestic trade.

Road building is proceeding space and a few years ago it is hardly likely that any of us here could have visualised the progress which has been made, particularly during the past twelve months. The authorities are to be congratulated on the work achieved during most difficult times, and I am sure you will join with me in wishing them every success in their endeavours to complete a most ambitious programme.

For the rest the situation in China can only be described at the moment as gloomy. Enormous areas are still under the control of "red" bandits and other forms of rebel government; this in spite of the vigorous anti-bandit campaign waged by General Chiang Kai-shek in Central China. Several provinces appear to be completely at loggerheads with Nanking except on the Sino-Japanese question, and unification of the whole of China under a central government is still more true in theory than in fact. Nevertheless, there are indications of improvement in many ways and I sincerely hope that an early solution will be found to the present difficulties in the North which will give the various Chinese government organs an opportunity to progress with their schemes of reconstruction and reorganisation, for the benefit of the country.

For commerce, shipping and banking the year just past was indeed a black one and the following figures, for which I am indebted to the Inspector General of Customs, Shanghai, indicate the serious falling off in the trade of the country:

1932	Hk. Tls.
Import duty	151,663,000
Export duty	17,186,000
Interport Duty and Interport Surtax	13,191,000
Flood Relief Surtax	
On Import Duty	10,673,000
On Export Duty	1,535,400
Revenue Surtax	
On Import Duty	2,964,000
On Export Duty	287,000
Tonnage Dues	2,739,000
Total Hk. Tls.	200,239,000

The figures for the five previous years, which are shown in a slightly different form, are as follow:—

	Import Duty Hk. Tls.	Export Duty Hk Tls.	Other dues and duties Hk. Tls.	Total Hk. Tls.
1927	34,903,322	25,461,617	8,416,936	68,781,875
1928	46,499,394	27,057,563	8,775,567	82,332,525
1929	107,251,967	36,293,157	9,284,969	152,830,093
1930	135,840,256	35,547,839	9,231,663	180,619,758
1931	(1) 202,842,928	(2) 40,906,799	(3) 3,363,670	247,113,397

(1) incl. Hk. Tls. 861,801 Flood Relief Surtax.
(2) incl. Hk. Tls. 164,167 Flood Relief Surtax.
(3) incl. Hk. Tls. 1,625,968 Flood Relief Surtax.

The average T. T. selling rates for the year were sterling 1/8¾ and U.S Dollars .304 per tael.

It has been customary in the past to draw comparisons with the sterling rates in the preceding years but in view of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain at the end of 1931, any such comparisons would only be misleading.

Apart from the many other factors which retard the return to normal trading conditions in China, the world depression, which up to a few months ago had treated us very leniently in Shanghai, compared with the rest of the world, is now making its weight really felt and most difficult times are undoubtedly ahead for all. I feel, however, that the enormous potential market available here and the extraordinary recuperative powers of this country may raise us out of our present straits provided peace can be obtained; peace throughout the country and a central government representative of the country as a whole. It is a good deal to hope for but let us not despair. China, and the world in general have negotiated similar crises in the past and I feel sure our present difficulties will straighten out in due time.

The question of revision of the Special District Court Agreement has been a good deal before the public during the past year and has received the very close attention of your committee. Action was taken by your committee through the usual channels and, whilst it is not the Chamber's desire to harass the Chinese Government in its endeavours by constitutional and diplomatic means to introduce changes into the present agreement regarding the Special District Courts in Shanghai, they must maintain their objection to any revision tending to impair the existing foreign rights of legal redress. The agreement has, as you are already aware, been renewed recently for a further term of three years.

In spite of prolonged negotiations with the Customs your committee was unable to arrange for the continuance of Customs daily returns, either in their old or a modified form. Monthly returns of Shanghai trade are now issued by the Statistical Department, but these are of little practical value to the majority of firms in comparison with the previous publication and your Chamber will continue to press for a more suitable form of presentation.

CHINESE COTTON CROP

Final Revised Estimates for Last Year

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, Shanghai, published on March 10, 1933 the final Revised estimate of Cotton Crop in China for 1932 as follows:—

Area 37,099,800 Mow Yield 8,105,637 Piculs.

The above figures were based on the detailed reports received from the eleven provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhuei, Kiangsu and Chekiang.

For the sake of comparison the two previous cotton estimate for 1932 as well as the final revised estimate for the last two years are given below:—

		Area (in mow)	Yield (in piculs)
Final est.	1932	37,099,800	8,105,637
2nd. est.	1932	37,079,835	8,094,863
1st. est.	1932	37,086,775	10,829,162
Final est.	1931	31,637,779	6,399,780

The following shows the final area and yield of cotton for the last two years in each of the eleven province.

	1932 Area (mow)	1932 Yield (piculs)	1931 Area	1931 Yield
Laiaoling			1,142,430	177,680
Hopeh	5,143,195	1,282,929	2,953,000	844,000
Shantung	6,844,166	1,769,394	7,974,094	2,154,882
Shansi	301,950	53,921	348,877	81,728
Honan	3,424,149	596,755	2,880,410	644,544
Shensi	1,412,664	157,813	1,638,800	346,319
Hupeh	7,626,650	1,634,350	4,284,260	1,037,002
Hunan	982,685	199,764	266,450	45,292
Kiangse	222,688	45,822	46,127	8,920
Anhuei	955,050	169,478	462,900	43,050
Kiangsu	8,514,837	1,778,247	7,656,244	626,480
Chekiang	1,671,775	417,164	1,984,187	389,883
Total	37,099,800	8,105,637	31,637,779	6,399,780

CHINA REALTY COMPANY

Fed. Inc., U. S. A.

SHANGHAI.

Capital (Fully paid) ₮5,000,000.00
Debentures ₮7,500,000.00

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COMPANY MEETINGS

New Engineering Works

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., was held on March 14 in the board room of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Sassoon House, those present including Messrs. H. E. Arnhold (chairman), A. W. Burkill, A. M. Cannan, F. R. Davey (directors), A. L. Blechynden (managing director), C. A. Momber (director and secretary) and shareholders, the total number of shares represented being 99,541.

The chairman spoke as follows:

The report and accounts for the year ending December 31 last having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, again follow the usual custom of taking them as read.

The total amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 499,036.38 but you will notice that the actual net profit from working amounts to Tls. 129,090.49, the difference being accounted for by the carry forward from last year and profit derived from the sale of the company's Pootung land which took place early last year.

It is a matter of regret to your directors that the actual working results are reduced as compared with previous years, but in view of the continued depression in trade generally throughout the world, reflecting as it has so pronouncedly on shipping, they consider the results are far more satisfactory than might have been expected.

You will be pleased to hear that our Turnover in respect of repair work, which is the principal activity of your company, is considerably higher than that of 1931, and when I tell you that owing to the keen competition we now have to face our charging rates have been considerably reduced, it becomes apparent that the actual amount of work handled has been very considerable. This is considered highly satisfactory and indicates that with a return to more normal conditions your Company can with reasonable confidence look forward to an expanding business.

When addressing you last year I referred to the policy of shipowners throughout the world of cutting down repair accounts on their vessels to a minimum owing to the depressed times through which they were passing. This policy continues and to make matters worse there are even more ships to-day laid up all over the world than was the case a year ago. This has resulted in creating the severest competition between Dock Companies and brought about something in the nature of a feverish scramble to obtain work at almost any price to keep their plant and men employed. Whilst it is a matter of gratification that we have been able to increase our Turnover, it will of course be obvious to you why the profits resulting from our activities are so much reduced.

To meet the position every effort has been made to reduce our own overhead charges and I am pleased to be able to inform you that notwithstanding the rising tendency in all expense accounts, we have actually reduced ours last year to the extent of some Tls. 40,000.

You will have noticed from the report and accounts that your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent on the ordinary shares and the usual dividend of 8 per cent on the preference shares, at the same time placing to reserve account Tls. 175,000, and adding Tls. 15,000, to our depreciation fund.

In recommending the transfer to Reserve your Directors have in mind the amount of Tls. 155,000, which was appropriated from this fund last year in writing off the loss incurred through being compelled to abandon our proposed new yard at Ichang. This was fully explained to you at our last meeting and in view of the reduced profit accruing from actual working this year, your Board considers it only prudent that the profit derived from the Pootung Land should be primarily utilised to replace the amount recently taken out of Reserve.

The appropriations recommended will, you will observe, leave an amount of Tls. 99,036.38 to carry forward to this year, which will be available for distribution next year should conditions improve, and which conversely will be a useful reserve if the present depression continues, or gets worse.

I think you will agree that in times such as these it is of the utmost importance for us to conserve our resources, to assist in weathering the economic storm through which we are now passing, to maintain the Company's sound position and to enable it to continue its business until we return to more normal conditions.

As regards the balance sheet there is little to comment upon although I shall, of course, be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which you may wish to put.

Land account, of course, shows a substantial reduction following the sale of our Pootung property, but all your other assets appear at very much the same figures as in last year's balance sheet with the exception of Sundry Debtors which is considerably higher. This, however, was largely accounted for by one heavy outstanding at the end of the year which has since been liquidated.

On the liability side of the balance sheet there is little to call particular attention to, beyond the fact that sundry creditors amount to only a little over Tls. 153,000, as compared with Tls. 406,000, last year.

Our cash position has also materially improved, the liability under this heading being only Tls. 41,605.36 as compared with Tls. 227,767.34 the previous year. These large reductions in liabilities have, of course, been brought about following the sale of our Pootung property to which I have already referred.

In closing I would add that notwithstanding the very grave commercial depression throughout the world which is so adversely affecting our own business, I think our improved turnover last year and the fact that we have earned a reasonable profit indicates that your Company is weathering the present storm extremely well. I should be wrong, however, to encourage undue optimism regarding this coming year's results. Our business is almost entirely dependent upon ships and perhaps the best way to bring to your notice the present position of the shipping industry would be to quote a few statistics from the report of the operations of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year 1931-32.

New vessels built and classed at Lloyd's the previous year aggregated 1,758,610 tons which figure was reduced in the year under review to 920,902 tons.

From another table I find that the tonnage of vessels for which plans were passed by Lloyd's runs as follows:—Year 1929/30, 2,081,610 tons; 1930/31, 564,280; 1931/32, 258,110.

I do not wish to burden you with too many statistics so will merely quote one other case, i.e. the amount of ship and boiler steel tested by Lloyd's Surveyors for shipbuilding purposes: For the year 1929/30 the quantity was 1,259,478 tons; 1930/31, 592,251; 1931/32, 274,910.

It would appear from these figures that construction work, except for special vessels is rapidly approaching the zero mark and I am credibly informed that merchant vessels, particularly of the moderate sized cargo type, contracted for within the last year or two are being offered for sale at prices approximately only half of their cost before owners have taken delivery of them or put them into service.

I merely quote the foregoing statistics to you to make it quite clear what the position is in the Shipping world and it is therefore, quite impossible for dockyards to expect anything better than to hold their own during these critical times. You need have no cause for concern that the results before you are due to any other cause than that of general trade depression; your business is being well taken care of and I think in view of the present conditions we can congratulate ourselves on our results, but I cannot hold out any hopes of a return to the results we obtained in recent years until a general improvement in trade conditions generally sets in.

This state of affairs resulted some few weeks ago in conversations being opened up between ourselves and our competitors, the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to arrive at something in the nature of a working arrangement, merger or amalgamation, to combat the present deplorable situation by reducing production and operating costs.

Preliminary discussions are being continued and the whole proposal is being thoroughly explored. I must, however, ask you to realise that our negotiations are as yet only in a very initial stage and we have not yet advanced far enough for me to give you any encouragement that a scheme may be submitted to you for approval.

No questions were asked of the chairman, and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1932, as presented, be passed. Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account be distributed as proposed. Proposed by Mr. N. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. A. M. Cannan be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. H. M. Mann and seconded by Mr. F. R. Davey.

That Mr. C. A. Momber be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. G. G. Franklin and seconded by Mr. H. M. Mann.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co., chartered accountants, be re-elected auditors of the company at a remuneration of Tls. 1,500 per annum.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.

The twelfth ordinary meeting and an extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., were held in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on March 15. The extraordinary meeting, which is to be followed by a confirmatory meeting on April 5, was for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company.

Mr. B. D. F. Beith took the chair, and those present included Messrs. H. Martin Little, A. M. Cannan, A. W. Burkill, G. L. Wilson, Zee Quanyuen, Pan Ching-poo (members of the consulting committee), R. J. McNicol (secretary) and shareholders, the total number of shares represented being 154,605.

The chairman spoke as follows:—

While the results are by no means so large as those of the previous year, in view of the fact that we lost the best part of two months' production owing to the hostilities in Shanghai during February and March I think you will agree with me that shareholders should have no cause for complaint.

With regard to be proposed allocations of profits, the dividend of 8 per cent. on the preference shares absording Tls. 72,000 is in accordance with the terms on which these shares were issued.

After deducting the sum required to meet the Preference dividend, the profit for the year amounts to Tls. 1.70 per ordinary share, out of which the shareholders will have received Tls. 1.20 per share, approximately 70 per cent. of this amount, or 24 per cent. on par value of the shares.

Over a period of years the sums allocated from time to time towards depreciation of our plant and machinery have been on a more liberal scale than on buildings, it is therefore suggested that this year we might usefully depreciate buildings by Tls. 100,000 as against Tls. 50,000 last year, and plant and machinery by Tls. 180,000 as against Tls. 231,000 representing 5.2 per cent. on the balance sheet value of the buildings at 31/12/32 and also 5.2 per cent. on the balance sheet value of plant and machinery at the same date.

The sums to be written off water supply, motor cars and furniture do not call for comment.

To increase the proposed allocation to special repairs and renewals reserve would mean either paying a smaller dividend on the ordinary shares or reducing the amount of the proposed carry forward to the new Account, neither of which appeals to your consulting committee under the circumstances, although in these uncertain times the sums we can set aside for special repairs is of great benefit to the company in maintaining its sound financial position.

The recommended addition of Tls. 15,000 to Chinese superannuation fund will keep us ahead of our liabilities on this account.

You will remember that last year we started a staff bonus and contingencies account, out of which a bonus is paid to the staff at the mills. It is proposed to add Tls. 75,000 to this Account.

I feel confident that shareholders will unhesitatingly approve of this proposed bonus.

That it has been especially well earned during the past year is unnecessary for me to emphasise if you will bear in mind the unpleasant conditions which prevailed in the locality of our Mills during the hostilities at the beginning of the year when our foreign staff had a very anxious time and stuck by us loyally.

The intense and continuous heat during July and August made the summer a most trying one.

The amount to be carried forward, Tls. 93,439.93 is considerably less than last year but it is greater than has been the custom in previous years. However, I consider that it is not too much and it leaves the amount liquid.

Owing to cheap money and low rates of interest obtainable our gain in interest account was very much lower than the previous year.

Turning to the balance sheet you will see that our sundry reserves stand at Tls. 4,101,987.69, which is the same as last year.

During the year we spent on buildings Tls. 191,000 odd and on plant and machinery Tls. 513,000 odd.

The debts due by the Chinese Government stand at Tls. 244,203.10, an increase of Tls. 12,916.94 representing interest accrued during the year, no further payments having been received.

While our stocks stand at a higher figure than at the end of 1931 it is satisfactory to note that this is entirely due to the amount of raw cotton in our godowns. Our stocks of finished goods, waste and mill stores all show satisfactory decreases.

Sundry investments, Tls. 188,000, represents Tls. 200,000 face value International Investment Trust, Ltd. 6 per cent. debentures.

At Ewo Mill we have installed an experimental worsted plant to produce knitting yarns and we are pleased to say that our qualities are finding favour in the market and compare very favourably with certain imported yarns with which they compete.

Some of the buildings at Kung Yik Mill have outlived their usefulness and a new mill was completed last year. In addition to our former plant there we have installed some spindles for the production of finer yarns.

At Yangtszepoo Mill a new weaving shed has been erected and further looms installed.

Our jute mill produces Hessian cloth of good quality and this is becoming better known among the cotton mills and press packing companies throughout the country.

At the opening of the year 1932 the stage was set for a period of good trading and it appeared that conditions were such that we might really look forward to a profitable period. Our hopes were short-lived, the fighting in Shanghai breaking out, as you are aware, towards the end of January, forcing our mills to close and putting an end to trading for a considerable period. However, in spite of our troubles, we managed to secure a good profit for the first six months of the year, the results to the end of June being as good as those for the same period in the previous year. The last six months were unfortunately by no means so remunerative.

From the millowners' point of view it has been an extremely difficult year apart from the closure of the mills and the dislocation of trade.

Cotton, although comparatively cheap throughout the year, fluctuated to a great extent, especially American growths of which we consumed large quantities. At the beginning of June American cotton touched its lowest point for the year but in less than three months the price had risen over 80 per cent., while early in December it was again back to only about 13 per cent. above the July quotation. In production costs in terms of taels the differences between high and low meant over Tls. 60 per bale of yarn. On the day cotton was at the peak, 20s. yarn locally was selling at about only Tls. 3 per bale higher than when at its lowest.

Our sales of yarn for December were made at Tls. 24 per bale less than the price received at the beginning of the year under review, yet cottons, both American and Chinese, were higher in December.

The Internal Revenue Administration authorities continue to administer the consolidated tax with great efficiency and no little praise is due to Mr. Tse Tsik-kai and his colleagues for the painstaking and courteous manner in which they endeavour to overcome any difficulties which may arise and thereby assists the even flow of internal trade.

With a view to ascertaining whether we were proceeding on sound lines and to guide us in our future policy we invited Mr. A. Brooke Smith, who is well-known to most of you, to report generally upon the mills during the early summer last year.

During the time Mr. Brooke Smith was in Shanghai he went very fully into the working and the management of the mills and he rendered a very valuable report.

You will be pleased to hear that in this report he says that he has no hesitation in remarking that the general efficiency is perhaps higher than it has ever been in the history of the Company.

Regarding prospects for the immediate future I regret I cannot make any very encouraging prophecies. The troubles in the north have undoubtedly caused a degree of stagnation throughout China; the unsettled state of the country, the imposition of excessive duties in Manchukuo, together with recently imposed export duties to Dairen, have, for the time being at any rate, deprived us of a market which we valued. However, there have been very few years in the history of your company when there has not been something to cast black shadows on our hopes of prosperity and perhaps brighter days are not very far ahead.

As these remarks were in process of preparation the announcement of a "banking holiday" in the United States and the introduction of proposed new measures to control the currency of the country was received, the far reaching effects of which are quite impossible to gauge at the present time. It is to be hoped, however, that a step forward in the recovery of world trade and greatly reduced unemployment will result.

What new currency legislative measures will be introduced has yet to be learnt and until more is known in this regard it is difficult to foretell what effect they may have on the trend of local prices for our products.

Low silver during the past two years has certainly assisted China's domestic industries. The cost of imported materials from foreign countries has been set off in respect of many commodities, including raw cotton, by a corresponding fall in gold prices. That the reverse should be the case if we see higher silver prices in the near future does not necessarily follow.

As you have been notified, immediately after this meeting is concluded there will be an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of considering, and if you think fit, passing two special resolutions set out in the notice before you.

The first resolution deals with the fees of the members of the consulting committee. There is no change suggested in the amount of the fees paid, but merely in the method of dividing the sum allotted among members. At present the articles of association call for pay-

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ment to be made in accordance with the number of attendances at meetings. The resolution is to give the consulting committee authority to divide the amount as they may think fit, the general idea being that a member be paid according to the time he was in Shanghai. A member of the consulting committee has the attendant responsibilities throughout the year, and it appears to me to be a hardship that absence from a specific meeting for some valid reason should affect the amount of his fee.

The second resolution deals with the authorised capital of the company.

The articles of association state that the initial capital of the company shall be Tls. 6,000,000 divided into Tls. 5,000,000 in ordinary shares and Tls. 1,000,000 in preference shares. As the whole of the ordinary shares has now been issued it is desirable for us to amend the Articles increasing the authorised capital in order that we may be able to issue further capital as and when desired.

I might here mention that since the inauguration of the Company to December 31, 1932, our capital expenditure under buildings and plant has been just over 4½ million taels. Of this sum only 2 million has been furnished by new issues of capital and the balance out of profits, notwithstanding the very substantial amounts which have been distributed in dividends.

Our policy has always been one of gradual development and improvement having regard to local conditions and circumstances and in furtherance of this policy we have under consideration at the present time some extensions in our organisation which would necessitate more capital and although we are not in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the subject I think that later in the year a new issue will be made.

As stated in the local press and in the circular letter to shareholders sent out with the report and accounts any new shares will be offered to shareholders in proportion to their existing holdings.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed:

That the report and accounts as presented be passed and that the allocation of profits for the past year be adopted. Proposed by Mr. B. D. F. Beith and seconded by Mr. H. Martin Little.

That Messrs. H. Martin Little, A. M. Cannan, A. W. Burkill, G.L. Wilson, Zee Quan-yuen, Pan Chingpoo and Chun Bing-him be re-elected as members of the consulting committee. Proposed by Mr. A. Piercy and seconded by Mr. Pan Tse-chuen.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 5,000. Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim and seconded by Mr. J. Harrop.

Extraordinary Meeting

The ordinary meeting having concluded, the chairman opened the extraordinary meeting and spoke as follows:

At the meeting just concluded I explained the reasons for the resolutions just read and before proposing their adoption shall be pleased to endeavour to answer any questions regarding them.

Should these resolutions be approved there will be a confirmatory meeting held here on Wednesday, April, 5, 1933, at 11 a.m. as stated in the notices sent to shareholders.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 4 of article XVII of the articles of association and be numbered sub-article 4 namely:—(4) "The qualification for every member of the Consulting Committee other than the Chairman of the Company shall be the holding in his own name of 500 ordinary shares at least and the remuneration of the members of the Consulting Committee other than the Chairman of the Company shall be Tls. 8,000 per annum to be divided among them as shall from time to time be settled and arranged between them. The remuneration of the Chairman shall be Tls. 2,000 per annum." Proposed by Mr. B. D. F. Beith and seconded by Mr. H. Martin Little.

That the capital of the company be increased to Shanghai Taels 11,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 additional ordinary Shares of Taels 5 each which shall when issued rank for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the company and that the said additional ordinary shares shall be issued and allotted to such persons at such times and either by tender or in such other manner and upon such terms and conditions as the general managers with the approval of the committee may deem most advantageous to the company. Proposed by Mr. B. D. F. Beith and seconded by Mr. H. Martin Little.

Sun Life's Good Year

With a total of nearly $3,000,000,000 of total assurances in force at the end of last year, and with 95,122 new policies paid for during 1932 for a net amount of $284,098,930, the report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1932, as presented to its policyholders and shareholders here on March 20 at the annual general meeting of the company, was greeted with considerable enthusiasm as a remarkable achievement in a period of marked economic depression.

That the business recession that commenced in 1929 has not affected the confidence of the public in life insurance is evidenced by the announcement that since that time policies and group certificates of the Sun Life have increased by 205,000 and assurances in force have increased by approximately $480,000,000, while total assets have expanded by $43,000,000, and are shown at $611,436,152 in the current statement.

Resolutions approving of the company's donations to charitable and educational purposes, amounting to $114,770, were approved and all reports were adopted unanimously. Directors representing the policyholders and shareholders were re-elected, these being Robert Adair, E. W. Beatty, J. W. McConnell, Carl Riordon and Hon. Lorne C. Webster, representing the shareholders, and W. M. Birks, Ross H. McMaster and Arthur B. Purvis, representing the policyholders. Mr. Purvis was welcomed to the board by the president as a recently elected member.

T. B. Macaulay, who was in the chair, addressed the meeting on world business conditions, and expressed his well-considered opinion that a fundamental basis had been laid for a return to more normal conditions, and that the coming world economic conference should accomplish much good. Previous depressions lasted on an average of but twenty months. This depression has already lasted for exactly twice that time, or three years and four months. The feature of the depression which has been most serious has been the steady and prolonged drop in prices of all kinds, the decline in wholesale prices being approximately 35 per cent. since 1929. This has either wiped out or greatly reduced the margin of profit in every line of business, and this in turn has reduced purchasing power in every direction, and produced a vicious circle of disastrous results from which we are only now even beginning to emerge.

Arthur B. Wood, vice-president and managing director of the Sun Life, spoke on the company's progress during these troubled times, and in a lucid manner reviewed the financial statement of the company for 1932. He emphasised the progress made by the company during the three years of depression and its resistance to the world-wide business contraction, the Sun Life's policyholders increasing during that period by over two hundred thousand, to reach a total of nearly a million, business in force increasing by approximately five hundred million dollars, and assets by forty-three million dollars. Mr. Wood stressed the part life insurance is playing to lessen the financial strain of the individual and how the benefits of life insurance have been taken advantage of by policyholders. The Sun Life had averaged something like one hundred million dollars a year in payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the three years of depression, he stated.

Life insurance had earned and maintained public confidence, he continued, which may be said to be the greatest asset of all life insurance companies. The sound administration of the business had merited this confidence. The Sun Life was particularly fortunate in having the goodwill of practically a million policyholders, their confidence being indicated by the large proportion of new business secured during the past year from old policyholders, while the number of policies being allowed to lapse had been kept to a figure below the general average.

Perhaps the feature of the financial report for 1932, according to Mr. Wood, was the large amount of paid-for insurance secured in the face of such troubled world business conditions. The amount is considered, under present conditions, to be a remarkable showing, the Sun Life reporting business actually paid for in 1932 reaching a total of over two hundred and eighty-four million dollars, bringing total assurances in force to practically three billion dollars.

Little change was made in the investment portfolio, which stands practically the same as last year. The company's activities in the investment of its funds in 1932 were confined, for the most part, to the purchase of Canadian Government bonds. The few sales of securities that were made resulted in a profit of approximately one-quarter of a million dollars, while the list was strengthened by extensive writing down. Investment income held up remarkably well during 1932, while total income exceeded one hundred and sixty-one million dollars, leaving an excess income for the year of over thirteen million dollars after taking care of all disbursements.

An idea of the remarkable strides made by the Sun Life, especially in the last ten years, is graphically told in the following table:—

	Insurance in force $	Total. net income $
1932	2,880,069,828	161,407,285
1922	631,404,869	36,251,322
1912	182,732,420	12,333,081
1902	67,181,601	3,561,509
	Payments to policyholders. $	**Assets. $**
1932	108,527,555	611,436,152
1922	15,615,505	174,088,858
1912	4,732,463	49,605,616
1902	1,064,611	13,480,272

ABOLITION OF THE TAEL

Nanking, Mar. 18.

The Ministry of Finance has notified the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that hereafter all business transactions should be made and prices quoted in terms of dollars instead of taels.

This step is considered advisable in order to facilitate the eventual abolition of the tael, which is at present fixed at a standard value of Tls. .715 to $1.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS REVIEWED

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz.

After having been closed for the longest period since the outbreak of the world war, the New York Stock Exchange celebrated its reopening on March 15 by staging the sharpest advance in many months. In the one session the market regained practically all of the ground it had lost since the middle of January. No rally at all comparable has occurred since the formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced in February 1932 and while the recovery then in the industrial average amounted to nearly 20 per cent. in two days, on the one day, Wednesday of this week, prices rose about 15 per cent.

As had been confidently expected, the opening quotations were slightly higher than the close on March 3 and then, as had also anticipated, irregularity developed and the market seemed uncertain in which direction to move. Late in the day it became obvious, however, that prospective purchasers who had been awaiting an appreciable reaction from the opening were going to be disappointed and the consequent rush to buy caused gains in individual stocks exceeding 10 points. The turnover was the heaviest since September 22, 1932 with over 3,000,000 shares changing hands. Activity was even greater on Thursday when a turnover of 3,300,000 shares was reported but stock prices more or less merely marked time and recorded only slight gains.

The Market in Figures

	Mar. 3	16	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	53.84	62.95	Up 9.11
20 Rails ..	24.76	29.19	„ 4.43
20 Utilities..	21.95	24.65	„ 2.70
Amer. Smelting	12	17⅞	„ 5⅞
Anaconda	5⅞	8⅜	„ 2⅞
El. B. & Share	12¾	17½	„ 4¾
Internat'l H'ter	16¾	25½	„ 8¾
Vanadium	8⅞	13	„ 4⅛

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices shared in the general upturn though their gains were somewhat disappointing and relatively less than those recorded by stocks. July futures showed the following changes:

	Mar. 3	16
Chicago Wheat	48⅞	53⅞
Winnipeg Wheat	49½	55⅝
Silver	28.05	29.30
Cotton	6.41	6.97
Rubber	3.15	3.34
Silk	1.16	1.20
Sugar	.96	1.03
Business:	Previous	Latest
Steel Operation (Percentage of capacity)	15	15
Carloadings (carloads)	459,100	477,827
Electric Power Production (k.w. hrs)	*1,422,900	*1,390,600
Automobile output (cars)	24,927	33,217
Daily Average oil produced (barrels)	2,147,900	2,115,900

*000 omitted

THE Mikimoto pearl interests are to exhibit at the Chicago world fair a pearl shell model of Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, America's first President. The model is being executed by Mr. Yakichi, a well known Kyoto artist, and is estimated to be worth Yen 500,000.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

INCORPORATED 1865 HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

STATEMENT *for* 1932

Canadian Currency

TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1932 .. .. **$2,928,952,000**

This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.

NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR **284,098,000**

TOTAL INCOME **161,407,000**
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS **148,026,000**
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS **13,381,000**

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:
During the year 1932 .. .. **108,527,000**
Since Organization **702,712,000**

ASSETS **611,436,000**

Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks: preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.

LIABILITIES **597,241,000**

Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ($2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account **$3,416,000**
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate **4,781,000**
SURPLUS **5,998,000**
$14,195,000

The valuation of assets has been carried out on the bases prescribed by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada; also on the basis prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States, and the Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada.

Policy reserves have been valued by the full net level premium method, on bases more exacting than those required by the Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Sun Life policyholders number nearly a million.

Assurances in force have increased since 1929 by $465,000,000.

Assets have increased, during the same period, by $43,000,000.

Applications for new assurances were received by the Company during 1932 at an average rate of more than $1,000,000 for every working day.

During 1932 the Company paid to policyholders and beneficiaries more than $360,000 for every working day.

Income from renewal premiums was the largest ever received by the Company in a single year.

Cash in repayment or reduction of policy loans exceeded in amount that of any previous year.

Revivals of lapsed policies were in excess of those of any previous year, with one exception.

The net amount of policy proceeds left with the Company at interest was substantially increased.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Chief Office for North China
Wayfoong House, 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
E. F. HARRIS, Manager

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

The Gauge Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the issue of March 10, there appeared in the "North-China Daily News," an article from your Taiyuanfu correspondent which, on account of its present interest in this country, appears to call for a reply. This article refers to the proposed new railway to be built in Shansi Province.

In stating the reasons for the consideration of a narrow-gauge railway, your correspondent has the made the very common error of assuming that, as compared with a line of standard-gauge, the narrow-gauge railway will be substantially cheaper in first cost; can be built in locations impracticable for a standard-gauge railway (owing to its assumed ability to operate around curves which would prohibit the use of standard gauge); and that, under moderate traffic, the operating costs will be lower.

The general public has come to accept such assumptions as almost (if not quite) axiomatic and as the matter of railway gauge is certain to have an important place in the future welfare of the country, a discussion of the subject would appear to be timely, and not to require an apology for its undertaking.

The commonly accepted idea that a narrow-gauge railway is cheap in first cost, as compared with one of standard width, is due almost wholly to the fact that on the narrow lines, lower-standard features are usually adopted—features which would not be considered or contenanced by the builders of any railway if they were fully informed regarding railway operation and maintenance; but which have no relation whatsoever to the question of gauge. The difficulty lies in the attempt to compare two things which are in no way comparable. The truth of this is demonstrated if we assume identical governing conditions in all matters excepting that of gauge and, with these as the basis, prepare an estimate, complete in all details, of the cost of a railway built to each standard as to width of gauge. If this method is followed, it will be found that even under the most favorable conditions imaginable, the saving in first cost which can be made by the use of the narrow gauge will not exceed five per cent. while under average conditions in this country, it will not be more than two per cent!

Even this small advantage is more imaginary than real, for the greater cost of operation of the narrow-gauge line will offset this saving in initial cost within a very few years.

To give force to the above statement regarding comparison in first cost, the following is quoted from the foremost writer on the subject of railway economics ("The Economic Theory of the Location of Railways."—Arthur M. Wellington):

> "A few years ago, no discussion of the question of light railways could have been adequate without entering pretty fully into the *pros* and *cons* of the gauge question. The irresistible logic of events has practically settled the question, and the belief in the narrow-gauge as an expedient and defensible system of construction, which was from the beginning founded on illusion and delusion, is rapidly passing away and all but gone."

The foregoing was written of conditions as they obtained in the U.S.A. thirty years ago but they are of world-wide application today, excepting that, unfortunately, the *idea* of building narrow-gauge railways does not yet appear to be "all but gone."

At the time that plans were prepared for the construction of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, four years ago, the use of a narrow-gauge was considered but a detailed comparison of cost, *based on identical standards in all other respects*, showed that the saving which could be made by constructing an off-gauge line would amount to only one and three quarters per cent. The authorities very wisely decided to build a standard-gauge line, though adhering in practically all other details to standards suitable for a light railway, or, as it has aptly been referred to recently, a "Middle-Weight" railway.

About the only concession which was made to ordinary practice was in the permanent culverts and the masonry foundations for bridges, all of which were built for the standards of loading as adopted by the Chinese Government Railways. The resulting very slight increase in cost was fully warranted by thus providing for future demands.

Here, again, the common practice of comparing things which are not comparable is mainly responsible for the popular error of assuming that a railway of standard-gauge cannot be operated successfully over curves which would be permissable in one of a narrower gauge.

In fairly "easy" country, no reputable engineer would consider the use of curves (even for a narrow-gauge line) having a radius of less than 100 meters and yet there are, in actual operation today, many curves sharper than this, over which standard road equipment is run. For several years the writer was connected with the operation of a trunk-line railway over a curve having a radius of only 73 meters and the equipment passing over this curve daily comprised several trains of standard Pullman cars and regular "Atlantic" type of road engines. No unusual difficulty was experienced in their operation.

By the use of specially designed equipment, the New York Elevated Railway has operated standard-gauge cars and locomotives over their system for years, and this includes curves of only fifty feet (16 meters) radius. This would permit turning a complete circle in a field of only two mow.

Actual recent quotations from manufacturers show that, *under the same specifications* as regards capacity and auxiliary equipment, the cost standard-gauge locomotives and goods cars is never greater, and frequently is less, than that of narrow-gauge equipment, while for passenger cars, the advantage invariably is in favour of the standard gauge. No seating arrangement has been devised for narrow cars which makes as economic use of space as that which has become practically standard for the wider cars. A wide car may be placed on narrow-gauge trucks, but only at a great sacrifice of speed, safety, and comfort of passengers—and with no material saving in cost.

Again emphasizing the necessity of selecting details which are comparable, if a comparison is to be made, it may be stated that under identical specifications in all matters excepting that of gauge, the dead weight of cars and locomotives will be practically the same, regardless of the difference of gauge. There remains, then, only the factor of wheel-flange friction as affecting the tractive effort required to haul a train of a given n t capacity. Experiments have shown that on a narrow-gauge line, this friction is somewhat less than on standard-gauge lines, when operating on sharp curves and at a very slow speed—about an ordinary walking speed. At this same low speed, the amount of advantage diminishes as curves of reasonable radius are used, disappears on straight track, and changes to the decided advantage of the wider gauge (even on curves) as the speed is increased to approximate that of ordinary service conditions.

In the matter of upkeep of equipment, cost of track maintenance and similar items, these are all in favour of the wider gauge, which greatly contributes toward stability, reducing the excessive rocking motion which is characteristic of all narrow-gauge railways when operating even at moderate speeds.

Even under the lightest of traffic, the operating costs of a standard-gauge railway will not exceed those of a narrow-gauge line and probably will be somewhat less; while, as the traffic increases, this question alone may warrant the high cost of converting a narrow-gauge line to standard-gauge.

Some months ago, the writer contributed an article on "The Economics of Light Railways for China," in which were discussed a number of the features here mentioned, but more in detail. This was published in the May and June numbers (1932) of the Chinese Economic Journal and has since been re-issued as "Booklet Series No. 18" by the Bureau of Foreign Trade, of the Ministry of Industry. Those who may be interested in following the subject further, as applied to local conditions, are referred to this pamphlet.

The only valid reason (other than the saving of a possible two per cent. in first cost) which has been advanced for the employment of an off-gauge in this country, is the deplorable habit of defeated war-lords, who have habitually taken with them such rolling stock and other railway properties as suited their fancies, making use of this purloined property in the areas which they may continue to control. With the solidification and unification of the country, this practice has decreased and we may reasonably hope that it will entirely disappear in the near future. There can be no doubt that it has been a real factor in delaying the normal development of the country but it should not be permitted to stay the economic progress of the Nation.

On the other hand, a proper system of national defense will absolutely demand that the railways of China afford the greatest possible measure of flexibility to its armed defenders and the freest possible movement of the arms and supplies of such forces. Even with a standing army of only moderate size, but thoroughly trained and equipped, a country such as China will be in a position to meet any emergency if they are able to concentrate their forces at threatened points without delay. A properly designed, operated and co-ordinated railway system will contribute more than any other one factor to this desirable end. The importance of striking quickly, and with full force was well stated by an eminent American leader, whose knowledge of military strategy exceeded that of formal English. He is reputed as saying—"I've always noticed that its the man that gets there fustest, with the mostest men, that most genully wins".

Even with a very modest addition to the present railway mileage, and without building any lines which are not also warranted by the demands for commercial development, it should be possible for this country to concentrate its fighting forces and other resources quickly and effectively at any threatened point. To utilize the present facilities to the fullest advantage, however, there are a few connecting links which should be completed with the least possible delay. The order of importance of these is approximately the same, whether judged from a military or commercial point of view. Perhaps the most important of such links are the following:—

1. Completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway.
2. A connection (by bridge or car ferry) of the two railways now separated by the Yangtse River at Nanking. Fortunately, this appears about to be consummated.
3. The construction of a railway bridge across the Yangtse River at Hankow, to connect two systems at that point.
4. Bridging the Chien Tang River at Hangchow, to afford a connection between the Shanghai-Hangchow line and the recently constructed Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway.
5. The extension of the latter line, across Kiangsi Province, to connect with the Hankow-Canton line.

With these projects completed, and they are all receiving careful attention, if not actually in process of construction, practically all the railway resources of the country will be available for use in a national emergency.

It should require but a casual observation of the all but unsolvable riddles of transportation which have been the result of the introduction of mixed gauges in other countries to convince one of the folly of inviting the same troubles for this country. The Argentine; Australia; and to a lesser degree, India are all suffering a tremendous handicap in handling their interior commerce because of the lack of foresight on the part of their pioneer railway constructors. It is only a question of time when they will each be forced to adopt heroic measures to overcome this handicap to the free exchange of business throughout their respective areas.

We may sincerely hope that those in authority will have the vision to prevent the construction of any but standard-gauge railways in this country if the location is such that, at any time in the future, they may become a part of a general system for the country. The future generation of China will have troubles and problems in plenty, without the introduction by this generation, of the wholly unnecessary and unwarranted handicap of a railway system of differing gauges.

ARTHUR M. SHAW.

Hangchow, Mar. 11, 1933.

JEHOL'S DEFENCE

Is it Worth While?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a Briton, long resident in the Far East, who has every sympathy with the desire of the Chinese to improve their status among the Nations, I should be glad if some of your readers could inform me why the Chinese consider it worth while, under existing circumstances, to go to the expense of a campaign for the defence of Jehol.

Surely, upon the principle of doing first and most important tasks first, it is of outstanding primary consequence to the Chinese National Government and people to maintain order within the Great Wall and, in particular, to continue to completion that most important work, which has been commenced by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and other Generals, of suppressing those numerous Communist forces in the Central Provinces of China, which so seriously hamper trade and shipping in the best revenue-producing and commercial artery of China, namely, the Yangtze Valley.

As regards Manchuria and Jehol, I am fully convinced that, within a few years, the thirty odd million Chinese in those regions, consisting partly of traders of remarkable business capacity and partly of coolies of extraordinary industry, will succeed in working out the prosperity of both Manchuria and Jehol, and incidentally in doing quite well for themselves.

FAR EAST.

Hongkong, Mar. 12, 1933.

RADIO CONFUSION

Regulation Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Recently certain Chinese Radio Broadcasting Stations have been carrying on their nightly programs, much to my disgust and many others, on identical wavelengths with some other more popular sources and with the results you can well imagine. It is unnecessary to say more about the disgusting sounds that distort and mutilate the reception of any radio receiver. The whistling, cat calls and the like caused by the stations cutting in are more that sufficient to make the devil himself sit up and take notice.

I remember some time ago some such thing as adoption of rules for local broadcasting stations have been hinted at by our City Fathers, and I am just at a loss to know what is being done to alleviate our nightly torture. I hope it's not going to be just another bubble let adrift.

I am positive that of all the numerous Chinese Stations that are at present operating in the Settlement, the majority are equipped with very poor and faulty transmitters, in which case I would rather that they be that much more rubbish in the bin. Nuisance and more nuisance to the radio public with such renegade stations as those which operates unmindful of those lovers of real music who listen in.

In America, broadcasting stations are permitted to operate only on certain wavelengths, and the assistance of radio listeners in reporting breach of this regulation has been met with excellent results for all concerned.

If its the intention of the Council to put this similar regulation into force, and if approved, another big stride is made in the interests of the radio owners and prospective buyers residing in the settlement who, only too natural would expect satisfaction when and where possible.

The Radio market now is about at its highest and if nothing real effective is being done towards this end, by the combined efforts of Shanghai's Radio dealers and Broadcasting stations, it will be one big stumbling block in the promotion and development of this latest and economical form of home entertainment.

MIAO.

Shanghai, March 14, 1933.

THE BOYCOTT WEAPON

Against Economic Laws

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the success of the efforts put forth for the boycott of Japanese goods, Japan is not suffering from the boycott. There are, of course individual Japanese who have suffered from it just as there are individual Chinese who have suffered; but as a whole there has been no great impression made on Japanese industry or commerce. The greatest result has been that it has furnished Japan with an excuse for her incursions on Chinese territory. Of course, if she did not have this excuse, like the wolf who intended to eat the lamb, she would find some other.

The boycott may be a legitimate means of national defence, but it has a weak spot, and that is that though it may be a hundred percent effective, it does not prevent the rest of the world from purchasing the rejected goods. Hence we find that though the boycott was strenuously operated against Japan last year her export of cotton goods was greater than for any previous year and this at a time when the exports of other leading countries had diminished. British exports for the year of the boycott against British goods showed a marked increase over the previous year, and although Canada was included in this boycott, Chinese imports from Canada actually amounted to three times as much as those of the previous year. Japanese owe much to Chinese for their expansion of foreign trade; for whenever Chinese markets are closed the exporters seek new markets. Then, when the boycott relaxes, Chinese who have been denying themselves for a while, or who have been deprived of the privilege of obtaining Japanese goods, buy these goods in increased quantities. The boycott serves as a means of advertizing Japanese goods, and when opportunity offers there is increased consumption for a time to make up for the period of deprivation. Japanese statesmen know full well that Japan has not suffered severely from Chinese boycotts, but are delighted to parade this pretended grievance before the world as an excuse for attacking China.

Far be it from me under the present circumstances to advise people to break the boycott by purchasing Japanese goods; but, no matter how ardently we wish that the boycott may succeed in its object, we can gain little by going against economic laws.

After all, the boycott has not prevented Japan from continuing her aggressive policy. It may be better for Chinese to employ the boycott than to sit still and do nothing, but it has led to evils, the worst of which is the lynching of their own countrymen who continued to trade in Japanese goods. The time has come for taking more effective measures—not war for the recovery of lost territory: for an aggressive war at the present time might prove disastrous to China. Even if China should be compelled to retire temporarily from Jehol, Japan cannot retain her control. The more Japan takes, the less can she keep; for the larger the area of conquest, the thinner must she spread her military forces in attempting to control a hostile people.

If only Japan could realize what it means to earn the hatred of the millions of the students in this land, she would pause to think. There is no use for Japan to try to overthrow the laws of psychology. If China hits upon the right way, she can as easily slip out of the Japanese yoke as she did out of the Manchu yoke.

A. I. HAMILTON

Kiaochiao, Mar. 15, 1933.

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CHINESE COURT PROCEDURE

A Rejoinder

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—How and why the Judge in the case of Auslander v. Kachanovsky decided to cause a warrant to be issued was left untouched in my last letter, which you kindly published in your yesterday's paper, for the mere reason that I considered it unnecessary since I had pointed out that the case was simply one before the Court of Execution and not one for argument of its issues.

A civil judgment, according to Article 4 of the Regulations governing the Execution of Civil Cases, may either be executed *motu proprio* or at the instance of the judgment creditor. In other words, the Court may exercise its power to execute a final judgment with a view to enforcing the debtor's obligations as well as the creditor's rights affirmed thereby in any manner it may deem appropriate. This is the procedure which has been accepted and followed by all Chinese Courts which exercise their discretion in the matter at issue. The Court of Execution may, therefore, proceed to enforce a judgment even without summoning the judgment creditor at all. This, the writer presumes, is a good rule, in view of the eagerness of all nationals to see their cases concluded expeditiously.

It is altogether a mistaken impression that an application has to be made before a warrant is issued in a Court of Execution. In practice, a judgment debtor, when first summoned to answer why he has not satisfied the judgment, is usually given a certain time limit in which to fulfill his obligations. But this is by no means the general rule. The Court may, if it sees fit, immediately order him detained pending the putting up of a judgment security, irrespective of whether the plaintiff in the case appears or not (save, of course, in cases where the latter expresses his intention to drop the matter).

In the present case, Mr. Kachanovsky, the judgment debtor, was summoned to appear on the 3rd instant by the Court of Execution after he had failed to carry out his repeated promises since the matter first came before it in November last. It would appear that the Court was hoodwinked in some manner. Mr. Kachanovsky informed the court, when the case was called, that a settlement had been reached and that further hearings in the matter were unnecessary. The case was then adjourned pending a confirmation to be made by the judgment creditor of the alleged settlement. This, however, proved to be incorrect when Mr. Auslander, the judgment creditor, put in an appearance and informed the Court that there was no truth to the alleged settlement. As no settlement could be reached without agreement of both parties and as the Court, under such circumstances, should still exercise its power to execute the judgment, the Judge caused a warrant to be issued against Mr. Kachanovsky.

Should the foregoing explanation be considered as being still incomplete, the writer will be pleased to give any further explanations he may be called upon for until all those who are interested in the case under discussion are fully convinced that there has been no irregularity in the procedure, his sole purpose being to enlighten you on the real facts of the case.

WILLIAM S. H. HUNG.

Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1933.

HUMAN STRIVINGS

A Japanese Plea

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Allow me to pay my tribute to your editorial articles, one under the caption of "Not Enough," dated February 24, and another on "Marxism," dated March 14, from both of which I take the liberty to quote, as they would bear repetition.

> "Patriotism is not enough. Love of Country and solicitude for national welfare can now find due expression only in close observance of international ties and full attention to international comradeship. The other kind is but the pitiful bravado which waves a tattered flag in puny defiance of the advancing hosts of progressive world effort."

> "The inherent vigour in man is more potent than he himself always recognizes. For in essence it derives exactly from the spiritual impulses of those ideals on which, in his doubt and disillusionment, he is apt to pour ridicule. Democracy will win through, for it implies a reasoned faith—the only stable factor in the little world of man."

Let it be noted that these words never fall on deaf ears, so long as humanity is endowed with a faculty to reason and think.

Any man of average intelligence and sanity everywhere will admit the proposition that we are living in this world mainly for the cause of advancing spiritual ideals and moral principles, not merely for selfish aggrandisement.

It may be conceded in this connection that a State has undergone an inevitable transformation in its concepts since the Great War, that it is not as absolute as before, but morally amenable, to use the pregnant words of Sir Austen Chamberlain to "the world moral opinion."

As to the merits or demerits of the recent Sino-Japanese controversies, it is too premature to judge. One thing is certain that no outside pressure, however drastic, can convince Japan in any manner. The more pressure is brought to bear on her, the harder will become her heart, thereby serving to unite all her people like one man—who will only be enraged to end in disastrous explosion as in the case of the three dauntless sappers of Miao-hong Village. Thus it may conclusively be stated that moral persuasion alone, even ineffective as it may appear will ultimately win.

Man is to err. State is fallible. Hence, "criticism alone," according to Sir Simon, "will not accomplish much; there must also be practical efforts at conciliation," and the ideal of substituting international co-operation for national rivalry will finally prevail.

The real heart of Japan can be found in many uta (31 syllable ode) by the Meiji Emperor, whose benevolent heart and humanitarian ideas corresponds by and large to the historic utterances of Abraham Lincoln:—

> "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in;....to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting place among ourselves, and with all the nations of the world."

YOSHIYOSHI.

Shanghai, Mar. 16, 1933.

PLAYGROUNDS WANTED

A Shanghai Need

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To my mind there appears to be one very great need in this town, and I am wondering if there are many others who would agree with me—the thought in mind being playgrounds and places for the entertainment and enjoyment of children from about the age of 8 or 9 upwards!

The grown-ups have their golf and tennis clubs, etc., for outdoor exercise, their ordinary clubs for tea-dances, bridge, etc., babies have their small enclosures where they gather together with their amahs, but older children have no places at all. Even a huge place like Jessfield is all right as far as the very small children are concerned who are interested in the swings, etc., in the children's section, or for the grown-ups who wish to walk around (or anybody of any age who is interested in the sailing of yachts on the small lake), but there are no interests for the older boys and girls. If they even try to throw a small rubber ball from one to the other the keepers come up and stop them. Even the Recreation Club caters for the grown-ups, with a small section for the babies, but there again is nothing for the growing children who need a lot of exercise, and want to play their games of football, baseball, cricket, etc.

Are there any places which I have unfortunately not known about? If not, isn't it about time a few places be allotted for their complete enjoyment without restrictions? At present, if they want to play games they seem to have to hang around on the paths of compounds or out on the streets, which is far from healthy or pleasurable.

They are able to enter Jessfield Park without payment, but in the majority of cases they are not interested as "there is nothing to do when you get there." Surely it is large enough to cut off one section where they can play around without interference? There still would be plenty of space left for the people who walk around. If it costs anything to get a section fitted up and kept up suitably, then a charge could be made for the children entering that section: I am quite sure that parents would be only too willing to pay and thus ensure their children's real enjoyment in the open air.

Has anybody any interest in this question, any remarks, or any suggestions, as it seems a very acute need.

DISTRACTED MOTHER OF ONE.

Shanghai, Mar. 20, 1933.

DR. HAWKS POTT'S LECTURE

Theosophy's System

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his address on "Theosophy" in Holy Trinity Cathedral this evening, Dr. Hawks Pott achieved the difficult aim of treating his subject with sympathy and understanding but without yielding on any point where the theosophical system appeared to conflict with Christian doctrines.

Here let it be noted that the more carefully one looks into the matter the less real become the differences between the theosophical scheme and the essentials of any true religion. Primarily an eclectic system, Theosophy has, since the foundation of the Theosophical Society in 1875, swept forward on a tide of new knowledge, gained by a method more familiar as yet in India than in the West. That is to say, its leaders and exponents have succeeded in raising their consciousness to levels where illusion becomes less and less, and some approach is made to the eternal truths. Finally a coherent and intelligible record is made.

Christian and other mystics have had like experiences on exalted planes of being, but theirs was the ineffable vision, no more to be put into words than a sunset can be transferred to paper with pen and ink. Swedenborg, an early physicist and engineer with natural powers of observation, but also with natural handicaps, penetrated these realms and told a story which still has its appeal.

But it has been left to a few moderns, endowed with the scientific spirit, trained by the most rigorous discipline of the mind and sustained by a passion for the truth, to give us that distinctive series of writings which comprise the major part of theosophical literature during the last half century.

Moreover these investigators have compared notes with one another, and in all possible ways have tested their first-hand experiences before publication. And so the divine science is built up, and some part of it at least can be written down, and comprehended by all. Can any organized religion do as much? Can it describe the course of spiritual evolution before birth or after death? Can it give us any detailed information whatever of the super-physical worlds?

In all that Theosophy says it is not dogmatic—not even on the subject of reincarnation, which is accepted by nearly all Theosophists as it was by many early Christians. This particular doctrine explains so many of the puzzles and inequalities of life. Man becomes spiritually his own inheritor, sending down into incarnation from time to time a personality which is a partial imperfect product of the ego's accumulated experience. Physically and even mentally he inherits the traits of his parents, but he or his guide (one may suppose) takes good care that, upon rebirth, he will assume the body and brain best suited to the fulfilment of his particular task in the new earth life.

This letter is not intended to be a book, and it is to be a book that I would refer all those whose interest has been aroused by Dr. Hawks Pott's stimulating address.

A HEARER.

Shanghai, Mar. 15, 1933.

SHANGHAI'S DEFECTS

R. A. S. Museum

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter by Dr. F. Wood Jones (a Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Anatomy at the University of Melbourne) appearing in your esteemed paper on March 14 under the caption "Shanghai's Defects: No Museum" and describing his disappointment at finding the specimens of the R.A.S. Museum packed away in boxes and unavailable for inspection owing to lack of the funds for the cases necessary for their proper display, calls for comment or explanation.

I have gathered from conversations with various people in Shanghai during the past few weeks that it is generally believed that since the new building has been formally opened (February 23rd) the Museum is provided with its requirements as well as the Library and Auditorium, and that it is only a matter of time for the show cases to be installed and the specimens laid out for display. I am frequently asked when the Museum is going to be open to the public. The only answer I can return to such questions is that I do not know.

The truth of the matter is that at the moment everything as far as the Museum is concerned is at a standstill. My colleagues on the R.A.S. Council have been unable to see their way to authorise my placing orders for the necessary cases, although estimates have been received, and everything is in readiness to make a start, while I and the members of the Museum staff are eager to get on with the job. Meanwhile summer is approaching and if the display cases are not completed and sealed up before the hot damp weather comes along, it will be almost impossible to guard against the ravages of insects and mildew on the specimens.

The reason for my colleague's action is that they do not consider the Society should incur further debt, since it already has an overdraft of between Tls.30,000 and Tls.40,000, on which it has to pay interest, and the Society's estimated income does not come up to its present expenses.

Every possible source of income has been tapped, and frequent appeals made to the public for the necessary funds. Another appeal has been made to the Shanghai Municipal Council asking for an increase in the annual grant of Tls.3,500; and if this were granted it would be possible to borrow the money necessary for the cases under an amortization scheme that has been put forward.

It will be seen, then, that I, as Director of the Museum, am in a helpless position. For the past ten years I have worked hard to get a proper building and museum established in Shanghai. The building is there, the Library is there, a magnificent Auditorium is there, but the Museum —! It is still a dream of the future. Meanwhile the valuable specimens that are the property of the Society as a whole are suffering from exposure and are in danger of being lost altogether.

To furnish the Museum with the required show cases a sum of Tls.7,000 is needed; and for the lack of this sum Shanghai is running the risk of losing something of which it could be proud; and which would save it from the stigma incurred by such letters as that of Dr. F. Wood Jones, a visitor from Australia, who went away with what feelings we can guess.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Mar. 16, 1933.

SALVATION ARMY

Annual Appeal's Progress

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Would you please allow me a little space in which to make one more reference to our Annual Appeal. The drive now in progress is not special or extra. We make one appeal per annum and as our staff is not large and our ordinary work sufficient to keep us occupied, this special effort is spread over one month; the appeal therefore, closes at the end of March.

We are very grateful to the public for the magnificent response to date —$11,000. This is splendid! There are many still who intend to subscribe, and, could we approach them, would gladly do so there and then. We are handicapped first, because we are short of workers and second, because we do not know the people who would like us to call on them.

May I ask therefore, that friends and sympathizers will take the advice of those who have assisted us by broadcasting over the radio and 'do it now.' Put a cheque or cash in an envelope, and a scrap of paper with your name or non-de-plume to enable us to acknowledge, and send it to the office of this paper or to the undersigned at No. 8 Yang Terrace, Wei Hai Wei Road.

We are still in need of $4,000 to reach the amount required. This is not a large figure, but we can do a great deal with it.

May I repeat the assurance that we are always at the service of those who need us at any hour.

WM. DARBY, *Major.*

8 Yang Terrace,
Shanghai, Mar. 17, 1933.

THE LAST HOPE

Aged Men's Needs

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although I understand there are facilities for providing aged foreign ladies in Shanghai with a refuge against poverty and destitution, I cannot discover similar provision for aged men. I write feelingly on this point, because I am myself approaching the time when I shall not be able to remain in my present humble dwelling, which I cannot sell under existing conditions, and shall have nowhere to go for my daily food. This is a very serious matter for me and I am wondering whether others are in the same condition. If you can draw attention to this deficiency perhaps you will be doing a service.

OLD AGE.

Shanghai, Mar. 20, 1933.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Our New Religion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should appreciate space to offer a correction of a statement appearing in your columns in a review of a book entitled "Our New Religion" by the Rt. Hon H. A. L. Fisher, which may be misleading in some respects.

The book is very friendly to Christian Science, which, no doubt, as stated in the review, "is fortunate in securing a champion of Mr. Fisher's eminence." In the quotation from the book however, there was the following sentence referring to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, May Baker Eddy:—

> "For the Christian Scientist, a brilliant pioneer of drugless healing, spurning the mummeries of Oriental medicine and winning from her infallible cures an everlasting renown, replaces the suffering figure on the Cross."

It is incorrect to say that Mrs. Eddy replaces Christ Jesus in the thoughts of Christian Scientists.

In the Church Manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, by Mrs. Eddy, under an article for guidance of members, is the following:—

> "He who dated the Christian era (Christ Jesus) is the Ensample in Christian Science."

Mrs. Eddy, in her "Reply to Mark Twain", a letter to the "New York Herald" said, "I believe in one Christ, teach one Christ, know of but one Christ. ....I know that I am not that one, and I have never claimed to be."

E. S. J. PHILLIPS.

Christian Science Committee on Publication For Shanghai and Hankow.

Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1933.

TRAVEL BRITISH

An Important Point

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Admiral Hill's advice to Britons is very sound, and there is little doubt in my mind that Britons in Shanghai are sufficiently patriotic to act up to it. There are, however, some very unpleasant aspects of travel on certain leading British lines to and from the East, which put even patriotic Britishers off their stride. I doubt if it is necessary to quote the chief offender or enumerate the many annoying situations with which one is faced in these instances; they are too well known among us. It is sufficient to say that it is up to the company concerned to do their bit to improve things. People who have lived in the East for any number of years have a rather different outlook on life to those living at Home, and as a result expect their mode of living, to which they have become accustomed, to be catered for. At present it seems that non-British lines are rather more far sighted in this respect, and that the blame, chiefly, is with the shipping companies not the passenger, for after all we are the customers, and go not only where we get the best goods, but also the best service.

COCKNEY.

Shanghai, Mar. 18, 1933.

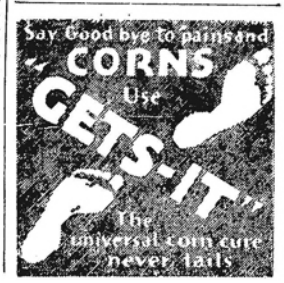
Example and Precept

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Our friend 'Cockney' certainly hits the mark with his letter in this morning's issue of your journal, but I'm wondering if the gallant Admiral read in the same issue which carried his letter the news item that the new shallow draft gunboat which was coming out as freight was to be assembled by the Kiangnan Dock. Probably he is taking up this matter with his own Department. Example is better than precept I believe.

BOW BELLS.

Shanghai, Mar. 20, 1933.



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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Viking Probably Best of Sub-Griffins: Three Winners Ridden By Pote-Hunt

The recing on March 18 at the Shanghai Race Club did not prove to be so interesting as had been anticipated, but the sub-griffins, on their first outing, at least came up to expectations, the more fancied ones all running true to their training form. Viking unquestionably created the best impression. Don Giovanni won his race with plenty to spare, but there were many who preferred the style of his stable companion, Don Gastoni, who lost by a head to Black Mischief, and the latter did not give very convincing evidence that he is a stayer.

Jimmy Pote-Hunt had a great time, riding three good winners, in two of which he has a personal interest.

1.—THE HUNTERS MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE. A Steeplechase for China Ponies. From Loong-fei Gate, once round and in.
Shanavaun (K. M. Cumming) 158 H. Maitland 1
Battlement (C. S. Franklin) 155 W. H. S. Davis 2
Sandwich (A. S. Henchman) 152 A. F. Clark 3
Won by two lengths; three-quarters. Win, $11. Places, $5.80, $7.80, $6.60.

2.—THE HAYDOCK PARK NOVICE STAKES. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than ten flat races at any time anywhere under any conditions. 7 furlongs.
Avias (Snack) 151 A. V. Strijevsky 1
Joe Beckett (Toeg) 142 E. Toeg 2
Reddie (L. G. A.) 151 A. Ferguson 3
Won by 4 lengths; 1½.
Time, 1 min. 48⅘ sec.
Win, $123.20. Places, $21.40, $19.20, $7.20.

3.—THE GOODWOOD CUP. For 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. ¾ mile.
Dictator(Huntish)155 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Wedding Eve (R. H. McNair) 158 T. J. Rothe 2
Kwong Hoi Kee (Jim) 152 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 31⅘ sec.
Win, $19.80. Places, $7.20, $9, $7.60.

4.—THE 1933 SUB-GRIFFINS GRAND STAND STAKES. For Shanghai Race Club 1933 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this Meeting. 1½ mile.
Black Mischief (Middy & Co.) 155 A. F. Clark 1
Don Gastoni (Whyteleafe) 147 L. H. Wade 2
Ben Clachan (The Early Birds) 155 G. Neugebauer 3
Won by a head; 1½ lengths.
Time, 2 min. 45 sec.
Win, $12.20. Places, $7.20, $10, $29.40.

5.—THE ASCOT SELLING RACE. A Selling Race for China Ponies. 1 mile.
Funny Face (Liddell) 142 W. H. S. Davis 1
Fall In (Jim) 142 T. D. Charleton 1
Hurry On (P. G. C.) 155 A. F. Clark 3
Won by a neck; a head.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Win, $72.40. Places, $15.60, $17.40, $7.
Winner entered to be sold for Tls. 100; sold to Mr. E. A. Silagi for Tls. 300.

6.—THE ALEXANDRA PARK CUP. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. ¾ mile.
Fiery Lad (J. Pote-Hunt) 149 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Theatre Eve (Eve) 152 F. Noodt 2
Silvery Morn (Mrs. Wm. McBain) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by a head; a short head.
Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.
Win, $19.40. Places, $8.40, $12.80, $18.60.

7.—THE GOSFORTH PARK CUP. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 9 furlongs.
Jolly Lindy (Viking) 155 T.J. Rothe 1
Brilliant Lad (Lads) 152 C. Encarnacao 2
Seagull(Birdrake)158 W.H.S. Davis 3
Won by one length; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 31⅘ sec.
Win, $120.20. Places, $26.60, $12.60, $8.20.

8.—THE 1933 SUB-GRIFFINS STAKES. For Shanghai Race Club 1933 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this meeting. ¾ mile.
Viking (K. A. Person) 152 W. L. McCann 1
Phidget (C. L. L. Williams) 155 H. Maitland 2
Royal Bee II (Elnor) 152 H. Collaco 3
Won by 3 lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 32 sec.
Win, $47.60. Places, $10.40, $34.80, $8.

9.—THE HURST PARK CUP. For 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 1½ mile.
Smiling Morn (Sassoon & Elias) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Beau Lad (Lads) 155 C. Encarnacao 2
Black Prince (Jim) 161 S. A. Judah 3
Won by a head; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.
Win, $12.80. Places, $7, $8.20, $12.60.

10.—THE 1933 SUB-GRIFFINS LINGFIELD CUP. For Shanghai Race Club 1933 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this meeting. 1 mile.
Dandy Lad(Lads)152 C. Encarnacao 1
Dainty Davie (Oldham) 142 W. E. Hargreaves 2
Something (Jim) 152 J. O. Harris 3
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec.
Win, $27.40. Places, $16.40, $67, $39.80.

11.—THE 1933 SUB-GRIFFINS POU-MA-TING CUP. For Shanghai Race Club 1933 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this meeting. 9 furlongs.
Don Giovanni (Whyteleafe) 152 J. K. Brand 1
Evening Flight (Hardy W. Fowler) 152 F. E. Harris 2
Minigaff (The Farmers) 152 G. Neugebauer 3
Won by 3 lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 29⅘ sec.
Win, $7.80. Places, $5.40, $6.20, $8.40.

THE BASKETBALL INTERNATIONAL

America suffered a double reverse in the final games of the international basketball series which took place on Mar. 14 at the Pavilion before a big crowd of spectators. England and China were her conquerers, the former trouncing the American ladies to the tune of 51-13 and the latter defeating the men's team for the second consecutive time by a margin of 37-35. The first game ended with China winning by 47-35. The victory was China's second success in four years.

The American ladies, who had won the title in the past two years, were robbed of the opportunity of keeping the handsome cup for perminent possession when they could not withstand the furious attack of the English, who played a great game and fully deserved the title of champions. Vera Prince was the chief scorer, netting 26 points.

ENGLAND

	f.g.	f.t.	f.	pts.
V. Prince	12	2	0	26
E. Hammond	9	0	0	18
B. Prince	3	1	0	7
M. Sheridan	0	0	1	0
M. Kelley	0	0	1	0
S. Iohns	0	0	0	0
	24	6	1	51

AMERICAN

Bosack	2	1	0	5
Moller	0	0	0	0
March	2	1	0	5
Bernard	1	1	0	3
Mrs. Armstrong	0	0	0	0
McIntyre	0	0	1	0
Wilson	0	0	2	0
Mrs. Pilley	0	0	0	0
De Cosier	0	0	0	0
	5	3	3	13

CHINA

Feng	4	0	3	8
Chien	3	1	2	7
Woo	2	0	2	4
Hung	4	2	3	10
Loh	3	0	3	6
Sung	1	0	0	2
	17	3	13	37

AMERICA

Ziel	5	2	0	12
Smith	5	0	0	10
Squires	2	1	1	5
Drager	1	0	3	2
Pilley	1	1	1	3
Bernard	1	1	0	3
	15	5	5	35

THE ACEY DUCEY CHAMPIONSHIP

The Acey Ducey championship between American Service units in Shanghai was played off on March 16 at the Navy Y.M.C.A., beginning with an entry of 26 players from fifteen different Units.

In the final, which was three games out of five, Major Miller won three straight, and was thus declared the champion Acey Ducey player in Shanghai.

BERLIN'S OLYMPIAD

Berlin, Mar. 17.

Plans are completed for the construction of a new stadium here for the Olympic Games in 1936. The work will be put in hand at an early date as part of the National Government's unemployment relief programme. The present Grunewald Stadium will be used as the nucleus of the new structure, which, as a novelty, and to ensure the games under all conditions, probably will be roofed in.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

CHINESE JOCKEY CLUB

Shanghai, Mar. 19.

1.—THE. CAPE ROMANIA PLATE. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 5 furlongs.
Fairy Liner (Fairy) 158 T. L. Wong 1
More-and-More (Wait & See) 155 V. Haimovitch 2
Temple Tower (Three of Us) 144 T. J. Rothe 3
Won by three lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 14⅘ sec.
Win, $32.20. Places, $9.40, $12, $6.80.

2.—THE CAPE GUARDAFUI PLATE. For 4th Class Ponies at time of weighing out. 7 furlongs.
The Bright Comet (F. C. C.) 147 F. Marshall 1
Envoyship (Ed. Sheng) 150 T. W. Tsiang 2
Bill Barrow (L. Q. Woo) 160 T. L. Wong 3
Won by a short head; 1½ lengths.
Time, 1 min. 50⅘ sec.
Win, $366.60. Places, $54.40, $66, $9.

3.—THE. CAPE MATAPAN PLATE. For 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 7 furlongs.
Dixiana (Y. & Y.) 157 T. L. Wong 1
Agreement (Ster) 142 Y. K. Wouh 2
Crusade Morn (Lewis) 157 H. T. Ho 3
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 49⅘ sec.
Win, $11.20. Places, $6.80, $16.80, $29.

4.—THE CAPE BON SELLING RACE. For China Ponies being Griffins of 1932. 1 mile.
Wonderful Story (H. N. T.) 150 H. Huang 1
Water Mark (Y. S. Mao) 144 P. K. Ting 2
Fairy Steamer (Fairy) 152 T. L. Wong 3
Won by four length; a head.
Time. 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Win, $37.80. Places, $19, $9.20, $10.80.
Winner entered to be sold for $400; sold to Mr. C. T. Woo for $675.

5.—THE. CAPE. HORN HANDICAP. For 3rd and 4th Class Ponies at date of entry, that are Sub-Griffins of 1932, of any local Race Club. 1 mile.
Top Flite (Z. I. Yang) 150 B. L. Tao 1
Abyssinian Plain (S. C. 158 C. Encarnacao 2
Unknown Quantity (Cab) 145 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by a head; 1½ lengths.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Win, $154.60. Places, $21.60, $6.60, $12.60.

6.—THE CAPE NORTH HANDICAP. For 2nd and 3rd Class Ponies only at date of entry, that are Sub-Griffins at any time of any local Race Club. 1 mile.
Kirin (W. T. & W. L. Kow) 155 H. Huang 1
Punt Gun (Raymond) 149 H. C. Pih 2
Fairy Star (Fairy) 152 T. L. Wong 3
Won by four lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $12.80. Places, $6, $6.80, $11.

7.—THE CAPE COLONY PLATE. For 1st and 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 11 furlongs.
Defensive War (Wait & See) 160 V. Haimovitch 1
Mobilization(C.S. Mao)145 H.C. Pih 2
Tyrant Knight(So&So)155 B.L. Tao 3
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 59⅘ sec.
Win, $12.40. Places, $6.80, $27.20, $17.20.

8.—THE CAPE PALMAS PLATE. For China. Ponies. ¾ mile.
Argument (Ment) 144 Y. K. Wouh 1
Midnight Adventure (C. S. Mao) 157 H. C. Pih 2
New Premier (V. S. Chow) 153 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by a half-length; a head.
Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.
Win, $41.80. Places, $7.40, $5.20, $6.80.

9.—THE CAPE LOPATKA PLATE. For 1st Class and Unclassified Ponies. 9 furlongs.
Boot Black(We Two)157 T.J. Rothe 1
New Prince (V. S. Chow) 155 V. Haimovitch 2
Bill Merchant (C. S. Mao) 160 H. C. Pih 3
Won by one length; 1½.
Time, 2 min. 27⅘ sec.
Win, $12.60. Places, $6.40, $7.20, $25.40.

10.—THE. CAPE FLORIDA PLATE. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 1 mile.
Fulfilment (Ment) 157 S. Y. Sung 1
Bon Bon (Deer) 149 V. G. Sung 2
Gallant Knight(So&So)161 B.L. Tao 3
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Win, $10.40. Places, $6.80, $15.20, $11.40.

11.—THE C.J.C. 119th NOVICES RACE. For 4th Class Ponies at time of weighing out. 1½ mile.
Last Chance(Raymond)151 H.M. Pih 1
Lanchester (Tung Chun) 148 Billey Zung 2
Viceroyship (Trinity) 152 G. G. Cumine 3
Won by one length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 44⅘ sec.
Win, $14.20. Places, $5.40, $10, $6.20.

INTERCLUB BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP

The U.S. Marines captured the year's inter-club tenpins championship when they defeated the Columbia Country Club by two games to one. The American Club, the winners' most serious rivals, lost to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. in straight games and unofficially brought the league to an end. The International Recreation Club, by taking two games from the German Garden Club, tied with the Y.M.C.A. for the runner-up position.

INTER-CLUB TEN PINS

The inter-club ten pin league concluded with the American Club defeating the German Garden Club in straight games at 2,665 to 2,259. Leo Hilden and "Charlie" Wymer showed splendid form to help make a record team single of 943 pins in the opening game. These two American stars piled up 605 and 602 pin falls to put themselves among the first three in the individual standing of the league.

The scores were:—

AMERICAN CLUB

Hilden	215	198	192	605
Wymer	210	192	200	602
Dodge	189	171	150	510
Friedgen	172	180	141	493
Hartnett	157	134	164	455
	943	875	847	2,665

G.G.C.

Ebert	147	195	144	486
Hoekel	141	136	150	427
Schmidt	139	167	152	458
Schuerer	190	137	135	462
Gunter	135	149	142	426
	752	784	723	2,259

The final standing of the teams follows:—

	W.	L.
U.S. Marines	22	8
American Club	17	13
Foreign Y.W.C.A.	16	14
International Recreation Club	15	15
Columbia Country Club	13	14
German Garden Club	4	23

Highest team single:—American Club 943.
Highest team triple:—Y.M.C.A. 2,682.
Highest team average:—U.S.M.C. 835.
Highest individual single:—D. W. O'Neill 230.
Highest individual triple:—G. Esau 621.
Highest individual average:—D. W. O'Niel 178 21/30.

The first ten bowlers were.

	Highest S.	T.	Average
D. W. O'Niel (M.)	250	605	178 21/30
L. J. Hilden (A.C.)	223	605	177 13/14
W.A. Wymer (A.M.)	210	602	177 2/15
G. Esau (M.)	229	621	174 4/5
C.C. Squires (C.C.C.)	211	568	172 20/27
Butler (M.)	202	541	171 4/15
G. Fleffel (Y.)	234	570	170 11/15
E. Ziel (Y.)	212	513	170 8/15
Y. S. Day (I.R.C.)	196	536	168 7/12
P. Sarade (M.)	214	555	167 4/13

RUGBY LEAGUE FINAL

The final match in the Shanghai Rugby League's knock-out tournament for the Spunt Cup was played on March 19 by two U.S. Marines teams, on the Polo Ground, before a huge crowd. The "Blues" just managed to defeat the "Whites" by 6 points (two tries) to 3 points (a penalty goal). The game was very interesting and play in the first half was exceptionally fast. The Blues had the better of the initial half, but in the second session the Whites rallied surprisingly well and very nearly piled up a winning score.

The Blues had been expected to win, in view of their having the senior fifteen's backs, but the losers put up a splendid display and their forwards were very noticeable. From the kick-off, play went at a breakneck speed, but the pace was too fast to last and in the second session things slowed up considerably.

Blues.—Bridges, Townsley, Mencner, Rasmussen, Allard, Ellis, Lee, Daley, Fields, Vondetti, Marvin, Morgan, Slusser, Knapp, Hudson.

Whites.—Miscitis, Lewandowski, Sugden, Booth, Yarashes, Warwick, Page, Tubick, Stein, Smith, Ford, Urbaniak, Moe, Mullins, Orcutt.

WOMEN'S BOWLING

Following are statistics of the ladies' inter-club tenpins league:—

TEAM STANDINGS

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pinfall
Columbia C. C.	8	1	.888	5966
German G. C. I	6	3	.666	5473
German G. C. II	3	6	.333	5297
Foreign Y.M.C.A.	1	8	.111	4764

Team Single, 729, Columbia C.C.
Team Triple, 2077, German G. C. I
Individual Single, 188, Mrs. Brand
Individual Triple, 441, Mrs. Brill and Mrs. Brand.

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

	Single	Triple	Games	Pinfall	Ave.
Mrs. Bristow	165	421	9	1268	140 8/9
Mrs. Geibel	161	426	9	1251	139
Mrs. Bale	156	421	6	832	138 2/3
Mrs. Brand	188	441	9	1242	138
Mrs. McDonnell	185	423	6	823	137 1/6
Mrs. Groesser	184	409	7	1204	133 7/9
Mrs. Malleck	147	399	9	1144	127 1/9
Mrs. Vines	152	313	6	731	121 5/6
Mrs. Desebrook	140	375	9	1091	121 2/9
Mrs. Lange	141	403	9	1086	120 2/3
Mrs. Brill	165	441	9	1083	120 1/3
Mrs. Brede	147	432	9	1081	120 1/9
Mrs. Severitt	173	388	9	1061	117 8/9
Mrs. Simon	179	376	9	1061	117 8/9
Mrs. Reiber	157	407	9	1044	116

U.S. MARINE CUP

The sixth annual competition for the U.S. Marine Challenge Cup, final stage at 900 yards, (one sighter and 20 shots), was held on March 16. Some excellent scores were registered notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions prevailing at the time. The light was so bad at 7.30 and the targets being obscured that the secretary gave order to cease fire. The shooting was resumed at 8.15 when the light improved.

Gy. Sgt. T. J. Jones of the U.S. Marine Corps showed form to total 97 out of the possible 100. at the 900 yds. range and coupled with his 92 pts. at 600, he aggregated 189 pts. one point less than last year's score, to win the Challenge Cup for the third consecutive year.

	(600)	(900)	Total
T. J. Jones	92	97	189
B. G. Betke	97	89	186
E. J. Hannaford	88	96	184
W. W. Ashurst	92	92	184
J. Pluge	90	93	183
V. T. S. Gordon	90	92	182
C. F. Cain	86	94	180
H. E. Rudder	90	89	179
J. Jennings	90	89	179
L. Moore	86	90	176
V. Sharman	85	90	175
C. F. Janacek	85	90	175
V. E. Boyle	91	83	174
R. D. Schwalbe	86	86	172
J. Willoughby	91	80	171
S. S. Yeaton	85	79	164
J. S. Blanford	86	75	161
S. Berglof	88	retired	88

HOCKEY CHAMPIONS DEFEATED

On March 18, the annual fixture arranged by the Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association between the League champions and the Rest was played off, resulting in a win for the combined team over the Junior Athletic Club by 6—2.

J.A.C.—Laura Carion (captain); Angelina Victal, Evelyn Victal; Margarida da Silva, Alda Remedios, Ismalia Carion; Hilda Collaco, Margaret Remedios, Thelma Collaco, Amanda Collaco, Stella Remedios.

The Rest.—Barbara Bernard (S. A. S.), Lucy Turner (H.H.C.), Jean Bloomfield (Sportsgirls), May Thompson (Ex-S.P.S.), Jean Raeburn (Amazons), Cecile Mottu (Sportsgirls), Esther Bloomfield (Sportsgirls), Jessie Snape (Ex-S.P.S.), Frances Romko (Ex-S.P.S.), Mrs. Weston (Amazons) (captain), Iris Mottu (Sportsgirls).

Both sides made last-minute changes, Esther Bloomfield substituting for Marjorie Kelly in the winning side and Margaret Remedios for Mamie Victal in the J. A. C. The combined team turned out to be very much stronger, but a one-goal lead early in the game was not indicative of the play at this period, which was all in favour of the opposition. There was a sudden change just before the interval, five goals being scored inside eleven minutes and the winners leading at the end of the half by 4—2. The exchanges were very much keener after the change-over and for a long time there was no addition to the score, but in the end the better play of the winners prevailed and they scored twice more to win by a four-goal margin.

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SHANGHAI SOCCER GAMES

The British Navy were the losers in a good league Soccer match at the Canidrome, on March 15 Chinan beating them by 4 goals to 1. The score was not a true indication of the game, as weak work in front of goal was the chief cause of the sailors' downfall.

British Navy.—Palmer; Miller, Kew; Kenedy, Cansell, Warman; Morgan, Williams, Langmead, Borrodaile, Hambly.

Chinan.—Zee; Lai, Kong; Chen, Liang, Yung; Fuh, Chang, Koo, Wan, Chung.

The improved Three Cultures played the A. & S. Highlanders to a goalless draw at Pioneer Field. The Chinese were at full strength, but their opponents were forced to make slight changes. Lamont occupied the centre-forward berth, Valentine being brought in to fill the vacancy, and Todd displaced Hastie at right back. The changes did not appear to make any difference to the Scots, and they experienced hard luck on many occasions.

A. & S. Highlanders.—Hunter; Todd, Docherty; McGlashan, Hay, Gordon; Reid, McTavish, Lamont, Valentine, Hughes.

Three Cutures.—Liang; Chien, S. Wong; Shih, Z. Wong, Yih; Yee, Fong, Woo, Sun, Li.

In a First Division Soccer match on Mar. 17, H. M. Navy just managed to gain two points at the expense of the East Lancashire Regiment. The winners ought to have won by a handsome margin, but they frittered away many chances by ballooning the ball.

H.M. Navy.—Treadwell; Miller, Kew; Kennedy, Cansell, Braddon; Jones, Morgan, Langmead, Thomas, Hambly.

East Lancashire Regiment.—Fenn; Swain, Ball; Rothwell, Ashurst, North; Sandforth, Donald, Lawton, Horner, Wilson.

The S.M. Police brought off one of the sensations of the Soccer season by their win on Mar. 18 at the expense of Tung Hwa, who thus lost their unbeaten status, but the issue makes no difference to League placings. Had the A. & S. Highlanders lost, the Police might have hoped for second place, but the 93rd over-ran lowly Chinan by five goals to one. The S.R.C. continued to lose points by allowing Three Cultures to monopolise the game and win by three goals to one, and at the Race Course the A.S.F. overcame the East Lancashire Regt. by 2-1.

LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

S.M. Police 1: Tung Hwa 0
A. & S. Highlander 5: Chinan 1
A.S.F. 2: East Lancashire Regt. 1
Three Cultures 3: S.R.C. 1

LEAGUE, 2ND DIVISION

Sokol 6: East Lancashire Regt. 4

JUNIOR CUP, 4TH ROUND

East Lancashires 8: Tung Kwong 0

JUNIOR CUP, SEMI-FINAL

R.A.S.C. 2: Area Details 1

The S.M. Police fully deserved their victory over Tung Hwa by the only goal scored, soon after the interval. Tung Hwa fielded a reserve leader of the attack, and this, without doubt, cost them the match, for they would have been much better off with ten men, the substitute proving a nuisance to his colleagues. The winners had the most of the play in both halves and without the questionable goal which decided the issue they should have scored at least four besides.

Police.—Bradley; Shute, Gibson; Westwood, Gash, Murray; Jack, Duffy, Parks, Turner, Hurry.

Tung Hwa.—Chow; Lee, Kwong; Tu, Vong, Wu; Y. Chen, K. Chen, Loh, Tsao, Van.

At the Race Course, the A.S.F. continued in winning vein by running out victors in their encounter with the East Lancashire Regiment by the odd goal of three. All three goals were scored within ten minutes just prior to the interval, but on the resumption neither side could find the net.

East Lancashire Regiment.—Fenn; Ball, Swaine; Rothwell, North, Ratcliffe; Standford, Smith, Lawton, Ridings, Wilson.

A.S.F.—Follezou; Tordy, Borgeest; Collet, Remedios, Gadnier; Favacho, Bousset, Rangel, Ward, Fabot.

At Hongkew Park, Three Cultures over-ran the S.R.C. by three goals to one. The score somewhat flattered the losers, for, had the Chinese taken the chances offered, they would have run up a double figure score. Right from the start, the Chinese set up a bombardment of the Recs citadel, but they were out of luck, and Sun on three occasions drove wide. After fifteen minutes, Yee opened for the Chinese by netting a first-timer which came from the left. Despite repeated attempts, there was no further addition at the interval.

At the Canidrome, the Highlanders proved much too good for the weakened team Chinan fielded. The Scots ran out victors by the score of 5 goals to one and the score would have been much higher if the soldiers had taken matters seriously. As it was, Chinan led at half time by the only goal scored and the soldiers were indeed lucky that they were not further behind at this stage.

A. & S. Highlanders.—Hunter; Hastie, Docherty; McGlashan, Hay, Gordon; Reid, McTavish, Wylie, Lamont, Hughes.

Chinan.—Tsu; Lai, Ching; Tong, Chen, Tai; Yung, Hong, Ku, Hsu, Kwai.

Two First Division Soccer matches were played on Mar. 19 but no surprises occurred. The S. M. Police should have won by a more substantial margin than they did, and Chinan did well to take a point from the improved A.S.F.

The main attraction was amongst the juniors, at the Race Course, where the final for the Tsz-ling Cup was played. The Scots put up a wonderful show for a second eleven and were easy winners, the Portuguese failing to make any impression on their opponents.

LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

S. M. Police 2: East Lancashire Regt. 1
A. S. F. 4: Chinan 4

TSZ-LING CUP, FINAL

A. & S. Highlanders 2nd 5: Club Lusitano 1

JUNIOR CUP, 5TH ROUND

Sokol 5: East Lancashire "B" 2

The final for the Tsz-ling Soccer Cup (presented by the "North-China Daily News") drew a huge crowd to the Race Course on Mar. 19, when the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders 2nd eleven easily put paid to the Club Lusitano, by the score of five goals to one. The trophy is competed for annually by junior teams of any nationality.

A. & S. Highlanders:—McNaught; Smith, Todd; Boylen, McPhillips, Alexander; Christie, McKenna, King, Maxwell.

Club Lusitano:—A. Costa; Sousa, Gonsalvez; Victal, Costa, Sequeira; Senna, Noodt, Collaco, L. Gonsalvez, L. Costa.

The French club were lucky to hold Chinan to a draw at four goals each at the Canidrome. An element of feeling crept into the game and both sides used their weight somewhat too freely. The French being the heavier side, came out the better from these exchanges.

A.S.F.—Follezou; Tordy, Borgeest; Rangel, Remedios, Gagnaire; Favacho, Bossuet, Collet, Ward, Fagot.

Chinan.—Zee; Koo, Lai; Chen, Liang, Yung; Chung, Chang, Loh, Wan, Wong.

At the Race Course, the S.M. Police were winners in an encounter with the East Lancashire Regiment by the odd goal of three. The winners should have won by a greater margin had they taken the chances offered, but weakness in front of goal kept the scoring at a minimum.

S. M. Police.-Bradley; Shute, Gibson; Westwood, Gash, Murray; Jack, Duffy, Parks, Turner, Hurry.

East Lancashire Regiment.—Fenn; Ratcliffe, Swain; Rothwell, Crossley, North; Standford, Smith, Lawton, Ridings, Wilson.

KEEN PLAY IN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Much interest was shown in the three Shanghai Badminton Association championship matches which took place on March 14 at the Country Club, and the seating accommodation was taxed to its utmost. The men's doubles match was won by A. G. Meise and J. Berents, who defeated P. Edmunds and A. Kay by 15-4, 15-3, after a fairly easy match, while Miss P. Cumming won the ladies' singles title from Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, after a hard struggle, in three setts, the score being 5-11, 11-5, 11-4. The third match was the most interesting, Mrs. W. A. Pennell and A. G. Meise defeating Mrs. T. B. Brown and J. Berents by 15-10, 15-11 and thereby taking the mixed doubles title.

Before a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators A. G. Meise captured the Men's Singles Badminton title of Shanghai for the second time in succession at the Country Club on March 15.

Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Pennell defeated Miss Eardley and Miss Warmoth to take the Ladies' Doubles Championship for 1933.

Meise defeated Sullivan by 15/9 and 15/8, while Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Pennell won by 15/12 each game.

Both matches were featured by long rallies and excellent pick-ups on all sides. And in both cases the losers were ahead at the beginning but dropped behind near the end.

At the conclusion of the men's singles match, Mrs. R. M. J. Martin kindly consented to give away the trophies. After which Capt. R.M.J. Martin took it upon himself to propose a vote of thanks to all those who had kindly rendered their services to make the Championships a success. Capt. Martin also congratulated the various newly crowned Champions.

THE AUDITORIUM BOXING NIGHT

A big crowd was entertained with some very good boxing at the Auditorium on March 19. The card opened with a bout between Joe Carter of Hongkong, 145½ lb., and Wop Standell, U.S. M.C., 144¾ lb. After boxing an even first round, Carter tired in the second but came back again in the third and displayed superiority. Carter went wild in the next and Standell was content to wait on him. Then they boxed another even round, Carter using his left effectively and Standell countering to the head. They wound up with a round of slamming toe-to-toe and the result was a draw.

Young Hoskinson, U.S.M.C., 149½ lb. v. Johnny Green, H.M.S. Berwick, 144½ lb.—Hoskinson showed up early as the better and faster man, but the sailor hit hard and accepted all that came his way. Green used a good left and shook his opponent with hard blows to the jaw. The second round was a grand mix-up all round the ring. So the bout proceeded until both were so tired that neither could land a damaging blow and they ended hanging on to each other. The Marine was given the decision.

Nat Nastavin, Shanghai, 153 lb. v. Kid Williams, U. S. M.C., 158 lb. Nastavin early dropped his man with a hard right swing to the jaw, after which Williams mainly fought on the defensive and showed himself to be better when close up. He was the better boxer and more than held his own, Nastavin's heavy flailing mostly going wild. Towards the end, Williams was all over the other and once put him down for a count of six. Williams was given a well-deserved decision.

Douglas Fairbanks, U.S.M.C., 128 lb. v. Dan Sacramento, Manila, 126 ½ lb.—This was a poor bout, with very little action, the early rounds being all sparring and clinching. Towards the end they opened up, but there was little damage. Fairbanks was adjudged the winner.

Seaman Fraggott, H. M. S. Berwick, 150 lb. v. Babe Russ, Shanghai, 158 lb.—This was a very good bout, except that there was a little too much clinching. They mixed well from the bell, Fraggott concentrating on left swings to the head and body, whilst Russ relied on his right. Fraggott attacked strongly and showed good footwork and Russ found the pace somewhat beyond him. The sailor did not allow his opponent any rest, doing all the forcing and repeatedly making Russ miss. After the third round, Russ improved vastly and covered well, but he still had to take a lot of punishment. Eventually, Russ's weight began to tell in his favour and he was able to land many hard blows, but Fraggott was better at close work and by then had established too much of an advantage, so that he was given the decision.

Stoker Lake, H.M.S. Berwick, 132 lb. v. Billy Sullivan, U.S. Marines 132 lb. Lake started very fast and puzzled Sullivan with a rapierlike left. Sullivan was cautious and took his time in weighing up his opponent. Lake continued to have the better of matters, for the first four rounds and did much as he liked during this period. Sullivan had the heavier punch and Lake was not too eager to leave himself open. Sullivan then improved, but found Lake very difficult to hit, as his footwork and ducking were better. Sullivan continued to improve and did most of the forcing. In the seventh round, Lake stopped a beautiful left to the jaw which shook him badly and he was glad to hang on to the end of the round. Sullivan went all out from this on, but Lake covered well and was not to be caught napping. The sailor had tired a good deal, but he still managed to give as good as he got, even if his blows were not as damaging as his opponents. Sullivan cast defence to the winds in the last round, but Lake weathered the storm and lasted out well to earn a draw, which was a fair result.

Raul Talan, Mexico City, 141½ lb. v. Fred Barry, H.M.S. Berwick, 144½ lb. Both were cautious at the start and Barry was the first to open the attack, weaving in and employing left hooks to the body and rights to the jaw. Talan was game and tried hard with his left, which Barry cleverly avoided. Barry was far the clever at long range and was as good as Talan in close. The first round ended with Barry having a shade the better of the exchanges. Barry attacked strongly in the second round and landed heavily to the jaw with his right. In clashing together, Talan appeared to hurt his head and Barry, quick to seize an advantage, jumped in and landed heavily to the jaw. Talan went down, spitting out his gum-shield as he did so, and stayed down for a count of nine. He appeared very groggy and in rising rolled over again. He immediately jumped up and started attacking Barry furiously, but the referee waved him to his corner and awarded the fight to Barry. Dr. O'Hara was the referee.

THE CALCUTTA CUP

Edinburgh, Mar. 18.

In spite of dull weather, over 70,000 spectators gathered to-day at the Murrayfield enclosure to see Scotland make reasonably sure of winning the Rugby international championship, and capture the Calcutta Cup by beating England by a try to nil. Scotland's success aroused intense enthusiasm, especially in view of their gloomy record last season, when they lost all their matches and came out indisputably last in the championship.

England made one change in their selected team, N. L. Evans of the Navy being unable to take his place among the forwards. R. J. Longland of Northampton was included instead. Scotland played as selected.

Scotland went off with a hurricane start. Tom Brown, the Bristol full-back, misjudged a high kick from Ian Smith, the famous London Scottish wing three-quarter, who was captaining Scotland. Smith got to the ball and kicked it on and over the line. There was then a great race between the rival captains, and, amid great excitement, A. L. Novis, the English leader, just managed to touch down in time.

After this, England held their own well, especially forward, where clean heeling gave the backs plenty of the ball. Play was mostly in the Scottish half and many attacks were set up, but the English three-quarters did not take full advantage of the opportunities offered by their forwards. The Scots were mainly on the defensive but they tackled well and kept the Englishmen out.

Near the interval, Scotland heeled and Logan and Jackson set their three-quarters going. After an excellent bout of passing, Fyfe, of Cambridge University, secured and made a good run. Facing Brown, he punted ahead and won the race for possession, touching down for a fine try. The kick at goal from a difficult angle failed.

At half-time the score was:—Scotland 1 try; England nil.

Early in the second half, misfortune befell the visitors. Burland and Gerrard, the two West Country centre three-quarters both suffered from mishaps and, though the injuries were not sufficiently serious to necessitate their leaving the field, it affected the back-play of the whole side and the wing men were given few opportunities. In order to save the two centres, W. Elliot, the Navy half, continually resorted to kicking to touch. This, however, was not always good policy and his kicks were not always well-judged.

Scotland attacked at times and the veteran, Ian Smith, was always a source of danger. In the last few minutes, England made desperate efforts to force a win and the Scottish defence had a gruelling time. Both, the Yorkshire right wing three-quarter, got off on a great solo effort and seemed likely to cross, but he was crowded into touch near the line. England then made a good combined rush and, the ball coming out to Gerrard, the Bath man made a terrific effort to burst through, in spite of his injury, but he was held up right on the line.

Shortly afterwards, the whistle went for no side, leaving Scotland victors. They won through their opportunism in seizing one of the few chances that came their way, for territorially England had decidedly the better of the contest, particularly after the interval, when they were continually attacking. The Scottish defence throughout the match was remarkably sound, but England were perhaps rather unlucky to lose.

Score:—Scotland 1 try (3 points); England nil.

The Teams

Scotland.—D. I. Brown (Cambridge University); Ian Smith (London Scottish), H. D. B. Lorraine (Oxford University), H. Lind (Dunfermline), K. C. Fyfe (Cambridge University); K. L. T. Jackson (Oxford University), W. R. Logan (Edinburgh Wanderers); J. A. Waters (Selkirk), J. M. Ritchie (Watsonians), J. R. Thom (Watsonians), J. Beattie (Hawick), W. B. Welsh (Hawick), M. S. Stewart (Stewart's College), J. M. Henderson (Edinburgh Academicals), R. Rowand (Glasgow High School).

England.—T. Brown (Bristol); L. A. Booth (Headingley), D. W. Burland (Bristol), R. A. Gerrard (Bath), A. L. Novis (Army and Blackheath); W. Elliot (Royal Navy), B. C. Gadney (Leicester); D. A. Kendrew (Army), G. G. Gregory (Bristol), R. J. Longland (Northampton), A. S. Roncoroni (Richmond), C. Webb (Navy), W. H. Weston (Northampton), C. L. Troop (Army), E. H. Sadler (Army).

The Championship

As a result of this match, Scotland either must tie with Ireland for first place or win outright. This will depend on the result of the Scotland v. Ireland match, which had to be postponed from February 25 owing to a blizzard.

Following are the present positions in the championship table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Scotland	2	2	0	0	4
Ireland	2	1	0	1	2
England	3	1	0	2	2
Wales	3	1	0	2	2

Reuter.

Note.—The above message shows that Scotland is relying on the same team who did so well by winning her first international match of the season, against Wales, at Swansea. England's team are the men who beat Ireland so convincingly, but there are revolutionary changes from those who were beaten by Wales at Twickenham, no fewer than six men being dropped. One of these is the captain in that match, the famous C. D. Aarvold, who is replaced by Novis. A. Key has been dropped for Gadney, and four changes have been made in the pack. R. J. Longland, A. Vaughan Jones, B. H. Black, and R. Bolton stand down, their places being filled by Kendrew, Weston, Troop, and Sadler.

W.D. NEIL'S RUGBY SEVEN

The seven-a-side Rugby knock-out tournament for the trophy presented by the Welch Regiment was won on Mar. 18 by "Glamorgan," captained by W. D. Neil, who defeated "Denbigh," captained by J. White, in the final, by 9 points (three tries) to 6 points (two tries). As this is the first year the seven-a-side tournament has been successfully gone through, much interest was taken in the play, both from the point of view of those who vouched for its attractions, and also for those who went out to criticise.

At the Public School, the School Old Boys played H.M.S. Berwick, the latter winning by 16 points (two goals and two tries) to 3 (a try). The winners were leading by a goal and a try at the interval and proved too good for their younger and less experienced opponents.

Denbigh defeated Pembroke in the initial game, scoring 6 points to the loser's 3, while Glamorgan eliminated Carnarvon by 3 points to nil. In the second round, Denbigh defeated Carmarthen by 9 points to 6 and Glamorgan just ousted Merioneth by 6 points to three. The final between Glamorgan and Denbigh proved most interesting and the former only won by a very narrow margin. All the matches were closely fought, as indicated by the scoring and the participants put much enthusiasm into their play.

Glamorgan.—L. F. Payne, L. B. Smith, N. J. Palmer, M. R. Lingard, W. N. Neil, W. R. Richmond, W. James.

Denbigh.—J. White, E. G. Gardner, W. E. Tingle, J. R. G. Barter, E. P. Morphew, G. S. Chambers, T. B. McAuley.

"A" Company of the S.V.C. (the Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles) held their monthly cup competitions at the rifle range on March 14. In "A" Class, there were two outright wins, Sergt. A. Seaborn carrying off the February Cup and Pte. L. H. Barton the March Cup.

Special Prices

THE LAST GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR!
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION

(1) Canton shawls .. .. $14.50 ea.
(2) Shawl jackets .. .. $25.00 ea.
(3) Net embroidery underwear sets .. $17.50 set
(4) Monogram men's linen hk'fs .. $ 9.00 doz.
(5) Lounging Pyjamas (3 pcs.) .. .. $16.00 set

S. C. LI
53 Nanking Road

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Suit Over Ship's Charter

The Ming Shing Steamship Co. sued Mr. J. J. McCarthy for $10,-690.66 in H. M. Supreme Court on March 14 that, being the amount claimed due to them on the charter hire of their steamship, the Huapeng, to the Anglo-Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., it being alleged by plaintiffs that Mr. J. J. McCarthy was the proprietor of the Anglo-Asiatic. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. E. L. Hartopp, defendants by Mr. Ranald McDonald, while Mr. J. E. Baddeley watched the cases on behalf of an interested party.

Opening the case, Mr. Hartopp said that the Anglo-Asiatic SS. Co. had chartered the ss. Huapeng from January 13 to March 6, and his clients were now suing for charter hire, tonnage dues, and for the coal sold and delivered. All this amounted to $17,190.66, but credit for certain payments, to the amount of $6,500 must be given, making the amount due equal to $10,690.66. Against this the defendants said they were entitled to a set-off of some $40,000—for demurage, detention of cargo, and salary of compradore.

Judge P. Grant Jones said that to constitute a set-off, both the claim and the set-off must be liquidated. Mr. Hartopp said that he hoped to convince his Lordship that although the claim was liquidated, the set-off was not.

The item re demurage, continued Mr. Hartopp, stated that the ship had to go to Tsingtao for maps—they therefore claimed $3,150. This, submitted Mr. Hartopp, was a claim for damages, not a liquidated one. He then dealt with the various items of the set-off in full. In addition he stated that there was at the present moment an action pending in the First Special District Court against his clients, who were being sued for this very amount. He then quoted extracts from the "North-China Herald," in an endeavour to show his Honour that his contention regarding the set-off was the correct one.

Mr. McDonald asked his Lordship to hear the evidence before giving his decision regarding the striking off of the set-off.

Mr. Yao Su-ming, director of the plaintiff company, stated that he acted as the firm's superintendent of shipping as well. The charter of his company's ship had been arranged by a shipping broker and the rate of hire fixed at $9,500. The ship was delivered to the Anglo-Asiatic S. N. Co. on December 13, 1931, and the cheque for the first month's charter hire was paid on December 12. In addition to being a director of the plaintiff company, he was also employed by Mr. Justesen, in the Anglo-Danish Shipping Co.

On February 20, 1932, Mr. W. Rance, manager of the Anglo-Asiatic, handed him a cheque for $2,000 a native banking cheque for $6,000, and a native bank demand draft for $3,000, payable on February 25, and a letter of guarantee for $2,500. This totalled $9,500. A discussion then arose between the two counsel and his Honour as to the position of Mr. W. Rance. Mr. Hartopp stated that he occupied a position of manager in the Anglo Asiatic S. N. Co.

Continuing, Mr. Yao stated that the cheque for $3,000 had been presented for payment but had been dishonoured. He had had great difficulty in getting the $2,500, and had been forced to go to court to get it. On July 18, 1932, witness concluded, he had seen a notice in a newspaper that the Anglo-Asiatic S. N. Co. was being closed on the orders f Mr. McCarthy.

Cross-examined, Mr. Yao said he was unable to state what hours he spent in the offices of the Ming Shing S. Co., and what hours he spent in the Anglo-Danish S. N. Co.'s offices, as those varied with business done. Mr. Rance had signed the "Charter Party" at the witness's office, in his capacity of manager. The cheque had been chopped, not signed, with Mr. McCarthy's name.

Captain Yang Hung-lun, employed by the South China Steamship Co. was then called, and stated that he was the master of the Huah-wu, which had been chartered on a time charter by the Anglo-Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., for the period October 1931 to January 1932. Trips were made to Chinwangtao and back. He had often seen the defendant, who had frequently come on board his ship, and given him sailing orders and so forth. After each trip, he went to the Anglo-Asiatic S. N. Co.'s, offices to receive his bonus and the half-pilotage fees due him for having piloted the boat into harbours without an official pilot.

He had made seven trips, and on his return on each occasion, when presenting himself at the offices, he was given a cheque by Mr. Pao Wen-fu, which was chopped in his presence by Mr. McCarthy with a chop taken from his pocket. Mr. Rance had signed all correspondence, while Mr. Pao had said he was the compradore of the firm.

In response to questions put him by Judge Grant Jones, the witness said that the last payment made to him had been sometime in December, 1931. The ship had been forced to remain at Chinwangtao, being unable to enter port here owing to the Sino-Japanese hostilites then prevailing. He had received no payments since December 1931, and there was still money owing to him, which had not been paid.

The hearing was been adjourned.

At the resumed hearing the following day Mr. L. Justesen, the first witness, said he was the proprietor of the Anglo-Danish Shipping Co. His assistant had arranged the charter of the Huapeng. He had been in the shipping trade since 1921.

There being no cross-examination, Mr. Tong Chu-yu, interpreter to Messrs. Hansons was called to prove the translations of the various Chinese documents in the case.

Mr. Tsi Tsu-tong, a Chinese lawyer, said he was the Ming Shing SS. Co.'s lawyer in the case at the moment still pending in the Second Special District Court, in which they were being sued by the Anglo-Asiatic S. N. Co. The amount claimed in that case was the same as that in this case, $40,676. He had applied for an interlocutory judgment in that case on the grounds that one of the applicants was a mere clerk and was not authorised to institute proceedings on the company's behalf. No decision had as yet been rendered.

Next witness to be called was Mr. Yeng Tseng-tze, an accountant in the employ of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd. The Anglo-Asiatic S. N. Co. had a current account in his bank he said, and several cheques had been presented for payment, one of them to the Anglo-Danish Shipping Co. for $9,500. All cheques had to bear a chop with the words "ma-chashue-yin" on it. The account had been overdrawn several times. The last time the account had been overdrawn, it was finally liquidated by Mr. J. McCarthy.

Cross-examined, he said that the account had been opened on the introduction of Mr. Bao Wen-fu, of the A.-A. S.N. Co.

Mr. Thomas Cheyne was then called. He said he was the legal representative in the Chinese court of the A.-A. S.N. Co. in an action then pending, and he did not think that he should be called to give evidence against them. His honour reminded him that the defendant in this case was Mr. J. McCarthy, not the shipping company.

In response to questions put to him by Mr. Hartopp, he said he inserted the advertisement in the "Sin Wan Pao" regarding the winding up of the company. The instructions had been given him by Mr. Bao Wen-fu. In the notice he had said that all creditors and debtors of the company were to communicate with him without delay. In reply to a cross-examination, he said his only dealings with the A.-A. S.N. Co. were with Mr. Bao.

Mr. Char Ling-ching, Chinese legal assistant to Messrs. Teesdale Newman and Co., said he was also in partnership with another Chinese in the firm of Tzu & Char, lawyers. He was the legal adviser to the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, and in that capacity had once written to Mr. McCarthy but had received no reply. On writing to Mr. Bao, he was told to get into touch with Mr. Cheyne, which he did.

Asked by Mr. MacDonald if he knew that the payments to the banks by Mr. McCarthy had been in his capacity as guarantor, witness positively stated "no."

The last witness to be called, Mr. Chen Tsung-fah, said that he had arranged the charter of the Huapeng, being a ship-broker. He had been asked to do this by Mr. Bao. He was one of the witnesses who signed the charter party. He had been unable to speak to Mr. McCarthy who was present as the latter did not speak Chinese. He had obtained the ship through the firm of a Mr. Justesen, whose hong name was "Da-fung".

Cross-examined, witness said he knew Mr. McCarthy quite well, as on one occasion he had obstructed Mr. McCarthy's passage, when the latter refused to give him the hire money for him to deliver to Mr. Justesen. He had later received a commission from Mr. Justesen.

Cross-examined, he said that he had signed two copies of the charter party. He had seen McCarthy often, and had communicated with him through Mr. Bao. The money for the first month's charter had been chopped by Mr. McCarthy in his presence, he in turn delivering it to Mr. Justesen.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Judgment was reserved by Judge P. Grant Jones at the resumed hearing on march 17. Mr. McDonald, in his address, submitted that this was simply one between two lots of Chinese and it was outrageous that the court should be "prostituted" to collect evidence for the case which was being fought out at the same time in the Second District Court. Mr. Hartopp stated that Mr. McDonald's charge was of no weight, as the action in this court had been commenced first. Mr. McCarthy had admitted financing the firm, had given no notice of his leaving it, and Mr. Hartopp submitted that all the evidence went to show that he was the real proprietor. He therefore asked for judgment.

Guilty of Forgery

A sentence of four months' imprisonment was imposed upon Mr. Leonard Jasper Barker, aged 26 years, by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on March 16. The wording of the three charges against the accused, relating to the forgery of a promissory note, was amended to read "forging certain document purporting to be the joint and several promissory notes of" H. E. Harrison, Gril Marsh, and L. J. Laker.

After a retirement of half an hour, the jury found the accused not guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the last two. His Honour, giving sentence, said the jury had properly found him guilty of the two latter charges. He warned the accused that as the charges originally stood, he might have been sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. As the charges now stood, he was liable to a sentence of two years' imprisonment. He hoped that this would be a lesson for him, and in view of his youth, he would merely sentence him to four calendar months' imprisonment.

The accused was represented by Mr. H. Reeks, Mr. Victor Priestwood appearing for the Crown. On calling the names of those summoned to appear on the jury, it was found that Mr. A. Green was not present, and he was accordingly fined £5. The jury as finally selected was composed of Messrs. J. P. Davies, L. C. Diespecker, A. MacKinnon, L. H. W. Jones, and W. T. Bertenshaw. A plea of "Not Guilty" was returned by the prisoner to each of the three charges.

After calling Detective Sub-Inspector G. Crawford to give evidence to the arrest of Mr. Barker, Mr. Priestwood called Mr. Anikin, who is in charge of the loan department of the Thriftcor Bank, and gave evidence of the transaction of a loan of $220 to the accused. He was sure that he had told the prisoner to get the signatures of his two guarantors signed on the promissory note. He had verified the names of the two guarantors by consulting the "China Hong List."

Prob.-Sergeant Cyril Marsh S.M.P. stated that he had never signed any documents or promissory notes as guarantor for Mr. Barker, and had never given him authority to use his name. The writing on the application form and promissory note was not his. Similar evidence was given by Prob.-Sergeant H. Harrison.

A lengthy debate ensued between counsel and his Honour, Mr. Reeks maintaining that the "promissory note" was not a promissory note inasmuch as it gave no promise to pay a certain sum of money on a certain date, the amount being filled in by the bank. The wording of the charge was then amended.

In the witness box the accused stated that he had approached Mr. Harrison and the latter had agreed to go half-shares in the proposed loan. He had required the money because he had but recently sent home to his father some £25. Mr. Harrison had appended his signatures to the required forms. The accused admitted placing Mr. Marsh's signature on the documents, but had meant no harm thereby. He would have asked him regarding the matter, but Mr. Marsh was in hospital at the time. At no time, had he intended him to be liable.

Counsel then summed up. His Honour, after going over several points of law with the jury, gave a full summary of the evidence. Regarding Mr. Anikin's evidence, the latter had found it sufficent to verify the names in the China Hong List.

"If we may refer to the Hong List," he broke off, with a smile at the pressmen's bench. After going over the evidence, he warned the jury that if they had any reasonable doubt they were to give the prisoner the benefit.

The jury, after retirement, gave their verdict, and sentence was accordingly passed.

Bankruptcy of Mr. E. Pugh

A public examination of the affairs of Mr. Ellis Pugh was held on Mar. 17 in H. M. Supreme Court by Judge Sir Peter Grain, the examination of Mr. Pugh being conducted by Mr. I. T. Morris, Chief Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Morris, opening the examination, stated that this was an application under Rule 68 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1915. This act further provided for the appointment of someone to take down the evidence of the debtor in shorthand, and this had accordingly been arranged for. Miss J. Strike was accordingly sworn and the hearing resumed.

Mr. Pugh, the debtor, continued Mr. Morris, appeared in court in compliance with Sec. 5 (1) of the Act, which called for the appearance of the debtor upon an application by his creditors for a public examination of his affairs. At a preliminary meeting of his creditors, Mr. J. Turner, of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, had been appointed trustee.

Mr. Pugh, went on Mr. Morris, is a general import and export merchant and started business with Mr. E. Elliston in February 1929. He then had some £2,000 in certain shares in England, and the proceeds were gradually put into the partnership account. He also borrowed money from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The company's account and Mr. Pugh himself both testify to the fact that from January 1930, to December 1932, Mr. Pugh put into the partnership account Tls. 130,117.04 and took out Tls. 47,623.02. He had personally superintended his business with Mr. Elliston.

The company of Elliston, Pugh & Co. was dissolved on February 27, 1933. Mr. Pugh's interest in the firm amounted to Tls. 77,994.02, most of which Mr. Morris stated was irrecoverable. Mr. Pugh had two private accounts in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the balance in one being $13, the other being overdrawn. He had once lived at No. 212 Route Ferguson, and this property he had sold to the International Lands for Tls. 100,000, Tls. 90,000 of which still remained to be paid.

Mr. Pugh had placed his furniture and effects in the auction rooms of Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., this realising some Tls. 4,115 which had been paid into court. He also had three life insurance policies in the Standard Life Insurance Co, the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. respectively, the approximate surrender value being some $4,500. Furthermore, he had an old motor car which he valued at $500, and an I.S.S. Bond, the surrender value of which was $100. In a statement of affairs his liabilities amounted to $84,757, his assets at about $21,000.

Another claim of £10,277, went on Mr. Morris, had been lodged by the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on behalf of 10 creditors in Britain. This claim was in respect of goods supplied to Messrs. Elliston and Pugh, who had assumed the responsibility jointly and severally, and the claim had now been filed against Mr. Pugh's estate. Mr. Pugh, who had stopped the payment of his debts and suspended his business on February 27, attributed his failure to the general world depression of trade, the slump in exchange, and the declining of Chinese dealers to take delivery of certain cargoes ordered. Mr. Morris had gone carefully into Mr. Pugh's affairs, and there was no doubt in his mind that Mr. Pugh should have stopped business two years ago. He had not done so, with the result that he had gone from bad to worse, and he was forced to indulge in a course of borrowing from the bank and his friends.

Mr. Pugh, on being put into the box, corroborated the remarks by Mr. Morris in his answers to the questions put to him by Mr. Morris. He also quoted an advertisement from the "North-China Daily News" of February 28, in which Mr. Elliston had inserted an advertisement to the effect that "all debts due to and owing by the said late firm (Elliston, Pugh & Co.) will be received and paid respectively by E. S. Elliston".

SECOND HIGH COURT

Reporter Taken Into Custody

Wu Su-chung, alias Wu Yoh, formerly a reporter of the "China Times", a local Chinese newspaper, and at present of the "Shang Pao" and the "Kung Pao", who was released in September last from the Lunghua military prison after being sentenced to two years' imprisonment for being a Communist, was re-arrested by the Municipal Police on Friday on a similar charge. Brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on March 18, an application was made by the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety for his extradition and the application was granted, no objection being raised by the police.

Mr. King S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told the Court that the arrest was made by a Chinese constable on Fukien Road, a detective from the Nantao Public Safety Bureau saying that the accused was a high official in the Communist Party, being a member of the Central Executive Committee. On November 19, 1930, counsel continued, the accused was arrested by the Municipal Police and, handed over to the Chinese military authorities, was sent to gaol for two years. He was set free on September 8 last under the General Amnesty Rules promulgated by the Government.

Two witnesses were then called by the Court, one being Li Tse-ping, who was a former Red, but who now acted as an informer for the Public Safety Bureau. Li told the Court that he surrendered to the Chinese authorities in January last and was pardoned. Witness said he knew very well the accused who was a secretary of one of the Communist Party subsidiary organs known as the Mutual Aid Society in 1929.

The other witness, Hung Yuen-chang, said he was also a Communist until February 22 when he was arrested in Nantao. When he was in the Communist Party, the accused was attached to an information office and his duty it was to secure news about police movements so as to warn his comrades to flee before the arrival of police.

A flat denial of the charge was entered by accused when questioned by the Court.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Extradition of a Robber

A story of the re-arrest of an escaped convict and his audacity in sending a letter to the chief detective of Public Safety Bureau after making his escape from the Bureau's custody came to light in the First Special District Court on March 16 at the trial of Chow Yung-en, alias Ti Yung-en, accused of being concerned in a number of armed robberies in Shanghai and the murder, in July last, of an officer of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau when the latter attempted to arrest him.

The prosecution told the Court that after the murder of the officer of Public Safety Bureau, the accused stole his service pistol and, with this, he fled with his accomplices. Several days after, he was arrested in a tea-shop by members of the Bureau, but, questioned about the pistol stolen from the murdered officer, he said it had been sold to a man in Nanking. In order to recover the lost weapon, four detectives of the Public Safety Bureau escorted him to Nanking where he was placed under guard in a lodging house. On a certain night, however, when his guards were sound asleep, the accused escaped.

Returning to Shanghai, the prosecution continued, the accused wrote a letter to the chief of the detective force of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau, asking him to pardon the four detectives whose negligence had resulted in his escape. The letter also said he had come back to Shanghai. The Municipal Police were informed and, on Monday, the accused was re-arrested by a Chinese detective of Louza Police Station in the Yangtszepoo District.

An application for the accused's extradition was made by a representative of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. As the police did not raise any objection to the application, it was granted by the Court.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MR. MACDONALD'S ARMS PLAN

Signor Mussolini Reserves Right to Increase Colonial Forces If Necessary

Rome, Mar. 18.

BY breaking his train journey from Geneva at Genoa and flying from there to Rome in a seaplane piloted by General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, gained six hours and demonstrated his desire for speed in dealing with the serious problems confronting Europe.

It was a dramatic moment when Mr. MacDonald emerged from the seaplane. He had been accompanied by his daughter Ishbel and by Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It was the first time that the Premier of Great Britain and the Dictator of Italy had met face to face. They took stock of each other for a moment and then hat in hand they advanced and shook hands. Signor Mussolini, speaking in English, welcomed Mr. MacDonald to Rome.

Rome, Mar. 18.

Shortly after Signor Mussolini had received Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, it was announced that Italy had accepted the MacDonald disarmament plan in principle.

Il Duce, in making the announcement, indicated certain reservations, especially in regard to Italy's colonial troops. The increase of the French Colonial troops by 150,000 men to a total of 400,000, makes it possible that Signor Mussolini may ask for an increase in Italy's colonial allowance. He is making these reservations, he said, until Italian military experts can examine the plan and give him a full report.

Il Duce welcomed the five-year plan, however, as the first concrete effort towards world peace.

After the conference it was learned that Signor Mussolini had given emphatic assurances that Italy had no military alliances with any nation, and was pleased to hear that Great Britain was in the same position.

The three statesmen conferred for a hour and a half and all agreed that Europe needed a general agreement between the four principal Powers which would be a guarantee of European peace. It was understood that Signor Mussolini would prefer something even more tangible, which would bring about genuine disarmament based on reduction according to the Grandi plan, by abolishing all offensive weapons.

He insists that this would be practical although it was recalled that at Geneva some insisted that there be an interpretation of the term "offensive" which finally threw the discussion into such confusion that the Grandi plan suffered the same fate as others.—United Press.

Geneva, Mar. 18.

The first official reaction to the British draft proposals has come from the "Little Entente", which consists of Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. This quarter is expected to exert a powerful influence on the future success of the proposals.

A meeting of representatives of the three Powers to-day decided that the proposals, both from general and technical standpoints, were acceptable in principle, though certain details needed modification.—Reuter.

Rome, Mar. 19.

Treaty revision figures prominently in the discussions as Signor Mussolini considers that no progress will be made in Europe until this has been achieved, the present mutual distrust between France and Germany removed, and former enemy countries raised from their present status of inferiority.

Il Duce is, however, emphatic that such revision must be secured by consent, not force, which has allayed Mr. MacDonald's anxiety on this point.—Reuter.

Rome, Mar. 19.

The official communiqué dealt with the conversations between Mr. MacDonald, Sir John Simon, and Signor Mussolini, yesterday evening and this afternoon.

The communiqué states that the Minister, after having discussed the general situation, examined the project for an understanding on larger political questions. This project was initiated by Signor Mussolini with the object of securing the collaboration of the four Western Powers, Britain, France, Germany and Italy, in an effort to promote in the spirit of the Kellogg Pact, and a "no force" declaration, a long period of peace for Europe and the world.

The utmost reserve is being maintained in British and Italian quarters in Rome as to the exact meaning of the joint Anglo-Italian communiqué. It is understood, however, that the text of Signor Mussolini's project mentioned in the communiqué, aiming at a four-Power understanding, has already been submitted to the French and German Ambassadors.

Mutual consultations between the four Powers will be conducted through the medium of their respective chancelleries, under the terms of the project with a view to solving major questions causing friction in Europe, at any time that they become acute.

It is emphasised that the project is simply a method of approach and does not contain a concrete settlement for such questions.

Treaty revision is taking a large place in the discussions between the British and Italian Ministers, and the question of disarmament has so far hardly arisen.

An audience between the Pope and the two British Ministers, Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, took place at 6.30 this evening and lasted 35 minutes.

The British Ministers will leave for London to-morrow at noon, breaking their journey at Paris.—Reuter.

Disarmament Conference

Geneva, Mar. 15.

Senor Madriaga, President of the Air Committee of the Disarmament Conference, caused some sensation and embarrassment when at to-day's committee meeting, he asked the United States, Canada, Japan and Soviet Russia point blank whether they were opposed either to the abolition of war aviation or to the control of civil aviation.

He put the question in such a way as to make the future towards these aims in Europe depend on negative answers. Though his question was twice repeated, however, no one answered, and Senor Madriaga, saying, "The Governments might wish to reflect further before answering," abruptly adjourned the meeting until they were ready.—Reuter.

Geneva, Mar. 16.

The present method of conference work has reached the limit of its usefulness and it is now necessary to take bold, daring steps if anything concrete is to be accomplished towards reducing armament, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said, to-day addressing the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference.

Great Britain had prepared a "balance sheet" of armaments, Mr. MacDonald told the crowded hall, showing what each country might obtain in the way of security with disarmament.

Apparently referring to the nationalist policy of Herr Hitler, of Germany, Mr. MacDonald said "Recent events and speeches have not been a help either to your task, nor to mine." He said that Germany must be give freedom and justice or Europe risks destruction. A contribution towards these ends, however, "must come from both sides."—United Press.

Geneva, Mar. 16.

"The fabric of civilisation is creaking about our ears," said Mr. MacDonald, appealing for mutual goodwill and confidence to enable disarmament to be achieved. He said he would like the work of the conference to be speeded up. A simple adjournment would be a most heart-breaking confession of failure. Therefore, Britain had brought a business-like document.

Impressed by the French proposals for the standardisation of armies and inspired by the proposals made by ex-President Hoover, they suggested figures for these countries but had not attempted to work out figures for the whole world.

Mr. MacDonald said that the size of tanks and heavy mobile guns should be limited, naval disarmament should be made as general as possible, and air bombardments should be prohibited with slight exception.

Britain, he announced, was prepared to agree to the total prohibition of military and naval aeroplanes on condition that she was guarded against the unfair use of civil aviation.

The treaty embodying this should also incorporate provisions in regard to chemical warfare and a permanent disarmament commission and should remain in force for a period of five years, during which there should be a second disarmament conference.

The text of a proposed disarmament treaty will later be circulated to all the delegations and it will be found to constitute the detailed and comprehensive proposals covering every phase of disarmament.

The proposed treaty, which will be transitional, covering a five years' period, will contain definite figures and proposals relating to naval, military and air disarmament in regard to material and effectives, and will deal also with the question of security.—Wireless through Reuter.

London, Mar. 16.

In the Disarmament Conference at Geneva to-day, at the conclusion of a speech in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, urged upon the delegates the vital importance of reaching definite conclusions by means of mutual concession, the text was circulated of the draft of the British disarmament convention.

This important document deals comprehensively with all the phases of the disarmament problem and contains definite figures in regard to the personnel and material of sea, land and air services.

The first part of the convention deals with security and is based on the existence of the Paris Pact to which nearly all the signatories of the proposed convention are parties. It is declared that war undertaken in the breach of that Pact is a matter of interest to all the parties and is a breach of obligations assumed towards each.

In the event of a breach, or threat of a breach of the Pact, there is to be a conference between the parties if any five of them, including one at least of the Great Powers, so requests. The conference may be summoned through the League.

Any conclusions reached must be concurred in by representatives of all the great Powers and by the majority of the other governments taking part in the conference. It will be the object of such a conference, if called, in view of a threat of a breach of the pact, to agree upon the steps which could be taken in respect of such a breach and, if a breach has actually occurred, to determine which party is to be held responsible.

Part two deals with effectives and material. The provisions regarding effectives follow the principle of computing effectives by the average of the number of days duty performed as being the fairest method of taking account of armies with differing periods of service. Regarding the European land forces, it has been thought advisable, bearing in mind the proposals made with the other delegations, to put all of these on a comparable basis and with a view to limiting the power of aggression to reduce them all to a militia basis by fixing eight months as a maximum period of service, provision being made in certain cases, to be decided by the conference, for an extension to twelve months.

Provision is also made for a fixed ratio of long-service personnel to conscripts in all continental land forces. No attempt is made to standardise the armies of the rest of world in view of the differing needs existing in other continents. Once an agreement has been reached on the size of the European continental land forces, it is thought that it will not be difficult to fix the figures of limitation for other countries.

A table of average daily effectives, not to be exceeded in land armed forces, is given. The figures of the suggested totals to be stationed in the home country are France, Italy, Germany, Poland, 200,000 each; Soviet Russia, 500,000; Rumania, 150,000; Spain, 120,000; Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, each 100,000; Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, each 60,000; Portugal, 50,000; and Holland, 25,000. By including overseas forces, the French total is raised to 400,000, the Italian to 250,000, the Belgian to 75,000, and the Portuguese to 6,000. Each of the other continental European states is allotted a maximum including overseas troops of 50,000 men.

Regarding land material, mobile land guns with a maximum calibre of 105 mm., states are to retain their existing armament up to 155 mm. but not to exceed 105 mm. in future construction. Coast defence guns may be of 406 mm., based on the size of the largest naval gun. The maximum limit for tanks is sixteen tons. Prohibited material is to be destroyed, one-third within one year and the remaining two-thirds within three years of the coming into force of the convention.

Regarding naval armaments, the articles are generally designed to hold the situation created by the London and Washington Treaties until the Naval Conference to meet in 1935 regulates the naval armaments of all powers on a satisfactory basis for the future.

The object has been to extend the treaty of London to include France and Italy. A draft stabilises Germany's naval position up to 1937.

Regarding air armaments, except for police purposes in certain outlying regions, bombing from the air is completely prohibited. With a view to effecting, during the next five years, reductions necessary to facilitate further air disarmament after that period, the table sets out the figure of aeroplanes capable of use in war, which, by the end of that period, are not to be exceeded by the countries which at present possess such aeroplanes. As regards other countries, the *status quo* is maintained.

The figure to which each of the principal air powers, France, Japan, Italy, Russia, America and the United Kingdom, is to be reduced is 500. No naval or military aircraft, excluding troop-carriers and flying boats, are to exceed three tons, unladen weight.

No fresh dirigibles are to be built or acquired.

Civil aviation is to be dealt with on the lines proposed by the United Kingdom in June, 1932. A permanent Disarmament Commission is to draw up a scheme for the complete abolition of naval and military aircraft, conditional upon the effective supervision of civil aviation to prevent its misuse.

Chemical, incendiary and bacterial warfare is prohibited.

The permanent commission is to make provision for a second Disarmament Conference to be held before the expiry of the convention, which is to remain in force for five years, except for the naval provisions which will terminate at the end of 1936, before which a further naval conference is to be held.

The rules forbidding certain methods of warfare are to remain in force indefinitely.

The convention, together with subsequent ones to be concluded, will replace the military provisions of the peace treaties affecting Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.—Wireless Through Reuter.

U. S. BANK CRISIS ALL OVER

Banks Resume Without Trouble: Tension Virtually Dissipated: Foreign Exchange Permitted

Washington, Mar. 13.

THE United States went back to its normal business to-day and with banking resumed in all cities having Federal Reserve banks, the feeling of tension was virtually dissipated. At the close of the banking day, the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. William Woodin, announced that there had been no trouble in any of the cities and added that the Government's financing effort had been entirely successful.

As part of its spring re-financing programme, the Government offered approximately $800,000,000 in short-term certificates of indebtedness. Before the banks closed, the entire offering had been taken and, at closing time, it had been oversubscribed.

One of the most prominent bankers in New York was to-day made foreign exchange "dictator". He is Mr. Frederick I. Kent and the post was created pending the resumption of exchange dealings on a normal basis.

Mr. Kent has been in the banking business since 1886. He was deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1917, and director of the division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Board until after the Armistice.

Mr. Kent, who is a prominent New York banker, and who held a similar position during the World War, immediately set up machinery designed to control all trading and eliminate speculative transactions in foreign exchange. As a result of this, and the revelation that the short position in the dollar is very formidable—some quarters estimating it to aggregate $500,000,000, mostly concentrated in Paris—the dollar exhibited unexpected strength to-day.

Principal foreign currencies dropped abruptly, providing a painful surprise for dollar shorts and the possibility of temporary encouragement to countries with depreciated currencies who, last week, foresaw the disappearance of their favourable export position.

In New York alone, 135 banks and savings banks and trust companies opened on an almost normal basis to-day.

The Treasury has authorised all banks permitted to do foreign business to open and perform their usual functions.

The Federal Reserve banks have also been authorised to release gold which can be used for manufacturing purposes.—Reuter.

U.S. AND ARMS EMBARGO

Washington, Mar. 14.

The United States Government has informed Great Britain that it will press for legislation permitting the President to declare an arms embargo against any nation in the world.—Reuter.

When Visiting Shanghai

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BRITONS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

Charged with Sabotage: Third-Degree Methods Employed: Supreme Court Trial

Moscow, Mar. 14.

Two more Englishmen were arrested in Moscow to-day and were charged with sabotage aiming at the destruction of electrical stations and undermining the electrical industry.

Alan Munkhouse and Charles Nordwall, two of the Englishmen who were arrested, have now been set free but they are ordered to remain in Russia. Twenty-five Russians, mostly important engineers, have also been arrested.

It is alleged that the measures taken by the Ogpu are directed against the company's representation in Russia as a whole rather than against individuals.

The Leningrad office of the company has also been raided, it is learned, but the manager there was not arrested.—Reuter.

Moscow, Mar. 14.

"We think you are an honest fellow. You can go," exclaimed the chief Ogpu inquisitor, in granting freedom to-day to Alan Monkhouse, one of six Englishmen connected with the firm of the Metropolitan Vickers Co. who were arrested in the last few days, together with a Latvian and a number of Russian employees of the company. Four British subjects were arrested on March 12 and two more the following day, but Monkhouse and another Englishman, Charles Nordwall, have been released. The charges against them were of sabotage aiming at the destruction of electrical stations in Soviet Russia with a view to undermining the electrical industry.

Interviewed after his release, Monkhouse declared that he had been treated with extraordinary politeness. He had been confined in a roomy cell and allowed to wear his own clothes, though he had been deprived of his necktie and braces. He said that the prolonged examination to which he was subjected took place in a comfortable office and he was permitted to sit on a divan while being questioned. The meals served to him included caviar and other delicacies.

Monkhouse, who conferred with the British Ambassador this morning, strongly repudiates the charges of sabotage levelled at him and his confreres by the Soviet authorities. He says that his firm has been confronted with constructional troubles usual in an undeveloped country. His chief concern is now for the welfare of his fellow employees, namely W.H. MacDonald, W. Thornton, John Cushny and Gregory.

Charles Nordwall, who was released at the same time as Monkhouse, was arrested in the Don Basin and arrived at Loubeianka prison, the Ogpu headquarters, yesterday.

The British Ambassador is seeing the other British captives to-day.

Nine Russian employees of the Metropolitan Vickers Co. are still in gaol.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 15.

Great Britain's grave view of the Moscow arrests was expressed by the Leader of the House, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who, in the absence of the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, replied to-day to a question in the House of Commons.

The Lord President of the Council said inter alia:—"Immediately on the receipt of the news of the arrests, the Ambassador made urgent representations to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs requiring to know, among other points, exactly on what charge the arrests had been made and what facilities for their defence would be granted them. As he has received no categorical or satisfactory answer on these matters, he has been instructed to press for the fullest possible information from the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Litvinoff.

"Moreover, as His Majesty's Government are convinced there can be no justification for the charge on which the arrests were made, the Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, has been instructed to represent in strong terms, the grave view which they take of these proceedings against British subjects of high standing engaged in normal commercial pursuits to the benefit of both countries, and the unfortunate consequences to Anglo-Soviet relations which may follow, unless it is rectified. Similar language will be used to the Soviet Ambassador in London to-morrow as His Excellency has been unable to come to the Foreign Office to-day."—Wireless through Reuter.

Moscow, Mar. 16.

Nine more Russian employees of the Metropolitan Vickers Co. have been arrested. The charge against them is the same as that against the others previously arrested, namely, sabotage.—Reuter.

Moscow, Mar. 17.

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, informed the British Ambassador in Moscow to-day that the arrested employees of the Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., would shortly be tried in the Supreme Court on a charge of counter-revolution, the penalty for which is death.

M. Litvinoff rebutted the idea that Britons living in Russia should not be subjected to Soviet justice and expressed the hope that the case would not disturb Anglo-Soviet relations, which, he said, were more important than firms or individuals.

The British Ambassador to-day protested that the allegation of sabotage was ridiculous and demanded that the charges be withdrawn. Failing satisfaction on this matter, he intimated that the Commercial Agreement, which ends on April 17, was bound to be affected, while the possibility of an Anglo-Russian diplomatic rupture was also to be considered.

M. Litvinoff stated this evening that "neither pressure nor threats" could cause the Soviet to relax the law in favour of the arrested Britons. If the British Government and the British Embassy were so certain of the innocence of the accused, then their alarm over the prisoners' fate was incomprehensible.

The trial, which will be an open "show," will be held in the Supreme Court probably in one month's time.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 18.

It is alleged here that rigorous third-degree methods are being employed by the Ogpu against the four British engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Company imprisoned in Moscow, Messrs. W. H. MacDonald, W. Thornton, J. Cushny and C. Gregory.

It is pointed out that Alan Monkhouse, who was arrested with them, was cross-examined for no less than 19 hours before his release, while the refusal of the Soviet Government to allow the British Ambassador to see the prisoners is also regarded as part of the third-degree tactics.

The probability of the questioners operating through interpreters is another fact thought likely to be disadvantageous to the prisoners.

A message from Riga says that it is understood that the arrest of the employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company is closely connected with the erection of the dam on the river Dnieper at a cost of £20,000,000. The Soviet authorities allege that the blades of the giant turbines supplied by the company were corroded with malicious intent as a result of sand or acid being poured into them. It is further alleged that some employees of the company who supervised the work were guilty of sabotage on behalf of a counter-revolutionary organisation.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 19.

The grave view which the British Government takes of the arrests was clearly indicated in a speech last night by the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas. He said, "I know of nothing that has stirred British public opinion more than the arrest of a number of our fellow citizens in Russia. Public opinion in this country is satisfied that the men who have been arrested are respectable and harmless British subjects engaged in their normal commercial vocations. It seems absurd to suggest that such men should lend themselves to any measure calculated to destroy their own livelihood.

"It is not understood here what motive underlies these arbitrary proceedings, but the whole country will agree that British subjects must not be made the subject of any shortcomings in official projects. Heresy hunting is not countenanced here.

"I do not know what is the object of this apparently foolish act on the part of Russia. I do know that in past times governments, in order to divert attention from home affairs, got embroiled in foreign difficulties and if that is the real object of Russia in this matter I have no hesitation in saying that no one in this country will be deceived. Commercial relations must always be to the benefit of both parties and if these are to be facilitated, these subjects must not be exposed to unwarrantable hindrances and hardships in pursuit of them.

"We have already given abundant evidence of our anxiety not to interfere with Russia, however much we may disagree with her political aims, but clearly it would be a profound mistake to assume that that relationship of a commercial and diplomatic character, which is essential between two nations, could be continued if our people were subjected to petty tyranny and punishment and, indeed, the agonising mental strain that these men are now undergoing."—Wireless through Reuter.

POLITICAL FEUD IN OREGON

Medford, Mar. 16.

Mr. Llewellyn Banks, millionaire editor and storm centre of southern Oregon politics for the last decade, was in jail to-night on a charge of first degree murder resulting from a heated controversy with his political foes.

Banks had published an editorial threatening to kill anyone who attempted to serve a warrant on him, alleging election frauds.

To-day, Constable George Prescott attempted to serve the warrant at the Banks' home whereupon Banks fired and Prescott fell dead on the lawn. After this, Banks placed the revolver in his pocket and surrendered to the sheriff. He was at once charged with murder and his editorial was cited as proof of premeditation.

Llewellyn Banks is one of the best known editors on the Pacific Coast. He has for months declared that his enemies have attempted to wreck his paper and put him in jail. Early in February he was taken into court by his former personal attorney, Mr. O. M. Wilkins, who accused him of criminal libel, Wilkins claiming that an editorial in Banks' paper, the "Medford Daily News," had accused him of extortion. Banks was arrested after hiding for two days.

More than 1,000 persons crowded into the court room for the hearing and 67 of the accused man's supporters furnished a bond for his release. Other libel suits totalling $250,000 were filed.

After the preliminary hearing, Banks published another editorial warning his enemies to "try no more of their tricks." When he heard that he was to be accused of stealing ballot boxes in the last election, he openly threatened to shoot anyone attempting to serve the warrant.

Because many of his assets have been frozen and his properties valued at considerably more than $1,000,000 have been idle, Banks has been operating his paper on a co-operative basis with his employees.

It was predicted to-night that his trial will be a long-drawn-out affair with charges and counter-charges of conspiracy. The case is believed certain to cause a political upheaval in southern Oregon.—United Press.

OBITUARY

John Leslie Urquhart

London, Mar. 14.

The British mining engineer, Mr. John Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Mining Trust, Ltd., died of pneumonia to-day in a London nursing home at the age of 59.

Mr. Urquhart was educated abroad and spoke several languages fluently. He studied mining and engineering at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities and he owned and operated mining enterprises in different parts of Russia until the Bolshevik Revolution.

In recent years, he had made great efforts, which, however, have proved unsuccessful, to secure from the Soviet £56,000,000 in compensation for the confiscation of property belonging to his companies and for the forcible seizure of bank balances and stocks of gold and silver by the Soviet.—Reuter.

Mr. E. Temple Thurston

London, Mar. 19.

The death occured to-day of the well-known author, poet and playwright, Mr. E. Temple Thurston, from pneumonia at the age of 53.

Mr. Temple Thurston's first public works were two book of poems written when he was only sixteen years of age, and, two years later, he wrote the "Apple of Eden."

Among his most famous publications were "The Wandering Jew," "The Passionate Crime," "Over the Hill," "The City of Beautiful Nonsense," "Davis and Jonathan," "The Green Bough," "The Miracle," and "The King's Candle."

His plays included "The Greatest Wish," "Driven," "The Cost," "A Roof and Four Walls," and "Judas Iscariot."

Just before he was taken ill he had been assisting in the production of a film version of his famous play, "The Wandering Jew."—Reuter.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

Dual Capacity for Governor-General and Viceroy: Special and Extensive Powers

London, Mar. 18.

THE Government's proposals for the reformed constitution of India were to-day issued in the form of a White Paper and will be examined by the joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament, in consultation with representatives of the Indian opinion. Final proposals in the form of a bill will be based on the committee's report.

The Governor-General and Viceroy will have a dual capacity, the Governor-General as head of the Federation, and the Viceroy as conducting relations with the states outside the federal sphere. As Governor-General, he will be aided and advised by the Council of Ministers, responsible to the legislature in all matters save those concerned with three departments to be reserved to his personal administration, namely, defence, external and ecclesiastical affairs. The Governor-General is also given a special responsibility for certain purposes, including the following:

The prevention of the grave menace to peace or tranquillity, safeguarding of financial stability and the credit of the federation:

The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;

The securing, for non-members of public services, of any rights provided for them by the constitution and safeguarding of their legitimate interests and the protection of the rights of any Indian state, and

The prevention of commercial discrimination on any matter which affects the administration of reserved departments.

In the event of a breakdown of the machinery of the government, the Governor-General is empowered to assume full control.

These special and wide powers are, however, to be exercised only in special circumstances except in the case of the reserved departments. The Federal Legislature resembles the existing Central Legislature in composition and will consist of two chambers.

The Upper Chamber, or Council of State, will comprise 260 members, 100 appointed by the Princes, 150 elected by members of the provincial legislatures of British India and ten nominated members.

The Lower Chamber, or House of Assembly, will consist of 375 members, of whom 125 will be appointed by Princes and others elected directly, according to the seats allocated to each province, and to several communities and interests in each province.

In the provinces, certain reserved subjects have hitherto been administered by the Governor-in-Council, and others transferred subjects by the Governor and Ministers in the Legislative Council or local Parliament. The reserved subjects, including law and order, are now transferred to the ministers responsible to the Legislature, but the provincial Governors, like the Governor-General, are given special responsibilities with corresponding powers to discharge these responsibilities confined in scope, of course, to the province.

The provincial legislatures are enlarged and the allocation of seats and method of election is in accordance with the provisions of the communal award of August 4.

The present nominated members and official bloc disappear in favour of wholly elected legislatures, so far as the Lower Houses in the provinces are concerned. In the Bengal United Provinces and Bihar, legislatures will be bi-cameral with a small proportion of nominated members, not officials, in the Upper Chambers. In the other provinces, uni-cameral for franchise for the Lower Chamber of the federal legislature proposals lay down qualification, the effects of which should be to enfranchise, between two and three per cent. of the population of British India and similar, but lower, qualifications for franchise for the provincial legislatures should produce a provincial electorate of about fourteen per cent. of the total population of British India, or some 27 per cent. of the adult population. Women can vote for, and will have seats reserved for them, in both the Federal Assembly and the provincial legislatures.

The proposals confirm the existing rights of the public services.

The Secretary of State's Council for India is abolished and its place is taken by no fewer than three, and not more than six advisers.

The federal court with both original and appellate jurisdiction in cases raising constitutional issues such as spheres of federal, provincial and states authorities is set up, and power is given it to establish a supreme Court to act as the Court of Appeal in British India.

No provision is made for Burma whose decision on the separation question is still awaited.—Wireless through Reuter.

REBEL LEADER'S SUICIDE

Lima, Peru, Mar. 14.

The Peruvian Government claims that the revolutionary movement, which broke out a day or two ago under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Gustavo Jimenez, has been crushed.

According to the Government announcement, Colonel Jimenez committed suicide to-day when he found that his movement had failed.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH LOAN SUBSCRIBED

Paris, Mar. 18.

The new French loan of ten milliard francs, which was floated about a week ago, has been as successfully subscribed in the provinces as in Paris. Subscriptions are still pouring in, states the Ministry of Finance to-day. The loan is for the purpose of meeting the grave Budget deficit and to finance housing, fortifications and rural electrification.—Reuter.

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HERR HITLER'S POWER COMPLETE

Authority Extended to All German States: Effects of Iron Hand: Brief Session

Berlin, Mar. 15.

THE assumption of power by the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, is now almost complete. It extends over all the seventeen Federal States, which are now governed by Nazi commissioners, while municipalities and provincial councils have also felt the effects of his iron hand.

To-day, President von Hindenburg issued a decree abolishing the Republican colours in the Reichswehr and in the navy and restoring the monarchist flag of black, white and red.

Berlin, Mar. 13.

Following Chancellor Hitler's warning to Nazis to refrain from acts of terrorism, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, to-day instructed all police chiefs to take energetic measures against attempts to close individual shops, with the subsequent evil effects on employees and trade generally.

So far this week, no picketting of Jewish-owned shops by storm-troops has been reported.

Swift action by the Nazis to seize control of city administrations has followed their victory in the municipal elections. Socialist burgomasters in Berlin have been granted "leave of absence" preparatory to their replacement by Hitlerites. Similar action has been taken in many other cities, including Cologne, Frankfurt, Magdeburg, Kiel and Koenigsberg, while the Communist members of the Ludwigshafen City Council have been placed in preventive custody.

The Prussian Commissioner of the Interior, Captain Goering, issued an order this evening, forbidding direct action by national organisations. He said that in the future "all cleansing orders will be undertaken by me personally within the limits of my jurisdiction.—Reuter.

President von Hindenburg to-day signed an order for the appointment of Dr. Goebbels, chief of the publicity department of the National Socialist Party, as Minister for the Enlightenment of the People and Propaganda and of Dr. Funk, also a Nazi, as Secretary of State in the new Ministry, the functions of which are to be mapped out by the Chancellor himself.

A semi-official announcement vigorously denounces reports appearing in a section of the foreign press concerning the alleged ill-treatment of arrested persons, including foreigners. It is stated that these reports apparently have been circulated by enemies of the national government to discredit the latter.

The forthcoming session of the Reichstag will not be for more than three or four days, according to a decision arrived at to-day. The ministerial declaration will be read out on March 23 and Parliament, after passing a bill giving full powers to the Government, and a general debate, will adjourn until the autumn. It is understood that Captain Wilhelm Goering will be re-elected Speaker.

London, Mar. 14.

The British official view of the coups by the Nazis at the towns of Kehl, Cologne and Speyer, which were seized by storm-troops in uniform, is that they appear to be part of moves in German internal politics and, if so, the breach of the provision in the Treaty of Versailles against the use of troops in the demilitarised zone is only a technical one and not deliberately intended.—Reuter.

Berlin, Mar. 18.

Dr. Schacht, who resumed his former post of President of the Reichsbank on Thursday, in a broadcast statement this evening, acknowledged on behalf of the Government Germany's private indebtedness.

Dr. Schacht declared that the present rate of exchange of the mark would be maintained. His principal task at present was to fill the reserves of the Reichsbank with gold and foreign currencies, which had been reduced to one-ninth of the amount at which they stood three years ago.

The Reichsbank President added that whilst the rest of the world continued to obstruct the export of German goods, Germany must develop her own initiative and strengthen her domestic market more determinedly than ever before.—Reuter.

Cologne, Mar. 18.

Seven of the city's burgomasters, all of whom were formerly heads of departments, have been compulsorily retired following the discovery of alleged corrupt practices in the city government here.

Hundreds of the officials of the old administration in almost every town and village throughout the Rhineland have been deposed during the last few days. It is stated that all the National Socialists (followers of Herr Hitler, the Chancellor) who have been appointed to civic posts, will not receive salaries.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER HERR HITLER

Munich, Mar. 13.

Count Anton von Arcovalley, the student who assassinated Herr Kurt Eisner, the Communist premier of Bavaria in 1919, was arrested in Munich last evening. The charge against him is that he had expressed the intention to kill Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ENVOY TO LONDON

Washington, Mar. 13.

The new Administration resumed its normal activities to-day. When Congress convened, it had the names of three proposed ambassadors for confirmation.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate for confirmation, the following diplomatic appointments:—

Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Robert W. Bingham, president and publisher of the "Louisville Courier-Journal";

Ambassador to France, Mr. Jesse I. Straus, merchant and banker, of New York; and

Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy under the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Straus, who is head of R. H. Macy & Co., the largest retail store in the world, was at one time considered for the post of Minister to China.

Mr. Bingham was educated in the Bingham School at Asheville, N.C., of which his father was one of the founders. Later, he was graduated from the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. He acquired control of the "Courier-Journal" in 1918. This paper is one of the best known of all Democratic dailies and gained fame under the editorship of the late Colonel Henry Waterson. Prior to his entrance into newspaper work, Mr. Bingham was a prominent lawyer and was once Chancellor of the Jefferson Circuit Court in Kentucky.

Mr. Josephus Daniels is also a newspaper publisher and he is editor of the "News and Observer" of Raleigh, N. C. He was secretary of the Navy throughout the Wilson Administration.—United Press.

RECEIVER FOR MESSRS. STUDEBAKER

South Bend, Mar. 19.

Following the long continued world-wide trade depression, it was announced to-day that the Studebaker Automobile Corporation was being placed in the hands of a Federal receiver.—Reuter.

A cable was received yesterday by Messrs. Honigsberg and Son, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., agents for Studebaker and Rockne motor cars, from Mr. Frank, president of the Studebaker Pierce Arrow Export Corporation, assuring them that Studebaker products would continue as usual and the receivership entered into by the Studebaker Corporation was merely for the sake of re-organisation

Mr. Frank, in his cable, states that the Studebaker position is as follows:—

Studebaker and subsidiaries had on January 1 net assets excluding goodwill of over $77,000,000 dollars in excess of all liabilities, net current assets of over $21,000,000 and of cash over $9,000,000. Notwithstanding this strong financial position, Studebaker directors consented to a voluntary receivership, feeling that the best interests of Studebaker dealers, owners, stockholders, creditors would be better protected.

Plants which have been closed since the declartion of the United States banking moratorium are reopening on Tuesday, March 21, 1933.

Export polices and the personnel of the Studebaker factory are remaining unchanged and all orders for Studebaker and Rockne motor cars and trucks will be taken care of immediately. As far as Studebaker dealers are concerned they will be absolutely unaffected by this receivership.

THE LEAGUE AND PERU

Geneva, Mar. 17.

Following the Sino-Japanese precedent, the Committee of the Council of the League of Nations produced a "report" to-day on the Colombo-Peru dispute, which consists of a Peru dispute over Leticia, which consists of a history of the case, conclusions and recommendations.

The weight of evidence is strongly against Peru, and the recommendations call for the immediate military evacuation of the disputed territory and the opening of negotiations between the two parties.—Reuter.

THE OFFICER IN THE TOWER

Lt. N. Baillie-Stewart Under Arrest: Alleged Association with a German

London, Mar. 20.

Amid great public interest the trial of Lt. Norman Baillie Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, under the Official Secrets Act opened at the Chelsea Barracks to-day. The court was presided by Major-General Winston J. Dugan.

Ten charges were preferred against the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

It was alleged that the accused, against the interests of the State, communicated with a German named Otto Waldemar Obst, in Berlin in August last year, regarding military matters, and also that he attempted to gather information at Aldershot and arranged a meeting in Holland to communicate it to a third party.

Prosecuting Counsel read a letter signed by "Marie Louise" which was alleged to have contained bank-notes for the accused. Counsel asserted:—"The prisoner sold his country for £50."

Lt. Norman Baillie Stewart has been imprisoned in the Tower for the past two months.—Reuter.

Brilliant Career

Lt. Baillie-Stewart is 24. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was a general cadet in No. 1—the champion—company.

On January 1, 1928, while he was a Gentleman Cadet awaiting Commission, he changed his name by deed-poll from Norman Baillie Stewart Wright to Norman Baillie-Stewart.

He was given a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, and on January 31, 1929, was posted to the 2nd Battalion, at Jhansi, in India.

He served with this battalion until October 1931. From that date he was seconded on probation to the Royal Army Service Corps in England. He was promoted to lieutenant on January 31, 1932.

For a time he was attached to the 35th junior officers' course of the R.A.S.C. at Aldershot and was quartered at Buller Barracks.

Early in January he was removed to the Tower of London under escort, having previously been under detention at the officers' mess.

Court Procedure

Ever since it became known, more than a week ago, that there was an officer under detention crowds have visited the Tower to see him as he took his exercise under escort.

On February 17 his name was disclosed and the fact he was charged under Section 41 of the Army Act with having committed breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

Soon the officer's name was being whispered, and his identity became an open secret.

Although a general court-martial on an officer is open to the public in the same way as a civil court of law, so long as accommodation is available, the President has power to have proceedings heard *in camera*.

The president, who usually holds the rank of Major-General, sits with eight officers, while a judge advocate instructs the court on the matters of law.

Section 41 of the Army Act, mentioned in the War Office statement, is that section under which persons subject to military law are tried for offences punishable by ordinary law. It comprises a wide range of offences.

The finding of a general court-martial in the case of an officer is submitted to the King before it is promulgated.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The U. S. Senate has passed President Roosevelt's Economy Bill, introduced on March 10, which attacks first of all war veterans' bonus payments and gives the President authroity to cut the salaries of government servants by a maximum of fifteen per cent.

* * *

Mr. Frank J. Carr has been appointed acting Mayor of Chicago pending the election of a successor to the late Mr. Anton Cermak. Following his appointment, Mr. Carr announced that he would follow Mr. Cermak's policies and would continue the war against racketeers who were already disappearing from the scene.

* * *

Hollywood, March 14. The doors of all film studios reopened this afternoon. This move followed the agreement of leading stars to accept salary cuts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.—Reuter.

CHINA IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Mar. 15.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, said to-day in the House of Commons that the British Government had been informed of China's attempts to levy business taxes upon foreigners in Hankow.

He added that the Chinese Government had been reminded of the English offer to extend the liabilities of British subjects so that they would pay regular legal Chinese taxes provided that no discrimination was involved.

During a debate on economic questions in Commons this evening, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, speaking on behalf of the Government, deplored the events in the Far East which had developed just when it appeared that the Chinese market, which was the greatest in the world, was about to be re-opened to Western supplies and development.

There had been a grave interruption in the demand for British goods to China Mr. Runciman went on. The purchasing power of China, which was tremendous, was one of the factors which might have had a restorative effect on world trade.—Reuter.

GERMAN ENVOY TO U.S.

Berlin, Mar. 18.

The choice of Doctor Luther, former President of the Reichsbank, as the new German Ambassador to Washington is stated to be due to his wide acquaintance with American business men and financiers, as well as leaders of social and intellectual life.

Though disapproving of Dr. Luther's international capitalist tendencies, the Nazis approve the choice because they are indebted to him for voluntarily resigning the presidency of the Reichsbank a year before the expiry of his term.—Reuter.

Los Angeles felt the stir of a new-born business life in many sections of the quake area. Despite another slight shock, which made the 39th since Friday and which occurred early on March 14, many banks and business houses were opened.

* * *

The Communist manifesto by Karl Marx, which has already been translated into practically every language, was published in the Usbekian language for the first time on Tuesday, the 50th anniversary of Marx's death.

* * *

At the opening of the National Free Church at Sheffield, Mr. Lloyd George asserted that Germany had fulfilled in spirit and letter her obligations under the Versailles Treaty, of which he was one of the authors, while those who had forced the treaty on her had broken it. Germany's patience was now exhausted, he said, and the Allies were faced with a revival of German militarism for which they themselves were to blame.

* * *

The senior partner of the export firm of Eiffe, Herr Ernst Eiffe, who during the World War was commander of the submarine U-42, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Free City of Hamburg to the capital of the Reich.

* * *

Gilbert Friend, a 28 years old mail clerk of Plant City, Florida, and his three young children, were found shot dead by his wife's grave in upper Darby, a suburb of Philadephia on March 18. The children lay close together on their mother's grave with a blanket covering all but their heads. Each child was shot through the heart while Friend, who had a bullet wound in his head, lay beside the children with a pistol near by.

* * *

Mirza Abdul Husein Khan Timurtash, former Minister of the Shah's Court, who was dismissed from office at the end of December, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to a fine of £25,000 for abuse of office in Teheran on March 19.

* * *

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned on Mar. 18 at the inquest on the young German actress, Anny Ahlers, who was the star in "The Dubarry" which is now running at His Majesty's Theatre in London.

* * *

The trial of the young Cypriot, Theodosius Petrou, aged twenty, who was charged with the murder of Dr. Angelos Zeminides, ended at the old Bailey on Mar. 18, Petrou, who denied having shot Zemenides or having known anything about the crime, was found "Not Guilty" and discharged.

* * *

Guiseppe Zangarra, who shot and killed Mayor Anton Cermak, of Chicago, and wounded four others in an attempt upon the life of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Miami, last month, was electrocuted in Raiford, Fla, on March 19, at 9.26 o'clock.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letter

INCREASED SHIPBUILDING

Orders for Fifty-Eight Vessels Placed Since November

BY O. M. GREEN

London, Jan. 27.

Since shipowners do not order new ships without definite hopes of being able to use them, the announcement of the shipbuilding Employers' Federation that orders for 58 vessels have been placed in British yards since November 1, after 10 months of complete stagnation, is undeniably hopeful. The order includes 20 cargo vessels, many of them of respectable size, two passenger-cargo ships, a British gunboat, a foreign destroyer and two foreign sloops, and 30 coasters, trawlers and tugs.

But to add to these, the "Daily Telegraph's" naval correspondent says that the Admiralty have called for tenders for construction of vessels provided for in the belated 1932 programme. One cruiser (Leander class) is to be laid down at Devonport. Another of the same order, and an "Arethusa" are to be built by contract as well as (the correspondent says),

One flotilla leader and eight destroyers.
Four sloops,
One large and two small submarines;
One shallow-draught gunboat, and a destroyer depôt ship, with various small craft such as tugs, tenders, and lighters.

All these orders, it is added, are to be placed before the end of March.

A noticeable paragraph in the Shipbuilding Federation's announcement is as follows:

"The efforts of the shipbuilders to attract new orders are being supported by the British steelmakers, with whom, since July, 1931, they have established closer co-operative arrangements, which enable shipbuilders to obtain their principal raw material on terms enabling them to supply ships to British or foreign clients at tempting prices.

Read in the light of the protection given recently to the iron and steel industries, the above is significant. One cannot forbear to add that the lickard free trade papers give very small space to the whole announcement. But when it is remembered that every man at work in shipyards means at least two more employed outside, the news is very welcome.

Add to the above Mr. Runciman's announcement at a dinner at the Devonshire Club last night, that France has entirely removed her quota restrictions on British coal and that he is negotiating with the German Ambassador (surely with good hopes, or he would not have mentioned the fact) to get the German quota put at such a height as to mean no barrier worth mention. And, added the President of the Board of Trade, "France and Germany are still among the greatest buyers of British commodities."

New Buildings and Old

Is there any connection between the much discussed materialism of the age and the stark ungracious architecture which it is producing? The question would be an interesting one for a Ruskin. It springs to mind, again, with the opening of the vast new Shell-Mex Building on the Embankment, where the Hotel Cecil once stood. It is less dreadful (I use the word in its literal, not the conventional, sense) than some of the buildings recently fixed upon London. Yet in its grim, almost unadorned expanse, its suggestion of having been built up out of a series of square blocks, its utter absence of graciousness and mystery, its vast clock-face with the lean angular figures, it seems to shriek "Utility, utility, utility and devil take the hindmost."

For what the building aims to do, it is certainly the last word. Here is an epitome of what it contains:

15 floors, one being a garage for 160 cars;
1,436 windows;
27,000 panes of glass;
365 steel doors;
700 wooden doors;
1,300 radiators;
22 miles of hot and cold water pipes;
Automatic telephone room with 300 lines;
Lifts which can carry 340 people at a time and 10,000 an hour;
Clean-air-breathing apparatus which warms and changes four times an hour the air of the rooms.

It will also house between 3,000 and 4,000 of the Shell-Mex employees now scattered among three or four other buildings. The building is, of course, a wonderful example of engineering and hygienic mastery. But one wishes that it might have evinced some of the spirit which impelled the cloth merchants of Ypres to house their business in one of the loveliest buildings in Europe and the architects of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Shanghai to teach that even dealings in depreciated silver may be mollified by lovely surroundings.

But of course there are people who think that the Shell-Mex Building does all this.

A Huge Property Deal

No less than 78 acres of property surrounding Earl's Court station, and including 1,150 houses, 115 shops and some 200 blocks of flats have changed hands this week. This originally belonged to the Earls of Oxford, from the Conquest down to Queen Elizabeth's reign: they owned a lovely manor house here, which gave the name of Earl's Court to the district. It passed, via Sir Walter Cope and his heiress, to Lord Kensington, from whose descendants it was bought in 1902 by the late Lord Iveagh for £565,000. At that time it produced £18,700 a year in ground rents and £177,000 in house rents, but the latter have increased enormously since that date. It was sold again in 1929 to the Audley Trust, and now passes once more to an unknown purchaser for round about £1,000,000.

The transaction is evidence of the large sums of money available for profitable investment, notwithstanding everyone's poverty. It is also one of the things that make the Socialists so furiously rage together.

Apropos of the select and profitable sites of London the residents of Charles Street, Mayfair, have just successfully resisted an attempt by an entertainment syndicate to open a place for music and dancing in their midst. Almina, Countess of Carnarvon urged that the "quietude and comparative seclusion" of Charles Street would be ruined. Viscount Cranborne made a similar protest. Earl Fitzwilliam said that the noise of motor-cars, band and people coming and going all night would be a serious nuisance and annoyance.

The solicitor for the syndicate said that his clients had intended to provide a place where hostesses might entertain as they could not do at any hotel, and they "felt a little hurt to find themselves opposed by the very class of people they had hoped to benefit." However, the L.C.C. took the side of the Charles Street tenants.

The incident throws an interesting light on a feature in social life not often recognised. There are the titled people whose sayings and doings are perpetually chronicled by the gossip-writers. There are others of whom one never sees more in the papers than their names, leaving or returning to London, attending a Court, or perhaps at some old-fashioned, conventional ceremony like the Royal Academy's private view. When they entertain, it is in their own houses. When they rouse themselves to action (as in the instance above) they usually succeed. Money is only an attribute of their lives not the centre of it. Publicity they shun. In a word the race of "The Duchess of Wrexe" is not altogether extinct.

Richmond Bridge and Another

It is distressing to learn that Richmond Bridge is showing signs of decay. The most famous all along the Thames and surely not to be surpassed in beauty anywhere, it was built in 1777 with no idea of the sort of traffic it now has to endure. Narrow as it is and with a very high spring, vehicles must pass over it at foot pace, which is a protection. But stream of lorries and omnibuses between Kew and Richmond, and Twickenham and Strawberry Hill is unending, and one of the piers is seriously decayed below the water, much of the protective sheeting being broken away, with the result that the current has much undermined the pier. Fortunately repairing is quite feasible and apparently should not be too expensive. Also the new bridge, connecting the Old Deer Park and St. Margaret's is nearing completion, and this will take off a good deal of the traffic.

After this I am sure you will be interested to hear that Waterloo Bridge has got into the news again, and, at last, with some definite prospect of being finally put to rights. It is nearly ten years since two or three of the arches showed serious signs of collapse, and so many schemes have since been decided and rejected since, that one hesitates to prophesy. A little less than two years ago, the L.C.C. decided to pull the bridge down and build another. But Parliament (whose consent for the necessary Government grant was of course indispensable) turned down the plan, and Waterloo Bridge relapsed into its dejected appearance, partly shored up with timber and with a hideous temporary metal bridge alongside.

The Ministry of Transport has now written to the L.C.C. saying decisively that the old bridge must be reconditioned, the sides being corbelled out (that is widened and supported on projections) so as to permit of four streams of traffic, and that the Government will put down 60 per cent. of the estimated cost of £685,000. The L.C.C. have not yet replied. Not impossibly they will stipulate that, if they do agree, Parliament will not once more scrap the whole project.

Chinese in Britain

Jan. 30.

The announcement last week of new arrangements at Oxford and Cambridge for the teaching of Chinese language and literature, with special reference to religion and philosophy, which have been made possible by grants from the Universities' China Committee, is a suitable opportunity to review the work of the U.C.C., which will be just a year old at the end of next month that is from the time of its being incorporated under Royal Charter.

It will be recalled that the U.C.C. was started in 1926 as a purely voluntary affair, chiefly on the initiative of Mr. H. T. Silcock, of the Society of Friends, to further cultural relations between China and Great Britain. It brought over Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. Sidney Wei to lecture in England, and Mr. Silcock did a great deal of personal work among Chinese students in England. But the prospects of the Committee were none too bright, when the unexpected gift of £200,000 from the British share of the Boxer Indemnity not merely set it on its legs, but made it a high, important instrument for increasing the mutual knowledge of Chinese and British of each other's language, customs and literature. The U.C.C. was incorporated under Royal Charter 11 months ago, Mr. Silcock being appointed Secretary and Adviser to Chinese Students, and a general plan of work was drawn up, though naturally this will be developed and improved upon as time goes on.

The grants of £775 a year for 10 years to Oxford and Cambridge are a first-fruits, similar grants being made to other Universities to a total of £3,000.

Oxford have decided to give £575 a year to endow a Readership in Chinese Religion and Philosophy, and will also spend £150 a year for five years to help in publishing Professor Soothill's researches.

Cambridge, where Dr. H. H. Giles recently resigned the Chinese Professorship, are instituting a new Chair, to be known as the Professorship of the Chinese Language and History, and are making up the U.C.C. grant of £775 to a total of £1,000.

An interesting phase of the educational work of the U.C.C. is the working out of a comprehensive scheme of Chinese studies covering the whole country. Thus London which is always the main centre, specializes in language, literature, art and archaeology; Oxford in religion and philosophy; Cambridge in history and geography; Manchester in economics. It is probable that a Chinese will be secured to hold one at least of these professorships.

As for the general aim of encouraging "closer intellectual co-operation and cultural religions," a small scheme of studentships, to encourage Chinese of good scholarship, and rather older than the average student, to study in England has been put into operation and should certainly have good results.

It may be mentioned that although the U.C.C. has no idea of financing Chinese students in England it came nobly to the rescue of some whose families had been badly hit by the Yangtze floods, with emergency loans to a total of £700.

Perhaps, however, more important than any purely educational work will be the social influence that should radiate from "China House" in Gower Street, which the U.C.C. has leased and furnished as a small club and headquarters for Chinese students. I gave some details of this place a few weeks ago: it is a cosy abode with social rooms, a kitchen, a large room for meetings and some bedrooms for students "passing through" London. The alterations and fitting have taken some time, but the formal opening is now fixed for the evening of February.

In such a vast city as London, such a centre is particularly needed. Without it the Chinese student inevitably becomes somewhat of a waif and stray, living in a cheap boarding-house in a depressing suburb, seldom if ever seeing the best side of English life. With a view to correcting this, one or two of the great provincial colleges—not universities, though not essentially different, and where the London degree can be taken—are thinking of plans to attract Chinese students. Life in these centres is far cheaper than in London and it is easier in them to offer amenities which will make pleasant friends for the student. I hope to be able to say more of this scheme in another letter, for it seems an admirable one.

Another purpose served by China House will be as a centre of information for students intending to come to England. The famous case of a party of General Feng Yu-hsiang's cadets arriving in London with practically no English and no knowledge of what to do or where to go (this happened about two years ago and it is thanks to Mr. Silcock that they were found and planted out in educational work) is extreme. But more students than not start for England with but vague ideas of what to do. A letter in advance to China House will solve all their difficulties.

Mr. Silcock is at present compiling a directory of Chinese students in Great Britain. Though the number is not above 400 or 500, it is a healthy community. The students run an admirable quarterly magazine, containing much interesting news and views, and they are unfailingly popular among their fellow students. It would be a great step to give them a more organic standing in Great Britain, and this the U.C.C. and China House should certainly do for them.

Theatre Land

Theatre Land has been "in the news" this week in unusual ways. First there was the strike of all the cast of a play, rather too appropriately called "The Beggar's Bowl" at the Duke of York's Theatre, five minutes before the curtain went up. Salaries as agreed upon were not forthcoming, and Equity, the actors' trade union, called out the cast. So the audience were told there would be no play and they could get their money back at the door. The incident has, of course, caused enormous discussion. Some writers warn Equity that if its members begin to think more of money than of art, their high calling will inevitably suffer. But even actors and actresses must eat.

Then came the free fight at the fall of the last curtain on "Casanova" between Mr. Charles Mayhew and Mr. Arthur Fear, who had divided the performances of the title-role since Signor Autori went out of it. Which then, should take the final call? That was the bone of contention. Each had the highest admiration and affection for the other but really could not allow his claims to single enjoyment of the last applause. So they scuffled before the footlights, each apparently trying to shove the other into the wings, till Miss Marie Lohr rushed between them. Then the National Anthem was sung and the curtain hurriedly descended. What happened behind it no one knows. But reconciliation has been contrived. Prima donna jealousies, the rivals agree, are quite too damaging.

"Head-on Crash" produced at the Queen's Theatre has a rather excited reception among the critics. The author, Henry Lawrence Miller, is only 23, he took a high place in a competition organised by the "News-Chronicle" a year ago, the prize being a start in journalism, but he has been paralysed since the age of six. The play deals with a malignant young woman, who brings to the house of Lord Bretton a drunken wastrel who has killed the latter's son in a motor smash, just to see what will happen. Lord Bretton shoots the wastrel, and manages to throw suspicion on the malignant young woman, which enables him to arrange the lives of other people in the play to his liking, and then commits suicide. The allusiveness of the dialogue makes it difficult to follow, but characterisation and atmosphere are impressive, and it is agreed that Mr. Laurence Miller has a future. Whether the public will agree that he has a present, is yet to be seen.

No one who saw "The Sign of the Cross" on the stage can have failed to be interested by the news that it was to be turned into a film. The wonder is that this was not done earlier. The actual production leaves nothing to be desired spectacularly, though some may feel defrauded that they are not allowed (as the more fortunate "fans" of America are) to see an Amazon stalking about the arena with a pygmy transfixed on her spear. To quote from the synopsis, the cast includes.

"7,500 extras, 40 gladiators in complete armour engaged in mortal combat, 50 Amazons over 6ft. in height, armed with scimitars, who do battle with 40 dwarfs with short javelins and flaming torches, boxers with spiked gloves, savage animals that fight to the death with human beings, while 40 Nubian lions await the main event of a Roman holiday—the sacrifice of 100 virgins."

But as one critic tersely puts it, "of real spiritual feeling the film is as innocent as a circus." The difference between Cecil DeMille's production and Wilson Barrett's is perhaps no more than that between the "Gay nineties" which saw no objection to its entertainment being flavoured with a moral and an age which demands only thrills and more thrills.

Infra-Red Rays Baffled

That uncanny discovery the infra-red ray plate which enables photographs to be taken virtually in the dark and produces through dense fog photographs as clear as if they were lit with brilliant sunshine, has met its match. It can do nothing against soot. In factory districts where soot mingles with the fog, as around Canning Town in East London, the infra-red rays are powerless. I described not long ago a photograph of a negro, by these rays, which revealed a moustache and crop of hair on the head otherwise invisible; and the rays will penetrate leaves and wood. But the thinnest piece of paper coated with carbon is impenetrable by them. So the experts have a new problem to solve.

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Canadian Letter

RISING PENSIONS COST

Municipal Finance Fast Nearing a Crisis: Dr. Leacock's Scheme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 17.

One item of the annual budget of the Dominion that is growing larger every year, and bids fair to present a staggering problem before long, is the cost of war pensions. Not much has been said about it in Canada, but both political parties have quietly favoured the pension claimant since 1918 rather than the interests of the taxpayer, until the total amount of some $500,000,000 has been paid out and the annual bill has increased to $50,000,000. To this figure must be added the cost of the Department of Pensions itself, which requires some $10,000,000 each year.

The mounting cost of pensions has got out of hand. Those intimate with the accounting side of the problem foresee an annual cost of as much as $70,000,000 in the near future, and thus far there has been a scarcity of plans either to stop the increase or to start the cost on a downward trend. The most recent inquiry into the situation, over which Judge Audette presided, brought out recommendations which, if made effective, would only mean an annual saving of $500,000, or one per cent. of the present bill.

The serious side of the situation can be brought out by citing a case that is typical of the vast number of pension claimants of recent years. A man who returned to British Columbia at the close of the war secured a steady position with a large industrial concern; he had been wounded overseas, but not at all disabled, and neither his work nor his pleasure were interfered with in his new environment. Three years ago he heard that a number of his fellow employees were making pension claims on account of ailments contracted while at the front. He proceeded to "go sick" with such regularity that eventually he did become seriously ill and was confined to the hospital for some weeks. Following this he succeeded in putting forward a claim for a pension allowance, which was approved after the application of pressure by political friends. From that day to this he has not missed a day at his work, and gives every evidence of being in the best of health. Were this but an isolated case it would prove nothing; it happens, however, that in the same concern there is a number of others occupying good positions and enjoying evident good health who have nevertheless been successful claimants for pensions.

One of the interesting items included in the total appropriation asked for the Department of Pensions, is the $1,500,000 asked for war veterans' allowances. This money is required to take care of returned men of 60 years or over who are unemployable. A careful preparation of statistics, based on a close actuarial estimate of the expectation of life in such cases, indicates that by 1957, or 25 years hence, there will be 110,000 veterans likely to be charges on this fund which must be greatly enlarged if all claims are to be met.

The present policy appears to be to drift towards a universal pension scheme in Canada. There is a large body of returned men who would undoubtedly oppose such a trend if they realised how great a burden it would place on the country.

Nearing Insolvency

While the members of the "Ginger Group" in Parliament under Mr. Woodsworth continue to explain their hopes and plans for a co-operative commonwealth in Canada, the ranks of the Liberal party are producing one or two rather radical speakers too. In fact, the reports that emanated from the Liberal caucus of last week indicated that Mr. Mackenzie King and a number of his followers are as far apart as the two poles.

Mr. Ian Mackenzie, a Liberal from Vancouver, opened a hot fire of attack on the alleged soundness of the country when he urged an immediate conversion loan on a large scale to be carried out voluntarily if possible, but if not by means of compulsion. Not only did he advocate a reduction in the interest charges on the national debt, but he suggested that the movement be carried on to the reduction of interest on savings bank deposits, on bank loans, and on private loans including mortgages. That this might involve a departure from the gold standard Mr. Mackenzie admitted, but he felt that if the scaling down of debts were not begun immediately graver results than that of going off the gold standard might ensue.

Meanwhile both Canadian provinces and municipalities are finding the task of balancing their 1933 budgets well-nigh impossible. In Vancouver the City Council has listened to one of its members urge an immediate conference of all Canadian municipalities, so that they may be able to present a united front to their creditors in the matter of reducing interest. The interim budget in Vancouver calls for such a sharp reduction in salaries of school teachers that the teachers and school boards have declared that they would close certain schools rather than accept the terms proposed.

On all sides there is abundant evidence that we are rapidly leading up to a climax; the final battle will be between the chartered banks and the various governing bodies, and it will not until the latter show that they mean business that the banks will come to terms. For too long now the banks have held the upper hand, until they practically manage the credit structure of the country. And yet, paradoxically, they depend for their security on the unimpaired credit of the Federal government.

Dr. Leacock's Views

Speaking before the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal in his own imitable way, Dr. Stephen Leacock, humourist and economist, offered his cure for the depression. "I think", he said, "that this depression can be cured—relieved in six days, cured for a time in six months, and the fundamental cause removed in six years. What we should do is to peg our standard a little down. Our present dollar is supposed to mean 23 grains of gold. On that basis we take out of the mines of Canada sixty million dollars a year. Suppose we were to say that the dollar should represent 17 grains of gold. Out of our mines would come what would be worth eighty million dollars à year. Paper money, being issued in ratio of three to one, on this basis would be $240,000,000 of redeemable gold standard paper money. The inevitable and immediate result would be a rise in prices. Wheat would jump from sixty to ninety cents a bushel. If it should mean wild speculation in commodities, then the wilder the better. This would not cure the depression, but create a rush to buy, to produce, stimulate employment. If I were the government of Canada to-morrow, I would do it."

The other suggestion made by Dr. Leacock was the undertaking of public works for profit. He cited the rebuilding of slums as an example, but added that in any such political scheme there would have to be a new force of indignant public honesty behind it. The speaker saw no hope in the current proposals for inflation, nor did he advocate any turning to Communism—"that brimming cup of blood which the Russians are putting to their lips."

The time required to move fresh whitefish from Northern Manitoba lakes to the tables of the cities is being cut down with the use of aircraft for transportation. It is reported that for the first time in the history of the fishing industry in this territory, regular scheduled runs with aircraft are in effect. Planes of Canadian Airways, Ltd., have started to move large quantities of whitefish from Moose Lake to Mile 42 of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Moose Lake is south of the railway and the trip of 35 miles with horse outfits and tractors required two days over bush trails. With aeroplanes the trip is made in 19 minutes. Several commercial fishing operators decided on the aircraft transportation when severe winter conditions slowed down ordinary land transport.

One of the season's earliest gold stories comes from Montreal, where the Municipal golf course was invaded by a group of men on the search for gold. They had made an excavation five feet deep, and were still digging when interrupted by a member of the city detective squad; on questioning them, the detective elicited the information that they had long known of a rumour to the effect that a chest of gold was buried somewhere on the course, and that a visit to a fortune-teller had confirmed their belief. One of the men showed the detective a roughly sketched plan of the course, with three or four Xs marking the spots where the treasure is likely to be found.

IN PARENTHESIS

Good Wishes

RECENT Greek elections recall the days during the war when M. Venizelos was appealing to the people for support. It was during 1916 and one dignitary of the Greek church assisted in the election campaign with the issuance of an anathema in the following terms:—

"Therefore, against this traitor Venizelos we have invoked the following injuries:

"The ulcers of Job, the whale of Jonah, the leprosy of Naaman, the bite of Death, the shivering of the dying, the thunderbolt of Hell, and the malediction of God and man.

"We shall call for the same injuries upon those who at the coming elections shall vote for the traitor, Venizelos, and we shall further pray for their hands to wither and for them to become deaf and blind."

M. Venizelos, it is on record, bore up under it remarkably well.

* * *

The Pretty Dears!

The cruising habit has created a new set of fashions for women who want to look their best when playing deck games in a white sun frock or when sitting at the captain's table in evening dress in the dining saloon.

There are two schools of fashion—those who prefer the old Victorian pallor and avoid the sun and those whose aim is to get as tanned as possible.

There are lipsticks for almost all ocean complexions, sunburn powders for neck, face and arms, and a dye for parts which have escaped the sun.

Different coloured "eye shadows" are also available. If, for instance, a woman has blue eyes she can add a shade of blue on her eyelid, smeared over with vaseline. Then she can have magenta finger-nails and even scarlet toe-nails.

She will, of course, have to leave her shoes and stockings off to display the last to the best advantage.

* * *

Pangs—and Bangs—of Love

A young Glasgow man, whose sweetheart had jilted him, took a hatchet, it is alleged, and smashed eighteen plate-glass windows in the Kelvin Haugh district.

People followed him in night clothes. He later told a magistrate that he was suffering from the pangs of unrequited love and was remanded for a week.

Which only goes to show that love, like lightning, is capable of playing all manner of tricks.

* * *

An Old Fault

THIS habit of laughing at marriage is by no means a new one, and Isaac Bickerstaf, Esq., deplored the custom in a characteristic piece of writing to "The Tatler" on April 13, 1710, as follows:—

"The Wits of this Island, for above Fifty years past, instead of correcting the Vices of the Age, have done all they could to inflame them.

"Marriage has been one of the common Topicks of Ridicule that every Stage-Scribbler hath found his account in: for whenever there is an Occasion for a Clap an impertinent upon Matrimony is sure to raise it.

"This hath been attended with very pernicious Consequences.

"Many a Country Squire, upon his setting up for a Man of Town, has gone Home in the Gaiety of his Heart and beat his Wife.

"A kind Husband hath been looked upon as a Clown, and a good Wife as a Domestick Animal, unfit for the Company or Conversation of the *Beau Monde.*

"In short, Separate Beds, Silent Tables, and Solitary Homes, have been introduced by your Men of Wit and Pleasure of the Age."

In endorsing Mr. Bickerstaf's remarks may we emphasise that marriage is by no means anything to laugh about.

* * *

He Changed His Mind

A POSTMAN in Estori, Saghalien, Japan, whose route was over rough roads, saved up the mail for three years with the intention of delivering all the letters on one trip.

When he had collected 4,000 letters he was still tired and burned the lot.

* * *

Light Sentences

WOMAN at Mansfield (Notts): I bit you on the sofa!

Her language was an inspiration at first, but later it drove me to desperation.—Shoreditch husband.

Willesden Husband: She whispered "Yes," when she accepted me but she has shouted at me ever since our wedding day.

Witness at Southend: I was assaulted by being hit round the face with a bit of frozen washing.

I saw that the driver exhilarated, and then the accident occurred.—Shoreditch witness.

Natural History Note

I PRIDE myself on being able to tell character by feet, writes a correspondent to the "Sunday Express."

A girl who winds one foot round the calf of the other leg is shy and lacks confidence.

I avoid the girl, who, when seated puts the toe of one slipper under the arch of the other. She is a vamp.

And especially do I avoid the girl who stretches her legs in front of her when sitting. She will henpeck the strongest husband.

I pass the advice on.

And the girl who stands on one leg and kicks the other backward when she is kissing a man is merely indicating that she is enjoying the process.

* * *

Light Sentences

MAN at Tottenham (asked if he had a fixed address): Yes, here to-day and gone to-morrow.

Nottingham solicitor: Some women have tongues compared with which vitriol is a mild sedative.

Southend wife: My husband used to be a comedian until his jokes got moth-eaten. Now he's a commercial traveller.

Willesden wife: If only my husband gave me a little more money, kept away from other women and drink, and stayed at home a bit more instead of going to clubs and dog races, he would not be too bad, as husbands go to-day.

* * *

Found Out!

MAIOLA Kalili—a famous amateur swimmer who represented America in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles—has endangered his amateur status. And all America is excited about it.

The American Athletic Union has a rule that an athlete who exploits his sporting fame by appearing in a film is a professional.

Kalili broke this rule by appearing in the water with Johnny Weissmuller in the film "Tarzan the Ape Man."

Will he be suspended?

Kalili "appeared" as the "stern end" of an alligator!

* * *

Found Out

MOTHER suspected "flu" and had taken a hot toddy before going to bed. When she kissed her daughter goodnight, that alert young lady said reproachfully:—

"Oh mummy, you've been using Daddy's scent."

A Mistaken Idea

FOREIGN women visitors to Britain need not state their ages when they register in hotel books.

This announcement has pleased German newspapers, which have burst into lyrical praise of "Die Galanten Englander"—the Gallan Englishman.

Other foreign newspapers have followed suit.

Our German contemporaries are entirely at sea in believing that the British refraining from demanding women's ages in hotel registers is typical of our insular chivalry. The requirement is not enforced, not because of any embarrassment it would be likely to cause to the fair one registering, but because of a natural desire to place as few temptations as possible to prevarication in the female path.

* * *

Very Bitter

JOSEPH Chavagne, a Paris hospital employee, told his landlady—Mme. Marceau, a gramophone dealer's charwoman—that he was "going back" to his wife.

And he showed La Marceau a chicken he was taking home for the reconciliation feast.

La Marceau was broken-hearted at his departure. But as a last act of devotion she pleaded to be allowed to truss the bird.

With manly magnanimity Joseph agreed; waited; then said good-bye.

Next came the "peace dinner" itself, with the chicken as the centre course. And happiness reigned until it was carved and Mme. Chavagne began on her first mouthful.

It was a poignant one! The bird had been stuffed with dozens and dozens of gramophone needles!

The police were summoned, and La Marceau confessed. It was an "act of revenge" for Joseph's desertion.

She was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for attempted murder—but released as a first offender.

Marceau, it may be remarked, is a species of marshwillow the bark of which is used instead of quinine.

* * *

Another Discovery!

WALLSEND-ON-TYNE Bachelor Girls' Club, for more than a year a stronghold of feminine independence, has just acknowledged defeat....

Its president and secretary have left to get married!

But the club will not go out of existence.

"Our members," the "Daily Herald" was told, "are by no means against marriage.

"In fact, we often discuss it—tentatively!"

We shoud like to sit in and listen to a few of those tentative discussions ourself.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR.

There were two stock jokes about the Honourable Artillery Company during the War. The first told of a dear old lady who, in the enthusiastic excitement of the London crowd for its black coats turned to khaki, discerned the mystic letters H. A. C. on the shoulder-straps of a fine battalion passing by and remarked "Gracious: I did not know the Home and Colonial (Stores) had so many men." The other changes the scene to the Ypres salient where a battered Grenadier Guard Battalion was being relieved: "Halt, who goes there?" challenged the sentry, himself a Londoner "The Honourable Artillery Company" announced a sergeant in charge with the accent of Mayfair. "Pass Honourable Artillery Company: we're only the Guards" came the reply. These thoughts are stirred by last week's announcement that the Earl of Denbigh, after forty years service, has resigned the appointment of Colonel-Commandant of the Honourable Artillery Company and been succeeded by the Viscount Galway formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Life Guards. So from an old Gunner officer the H. A. C. has gone to the Household Cavalry for its new leader.

* * *

Of Lord Denbigh's wonderful period of command, dating as it does from the year in which King George married Queen Mary, it is really fitting only for the intimate pen of a gentleman of the Honourable Artillery Company to write. The Corps itself is, however, part of English military history. It has a notable link with America. If ever Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Apple Cart" vision came within approach of reality the basis of the reunion of Great Britain and the United States of America could be found in the "Antient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts." It was founded in 1638 directly as a complementary unit to the home organisation, three years before the Honourable Artillery Company of London moved into its present headquarters in Finsbury, known as the Armoury. The Boston company was formed by men of the H. A. C. who went from England to America, chief among them Robert Keayne whose birthplace at Windsor is commemorated by a tablet which can be seen to-day on a butcher's shop near Curfew Tower and which records that it is on the spot where Robert Keayne's house stood.

* * *

The H. A. C. comprises artillery and infantry. Its gunners' uniform was modelled on that of the R. H. A. and its infantry uniform on that of the Guards, complete with bearskins. Yet, in point of fact, the H. A. C. both in England and America is older than the Guards who do not date back further than 1660 whether horse or foot. For in 1537, Henry VIII granted a charter to the "Fraternity or Guylde of Saint George; Maisters and Rulars of the said Science of Artillery as aforesaid rehearsed for long-bowes Crobowes and Hand-guns." This corps became the Honourable Artillery Company of London and during the Great Rebellion it became an important centre of instruction for the City-trained bands whose sympathies with the Parliament side were actively shown. Nevertheless it was from the restored House of Stuart that the H. A. C. received its greatest boon. Charles II secured to the corps the freehold of the Armoury House and its splendid expanse of playing-field—a huge rectangle of surprising lawn in the heart of London's most costly area of offices and factories—on the sole condition that once a year at least military evolutions were there attempted. This condition has been maintained by the annual trooping of the colour, although, after the lapse of four hundred years and especially since the record of the H. A. C. in South Africa and the Great War, it is hardly necessary for the famous Corps to justify its military existence by that ceremonial. It does, however, enable the rugger and cricket teams of the H. A. C. to entertain their opponents on what might be called the most expensive playing ground in the world.

* * *

The Honourable Artillery Company is technically a territorial formation to-day. It has special privileges (among them of course, that of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets) and until the creation of the "Terriers" in 1907, it was officially a corps apart. The London Gazette showed this by the distinction: "The Army, the Honourable Artillery Company" and the Volunteers. The Armoury is by way of being a comfortable Club house as well as a military headquarters. Certain crack volunteer and territorial corps have always had some kind of a system of recommended enlistment. The H. A. C. had a procedure to which it is understood it has reverted since the war, for proposing and seconding exactly as if the aspirant were joining a club. In the early days of the War the Corps greatly expanded its numbers but it was always in a position to be able to pick and choose until the later and more desperate period came. It supplied an enormous number of officers to the regular army and to Kitchener Battalions but it did not become entirely an officers' training corps. Its artillery fought in Egypt and its infantry made its name round Ypres. In the South African War it sent a strong contingent with the City Imperial Volunteers, popularly known as the C. I. Vs.

* * *

During its sojourn in France the Corps was naturally able to draw specially on the generous sympathy of friends and relations whose purses permitted the despatch of comforts on spacious lines. Other neighbouring units benefitted, for its own headquarters staff had eventually to give the H. A. C. the tip that the handling of unduly heavy consignments from purveyors of delicacies was becoming a nuisance. So, by 1915, the private in the H. A. C. was careful to urge on his family that discreet tins of creme de menthe sweets—a popular selection for some reason or other—were the most acceptable gifts apart from socks and other odds and ends.

* * *

Mechanisation has no doubt played its part in the post-war actiyities of the H.A.C. but before the War the Corps was strong in its horse-mastership. It drew somewhere about 1907 a goodly number of recruits from the then disbanded Mounted Infantry raised by the Queen's Westminsters during the South African War but rendered obsolete by the new regulations of the Territorial Force Act. The riding school was in St. John's Wood and a great character, well-known to Rotten Row, in Saviger was the riding master. The officers and men were drawn mainly from the great firms in the City of London and although the City of London Regiment has no mean place in the estimation of Londoners proper, the H. A. C. naturally is the premier there as, indeed, in the whole of the British Empire as a citizen corps.

* * *

And now there is change of Colonel-Commandant. In future the H. A. C. will do without Lord Denbigh. He served for 10 years with the regular Army as a professional soldier, after leaving Woolwich in 1878. He campaigned in Egypt (Tel-el-Kebir) and India within those ten years. Then he became a City magnate with important interests in sugar and banking. That was how he naturally turned to account his previous soldiering experience as Colonel-Commandant of the H. A. C. His was no mere figure-head appointment and he made his second acquaintance with Egypt on the staff of the Artillery when his batteries were serving there during the Great War. As his own title of Baron Feilding dates back to 1619 he can match the Company's antiquity of origin. He is 74 next May and two of his three sons were killed in the war. His heir, Viscount Feilding served with the Coldstream Guards and won two brevets, a C.M.G. a D.S.O. and mentions.

* * *

The new Colonel-Commandant belongs to a creation of 1727 and was with the Cavalry during the Great War, winning a D.S.O. in 1917. Lord Galway succeeded his father only two years ago. He is 51 years of age next Sunday and except for an unsuccessful attempt to become a Conservative M.P., his interests have been mainly those of a soldier and country gentleman. He was educated at Eton and Christchurch Oxford. Under him the H. A. C. should continue to flourish. The panelled rooms at the old Club House will be eagerly discussing the change. The recognition of its inevitability will not lessen regret at the severance of Lord Denbigh's official connection. It will indeed be difficult to imagine the Company without him. In his forty years' command he has established traditions which have added a most important chapter to the history of a great regiment. And when the record of the Company in the Great War is considered, it is to the Earl of Denbigh that the main credit will be given.

THE NEW "CHINA HONG LIST"

Two New Features: Many Changes Notified

The new edition of the China Hong List, published at this office, is now being distributed to subscribers at $11 with map.

While retaining all the old and familiar features which have now become a recognised authority with all responsible firms and institutions in Shanghai, the 1933 edition of the Hong List has two important additions. Chief of these is the new map of Shanghai, published by the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The map, brought up to January this year, contains a large number of the new roads in the Settlement environs. It is printed in four colours and covers territory from the S.H.N. Railway on the west to the Point on the east, and from the Kiangwan Race Course on the north to the Arsenal on the south. The map has been authoritively revised and is remarkably well reproduced.

The outport section also discloses many changes during the past year. This is the result of a number of branches having closed down in the various ports with the resultant redistribution of the population but in all cases that were notified, are recorded with the usual particulars of address and designations.

The Missions sections also record several changes caused largely through the many redistributions of stations. While some stations have been closed down on account of the communist trouble in nearly all provinces of the country, others have either been newly opened or re-opened elsewhere. On the whole, the notifications record a slight increase in workers in various parts of the field.

Another innovation in the new Hong List is the "Chinese Government Offices." Under this designation, are listed particulars concerning the chief officials of the various government departments and the courts in Shanghai. A political section is also accorded under this head in which the necessary details are given of the Shanghai District Kuomintang and the Shanghai Hsien Government.

ATTACK ON EVEREST TO BEGIN

Successful Test Flight by British Aviators

Karachi, Mar. 15.

Flight-Lieutenant D. F. McIntyre, who is second pilot for the coming Houston-Mount Everest Flight with Mr. S. R. Bonnett, the chief cinematographer, as observer, made a successful altitude test in a Westland Wallace machine, one of the two machines to be used in the Everest flight, which is expected to take place before the end of this month.

They made a wonderful climb of 34,000 feet in ninety minutes.

At the height of the ascent, Mr. Bonnett made an experiment in photography with his head outside the cockpit, but, after a few moments, he found the conditions impossible. The wind seemed to go right through his mask, carrying away the oxygen and making him feel ill. He had to return to the shelter of the cockpit and quickly press an oxygen mask close against his mouth, after which he soon recovered.

Col. Blacker, one of the Expedition, in his electrically heated flying clothes.

Both occupants of the aeroplane found that the electrical heating of their boots made them uncomfortable at the knees. Mr. Bonnett's knees became so hot that he could not kneel to attend to his cameras without switching off the boot-heating apparatus.

The temperature of the atmosphere at 34,000 feet was minus 45 degrees in the test flight made at Yeovil, Wiltshire. The lowest temperature in the cockpit was minus 30 degrees.

The descent occupied 45 minutes.

Consumption of petrol was normal and the supply of oxygen satisfactory.

The flight was made in bright, warm weather, but the visibility at the greatest height was only forty miles.

Lord Clydesdale, chief pilot of the expedition, who is a well-known boxer and sportsman generally, and who is the youngest squadron leader in the Auxiliary Air Force, will make a similar test flight tomorrow in another Westland machine.

Mar. 16.

Following the test flight by Flight-Lieutenant D. F. McIntyre, second pilot for the forthcoming Everest flight, yesterday, the Marquess of Clydesdale, chief pilot of the expedition, went up for a test to-day in the second Westland Wallace machine.

Flight-Lieutenant McIntyre climbed yesterday to a height of 34,000 ft. and to-day the chief pilot did even better, reaching an altitude of 37,000 ft., or 8,000 ft. higher than is needed to fly over the world's highest peak, remaining there for a quarter of an hour. The whole flight occupied just over three hours.

The actual attempt to fly over the top of Mt. Everest is expected to take place within the next week or ten days.—Reuter.

THE FOUR SAGES OF CHINA

Kong, Yen, Meng, Tseng Household Names

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The honour and respect shown by China to her literati and sages are surprising and also pleasing to a westerner who is able to see it first hand. The names of four of these are on the tongues of all Chinese—even the uneducated women—namely Kong (Confucius) Yen Huei 顏回 Meng (Mencius) and Tseng-Tz 曾子 These are all remembered and worshipped because of literary fame. Every one is familiar with Confucius and Mencius but in Shantung Yen and Tseng receive almost equal honour.

The names of seventy of Confucius' disciples are kept on record but he had only four Assessors—those who sat with him officially—the first of these in rank was Yen Huei, and the second was Tseng-Tz.

The former was a kinsman of Confucius and both were earnest disciples of his. At Chufu, Shantung, where the tomb of Confucius stands and also his temple—Wen Miao or Temple of Literature—there is also a temple built to Yen Huei. The Wen Miao is similar to a western Hall of Fame except that no other family but the four here mentioned is allowed to place a tablet in the temple.

In the old days when examinations were given for literary degrees the contestants at the opening registration were limited to these four families—after they were entered then the doors were thrown open to the general public.

As to matrimonial alliances, in China all prefer a change of surname but in these four families it is prohibited absolutely for two of the same name to marry—as a Kong may not marry a Kong and so on for the others.

Next to literature the Chinese praise filial piety and many anecdotes are still extant noting Tseng-Tz's devotion to his parents. Yen Huei died at the age of 32 but was so studious himself and so closely associated with Confucius that he still holds first rank to that sage.

In this part of China temples are erected to the literati and monuments to the women who were chaste and loyal, but rare and far between does one find a stone to the memory of a military commander or conqueror—this, though, is not entirely because none are erected but probably more because the next conqueror destroyed the mounment and built a bridge of the stones.

The following is a quotation from Tseng-Tz's writings.—"I daily examine myself on three points:—whether in transacting business for others I may not have been faithful;—whether in intercourse with friends I may not have been sincere;—whether I failed to master and practice the instructions of my teacher."

This is his teaching on filial piety—

"Let there be a careful attention to perform the funeral rites to parents and let them be followed when long gone with the ceremonies of sacrifice;—then the virtue of the people will resume its proper excellence."

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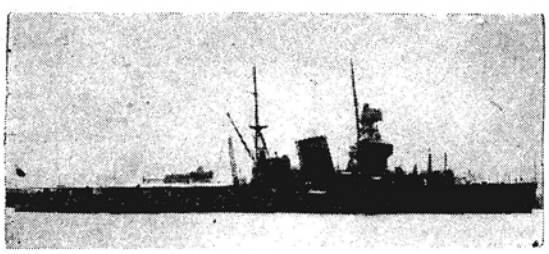
With disarmament and fleet reduction talk in the air and Geneva circles anxious regarding the fate of the Disarmament Conference, it is interesting to know the status of the Chinese Navy in comparison with the fleets of the world. This sketch brings the history of the Chinese Navy up to date.

One of the first countries in history to have built a navy to search for new land, China, a country with a coast line of 5,000 miles, is far behind in modern naval construction which has produced submarines, pocket battleships, giant cruisers and aeroplane carriers.

Considerably hindered by the system of inland waterways, notably the Grand Canal, the progress of the Chinese navy may be divided into three stages: from 200 B.C., to the days of Marco Polo; from Marco Polo days to the inauguration of the Republic; and since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking. It was, however, not until the second stage that China awoke to the importance of coastal defence and contributed substantially to the building of a navy. With the inauguration of the National Government at Nanking, many old ships have been replaced and efforts are being furthered for the construction of cruisers by native docks.



The Ninghai, China's newest cruiser.

China to-day possesses a fleet of approximately 70,000 tons, ranging from a ninety tons torpedo boat to a transport of 4,600 tons. The biggest cruiser, 4,300 tons, belongs to the North-Eastern Squadron, while the Nanking Squadron possesses he newest cruiser of 3,000 tons.

The fleet is divided into six squadrons. The First, Second, the Training and the Torpedo Squadrons are under the direct command of the Ministry of Navy, while the other two squadrons, the Third and Fourth, are commanded by the North-Eastern and the Kuangtung military leaders respectively.

The history of the Chinese navy starts in the early part of the second century B.C. in the Tsin Dynasty, when Tsin Shih Huang-ti (First Emperor of Tsin Dynasty), who built the Great Wall, built vessels to send 3,000 youths and maidens to the Islands to the east of China Sea. It was, however, not until the Han Dynasty, 206 B.C. to A.D. 221, that the training of a navy was given serious attention.

Days of the Three Kingdoms

When the Han Empire was divided into three kingdoms, the navy was used by the Kingdom of Wu to the best advantage in the struggle for unity. Following the establishment of the Ming Dynasty in 1368, a strong navy was built which acquitted itself well in the extension of the boundaries of the empire to Tongking on the south. During the sixteenth and seventeenth century in the Tsing Dynasty, the training of a navy was again adequately taken up.

Except for the period in the early Ming Dynasty, the activities of the Chinese navy were limited to inland waters. Since the days of Marco Polo and with the development of foreign trade, the necessity of building sea-going vessels and maintaining a strong navy for the defence of the coast has been keenly felt.

The first attempt towards the establishment of a navy adequate enough for the defence of the nation was made in the first few years of Emperor Tung Chi (1861-1875) when two squadrons, named the Nanyang and Peiyang, were organised. Warships were purchased from foreign countries, and for the construction of native vessels, a dock was erected at Port Arthur, and a navigation bureau was established at Mamoi, Fukien.

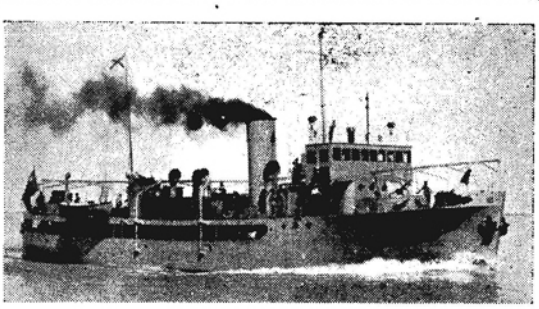
Sino-Japanese War

Inefficiency on the part of those in charge of the navy and lack of training and practice destroyed whatever value accrued from its maintenance, with the result that it became no more than an adornment to China. Its weakness was fully revealed in the Sino-Japanese war when the Chinese navy was almost entirely wiped out.

This crushing defeat, however, taught the statesmen a lesson, and a detailed reconstruction plan was submitted to the Throne by Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Sufficient funds were raised, only to be appropriated by the Empress Dowager for constructing the Summer Palace at Peking.

With the introduction of the cabinet system during the reign of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung (1902-1908), a second attempt was made to build an efficient navy. Eight cruisers and gunboats were purchased despite the financial stringency. Admiral Sah Chen-ping, graduate of the Greenwich Naval College, and then High Commissioner of Naval Reorganisation, was appointed Admiral of the Imperial Fleet in 1909.

Following the 1911 revolution, Yuan Shih-kai reorganised the fleet into three squadrons, the First, Second and the Training Squadron, and put it under the command of Admiral Liu Kou-yung. The command was subsequently taken over by Admiral Chen Pi-kuang after the instalation of President Li Yuan-hung. Admiral Chen was later sent to Kuangtung with the First Squadron to reinforce the Kuangtung army in its struggle against Northern warlords.



The Heashing, a new armoured gunboat

This started the serious split in the ranks of the naval officers. In 1924, the Kuangtung Squadron under the command of Admiral Wen Shu-teh, joined General Wu Pei-fu. Meanwhile, the North-Eastern Squadron was organised by Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Following the defeat of General Wu Pei-fu, the Kuangtung Squadron joined the Fengtien authorities, and was subsequently incorporated in the North-Eastern Squadron. The admiralty was established at Tsingtao.

The Nanking, or Yangtze Squadron, co-operated with General Sun Chuan-fang in 1923 and 1924. With the launching of the Northern Expedition, the Squadron, under the command of Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, and Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, supported the National Government, and was re-named the Central Squadron.

With the establishment of the Government at Nanking, co-operation from the Kuangtung and the North-Eastern squadrons was obtained, and the entire Chinese fleet was divided into six squadrons.

While the reconstruction programme of Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, has been carried out to some extent during the last several years, this has scarcely strengthened the navy, as many of the old cruisers and gunboats have to be replaced.

The shifting of funds earmarked for the navy to the building of an aviation force has further hindered the progress of naval reconstruction. Considering the ratio of expenses for the maintenance of naval forces by the United States and China the Senator's recent exhortation to the U.S. Navy to eat more beans because they are cheaper hardly applies. Comparatively, the eating of beans is considered a luxury in the Chinese navy.

Following are the warships under the command of Vice-Admiral Chen Chi-liang, which compose the First Squadron:

The Haiyung, cruiser, 2,950 tons; Haishu, cruiser, 2,950 tons; Yunchi, cruiser, 860 tons; Yunchih, cruiser, 890 tons; Hua-an, transport, 3,173 tons; Pu-an, transport, 4,600 tons; Tingan, transport, 2,500 tons; Ninghai, cruiser, 3,000 tons; Haining, gunboat, 300 tons; Kiangning, gunboat, 450 tons; Haiou, gunboat, 150 tons; Haihung, gunboat, 190 tons; Haiku, gunboat, 190 tons, Haichen, gunboat, 160 tons; Changshan, gunboat, 780 tons; and Yatsen, cruiser, which joined the squadron recently from the South.

The Second Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Tseg Yi-ting, consists of the following warships:

The Yungsiu, gunboat, 750 tons; Yining, gunboat, 600 tons; Chutung, gunboat, 740 tons; Chuyu, gunboat, 740 tons; Chuchi, gunboat, 700 tons; Chutai, gunboat, 700 tons; Chukuan, gunboat, 730 tons; Kiangyuan, gunboat, 550 tons; Kiangchun, gunboat, 550 tons; Kiangchi, gunboat, 140 tons; Kiangkuang, gunboat, 140 tons; Teshing, gunboat, 600 tons; Weishing, gunboat, 600 tons; Kungshing, gunboat, 300 tons; Chengshing, gunboat, 280 tons; Yishing, gunboat, 280 tons; Yunshing, gunboat, 280 tons; Tatung, gunboat, 871 tons; Shichang, gunboat 871 tons.

The Training Squadron

The Training Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Chen Hsueh-yung, consists of the following:

The Yingsui, training ship, 2,460 tons; Tungchi, training ship, 1,900 tons; and Chingan, transport, 4,000 tons.

The Torpedo Boat Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Wang Shu-yi, consists of the following:

The Yuchuang, destroyer, 390 tons; Chikong, destroyer, 390 tons; Huchung, torpedo boat, 96 tons; Huyueh, torpedo boat, 96 tons; Huying, torpedo boat, 96 tons; Hupang, torpedo boat, 96 tons; Shunsze, torpedo boat, 90 tons; Susze, torpedo boat, 90 tons, Yaoshu, gunboat, 500 tons.

The North-Eastern Squadron which was formerly under the command of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, was composed of the following warships, but following the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops, few are left with the Squadron:

The Haichi, cruiser, 4,300 tons; Haishen, cruiser, 2,950 tons; Chinhai, cruiser, 3,000 tons; Weihai, cruiser, 1,900 tons; Tinghai, torpedo-carrier, 700 tons; Yungbsiang, gunboat, 1,060 tons; Shaoho, cruiser, 2,600 tons; Chuyu, gunboat, 740 tons; Kiangli, gunboat, 550 tons; Feiying, torpedo boat, 200 tons.

Among the warships of the Fourth Squadron under the command of General Chen Chi-tang, Kuangtung military leader, were the Feiying, Chungshan and Hufeng, and several gunboats. The Feiying was, however, badly damaged by General Chen's aeroplanes in his campaign to reorganise the Kuangtung Squadron which was recently commanded by Admiral Chan Chak.

Hampered by lack of funds the construction programme of the Chinese Navy has been extremely small, efforts being concentrated on the building of a number of small gunboats at Kiangnan Dock which are proving a valuable medium for coastal defence and river navigation protection. Last year the Kiangning and the Haining, the first of the new type, were launched and they were followed recently by the Suining and the Wuning, sister ships, all of which have been attached to the First Squadron. They are serving as patrol boats for the Ministry of Navy's National Coastguard Bureau. Eight more gunboats are being constructed.

The Latest Cruiser

For some years there has been much talk of purchasing larger vessels from abroad. It was reported at one time that the Ministry of Navy contemplated purchasing a flotilla of destroyers from Britain but nothing materialised. A step in this direction, however, was recently taken when the cruiser Ninghai, was built in Japan at a cost of G.Y. 1,900,000. The Ninghai is commanded by Captain Kao Shien-hung and her dimensions are: length 360 feet overall, beam 39 feet, 3,000 tons displacement and a speed of 25 knots. She is equipped with 14 cm. turret guns, six 8 cm. anti-aircraft guns, four machine guns and two twice-mounting torpedo tubes. She is the only vessel in the Chinese Navy to be equipped with a scout plane.

Two years ago, a British Naval Mission headed by Commodore H. Baillie-Grohman, arrived to assist in the Ministry of Navy in reorganisation and training work, and a number of Chinese cadets were sent to England where they are attending the regular naval training course.

Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, was born at Foochow, Fukien, in 1888. He has been in constant touch with naval affairs almost since boyhood. Since he graduated from the Naval College, Nanking, 1907, Admiral Chen received practical training in various Chinese warships, having worked his way up from a cadet, petty officer, to commander of cruisers. He resided in Japan, America and European countries successively, where he studied naval operation and received much practical experience in British battleships during the Great War. He served as a naval attache to the Chinese Legation in England and director of the Chinese naval students in England, naval delegate to the Paris Peace Conference and International Hydrographic Conference, London, besides many other important posts with the navy. Admiral Chen has participated in many campaigns during and after the Northern Expedition for the National Government.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MARCH 22, 1873.

We hear that Mr. John McLeavy Brown, late Assistant Chinese Secretary in H.B.M.'s Legation, has at length definitely accepted an appointment in the Customs, and may be expected shortly in China.

* * *

University College, London, has inaugurated a chair of Chineso language and literature, and Mr. F. W. Holt, of H. M.'s Consular Service, has accepted the professorship. Mr. Holt was for some time Interpreter in the Shanghai Consulate, and sat as Assessor in the Mixed Court.

* * *

Among the arrivals by French Mail, we notice that of Mr. W. McKean, late of H.B.M.'s Consular Service. He has accepted, we understand, an appointment in the Peking College, as teacher of English, and will proceed to Peking at once to take it up. The present incumbent Mr. O'Brien, formerly of H. M.'s Consular Service joins the Customs staff.

DR. H. H. KUNG IN LONDON

Reception to Mission at New China House

BY HENRY S. H. PAN

Recently I read with great interest the speech, "Sino-American Co-operation," made by Dr. H. H. Kung at the China Institute, U.S.A.; but I am glad that I am now able to report another of his speeches delivered at the China House, which is a similar institution in England. The official opening of this House was arranged for February 17. A detailed account of its aim, organisation and history will be given later.

The reception in honour of Dr. Kung and the members of the Chinese Industrial Mission was held on February 2, at the new building of the China House. The distinguished guests were the Chinese Minister, H. E. Dr. Quo Tai-chi; the Chinese Consul-General, Dr. W. C. Chen; and Colonel Thomas Tchou, the chief secretary of the Mission. Though the House was rather small, the attendance was excellent, making the rooms entirely packed. Among the audience, one quarter composed of Chinese students and three quarters of British, who either have been to China or are friends of the Chinese community here.

Mr. H. T. Silcock, the acting Warden of the House, in welcoming Dr. Kung, said that it was a real honour to have Dr. Kung as the first guest of honour to the House, which which had been taken over from the builder scarcely more than a few days. One could easily see that the furniture was far from sufficient, and that the library had but bare walls; yet he was confident that the furniture and books were on the way to come. He said that the audience must not feel disappointed, for if they had only imagined that owing to the difficult conditions in China they could only afford to live on the top floor of a boarding house, they would then be more than pleased to have had even a standing space in the rooms. Besides, he finally stated, they were there not to enjoy, but to listen to Dr. Kung's speech, which, he firmly believed, would have made all of them so absorbed that they would forget the discomfort entirely.

Dr. Kung first expressed his pleasure at being able to present at the reception, and then thanked all British friends there for having given hospitality and assistance to Chinese students.

After these few words, he turned to address the Chinese students. He said that he was glad that he could bring good tidings from home to the anxious young men. He assured them of the improved state of affairs in China. While mentioning the purpose of his Mission, he said "My duty is to investigate the best methods of modernising China. I am quite ready to accept any proposal that you can make as a result of your profound study and research, and I will submit it to the Government." He then expressed the wish that students should prepare themselves to face and solve the many and varied difficult problems of present-day China. In his opinion, books alone would not make a man perfect, he should have extensive experience and learn every detail of things. Not only is experience relating to his study important to him; he should also observe almost the things of every walk of life. He said that he used to think that British and Chinese are very alike. In Britons, one could always find the best qualities such as solidness and thoroughness. It was by those qualities, he pointed out, that Great Britain could stand firmly throughout the unprecedented world storm. It is for those qualities, he believed, that Great Britain will still lead the world. As those qualities are so important, he therefore advised the Chinese audience that every student should make it his will, the only will, to equip himself with such British sterling qualities.

Finally he said though the China House at the present moment was rather small, owing the limited membership he was sure that the House will grow day by day under able management and wise guidance. It was his hope that when he next visited the place the House would be ten times as big.

Continued at bottom of preceeding col.

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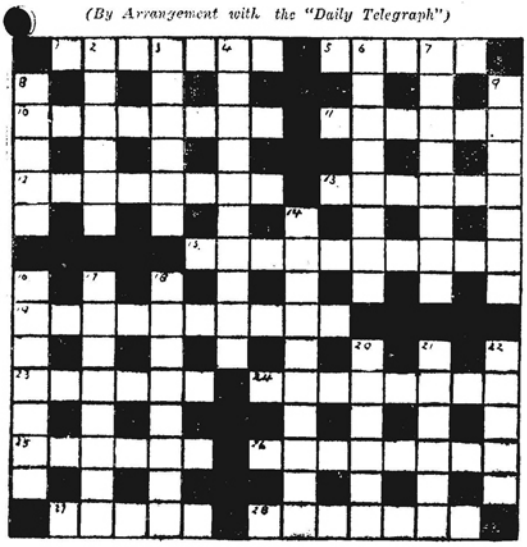
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

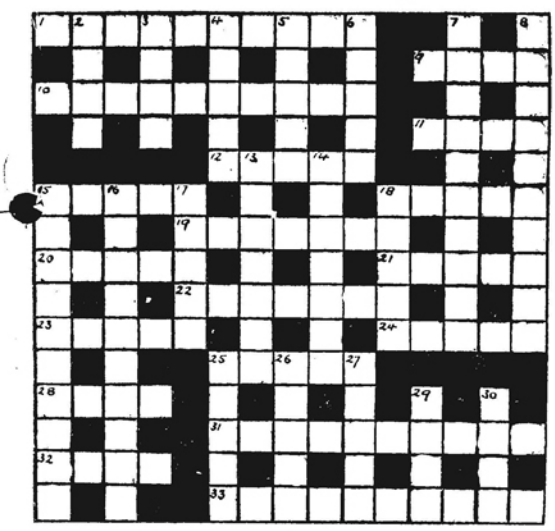


ACROSS

1 Backward animal in bird gives mounted warrior
5 It will, in short, give material
10 To seek relaxation make again
11 Behead this gap and get part of a river
12 What comes before the dawn is of little weight after misplaced wit
13 Useful in drawing the colour line
15 "Better, Vera?" (anag.)
19 By no means closefisted
23 One of the U.S.A.
24 Very forward
25 Sounds royally supporting, but is cast
26 A sound reason for supposing someone is calling
27 Prepared
28 Notched

DOWN

2 Flower
3 This railway is often a fair feature
4 Epithet for the misleading phrases of the cheap saleman
6 Bare word suffices to make this furniture
7 True of 1836
8 Thin fare with internal decay
9 One who uses his head
14 Service that advises exerrise at stated hour
16 "One can't" (anag.)
17 Contrary
18 "Dead show" (anag.)
20 One who can half 14 down
21 Writing
22 The extremes of advantage are of a proverbial nature



ACROSS

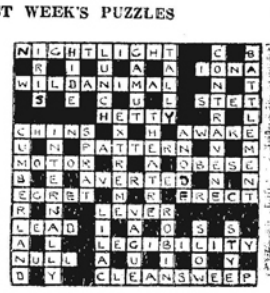
1 "Malt on menu" (anag.)
9 The game of a distant circle
10 This prevents expansion, and, headless, it is a form of flattery
11 Fair, but with nothing to spare
12 Step by which your car leaves its mark
15 She has humour in her head, but is irritating if beheaded
18 A taxer makes more
19 Just the train ... the retired journalist
20 Summer food as turned boy
21 Stories have become old
22 Expression for crack airman during a fight
23 Follow
24 A relative
26 One who has his head above water, but not his feet
28 British river
31 "Sure to to mend" (anag.)
32 Male name
33 Gathering in the ears

DOWN

2 Leave out a considerable honour on it
3 Make of car
4 What is this 11 across fits
5 A whole community with only one rib
6 Your coat, or your face, may be this
7 Half of this railing is a national business
8 "Act? No, never!" (anag.)
13 Double form of lip care
14 Vera in her years is mean
15 What you are holding in your hand will probably be so much this tomorrow
16 Rather an in-and-out description, but it makes police "tecs"
17 As regards this and the field it is usually four to one
18 German town
25 This marks time
26 Gloomy, and nearly all back
27 Nautical term
29 Meditate without your pal
30 Scottish stream

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



THE BOOK PAGE

THE WORLD SO WIDE

THE ODYSSEY OF A LONELY WOMAN.—By Alma Karlin. Translated by Emile Burns. Gollanez, London. 18/-.

The first two hundred pages or so of this book go with a very definite swing and anything in the nature of an interruption while reading it is a distinct irritation. After that "the first fine careless rapture" wears off a little, and though it never produces moments of actual boredom it does on occasion produce moments of impatience. The Erika typewriter, for instance, a much treasured possession, is referred to every few pages. Surely after six or seven repetitions the author might have taken it for granted that her readers would realise for themselves how much she valued it and that it would continue to go with her every time she moved. However, that is a very minor point, though it is, unfortunately, so often the small things that irritate.

The book tells of the adventures of the author, who sets out armed with the knowledge of nine languages, and very little money, to work her way round the world as a journalist. It sounds fairly simple and full of fun. But her troubles start in Genoa even before she leaves Europe, and from that moment they practically never desert her. If any other young girl is contemplating a similar trip, let her read of Miss Karlin's experiences and she will at least learn from her which countries to avoid.

First and foremost of them is Peru, the land of the Incas, which to the hopeful young voyager was to be a land full of the romance of an ancient civilisation, but which in actuality was a land of unspeakable filth and rottenness, and of an immorality hardly to be believed. Perhaps what makes the earlier part of this book of particular interest is the fact that it is while travelling steerage, first to Peru, and later to Panama, and on to Japan, that she meets such varied and curious types, and gives such excellent pictures and stories of them. Take, for example, her description of the exodus of one of her four cabin companions, a compatriot of hers, an Austrian woman married to a Peruvian. Incidentally, the husband used to come to their cabin every night and beat his wife. They left the ship at Puerto Cabello and were going to walk through the interior to Peru:

> "....It was as far as from Palermo to North Cape and through primeval forest the whole way. She was wearing a black silk dress with a yellow waterfall of faded lace, neither of them was carrying anything, not even a handkerchief, they were going into the new world just as anyone might get off a tram. I saw them walk slowly along the quay wall at an absolutely leisurely pace. He had perhaps three or four pesos in his pocket. He must certainly have murdered her before the week was out."

It is tantalising to think we shall never know.

The sordid need of money forced the girl to stay in Peru (literally in a state of abject terror) until, by teaching languages, she had earned sufficient to catch the next boat to Panama, her one idea at that time being to reach a land inhabited by Europeans. Even there, though infinitely better than in Peru, her lot was anything but ideal lodged with an old German and his wife who kept a pawn shop and gave her a room and keep (of a most squalid kind) in return for services in the shop. Before long the man expected her to carry on a love intrigue with him in the shop and she was forced to seek other lodgings. Luckily, she was able to secure the post of government interpreter, so until her departure for Japan the rest of her stay in Panama was definitely less arduous, though even in her new rooms she had the same recurrent trouble, namely, ejecting men from her bedroom. Here let us state that although we have every sympathy with the lady, and the fact that she was obliged to carry with her a poisoned dagger as a weapon of defence shows how real was the danger to which she was exposed, these adventures, by dint of the frequent repetition, become like the Erika a little wearisome. We could have wished by the end of the book that she had given us more of her charming vignettes and fewer scenes with men.

What makes her love Japan more than any of its natural beauties is the fact that during her two years' stay there she was never molested; to such a state had her frayed nerves been reduced. Happy as she is there, her wander-spirit eventually drives her forward to China, which after the outward charms of Japan leaves a first impression of dirt and incivility. Like most travellers, she cannot resist the beauties of Peking and admits that perhaps six months is not sufficient time in which to learn to appreciate the Chinese.

Next comes Formosa, and at this juncture occurs another of the book's irritating moments. Presumably the lady falls in love with the Japanese who has been acting as her very kind and chivalrous host. Disapproving as we do of the modern craze for publishing all one's own and one's friends private affairs, we would certainly have understood and encouraged a desire to avoid all mention of the subject. If she is going to speak of it though, why not be natural and frank about it and state simply and shortly what did happen? But the coy mystery with which she surrounds the event, saying nothing definite but throwing out hints and inuendoes, has the appearance of affectation.

While we are being carping and critical, let us also mention a tendency to give somewhat elementary general knowledge as something of special interest and only to be obtained by extensive travelling.

We take leave of her eventually in New Zealand, busy lecturing, and about to set sail for the South Sea Islands; and the fact that personally we are ready to follow her adventures in a second volume is adequate proof that we have enjoyed the first

There are moments when we have an uneasy feeling that the author tends to take life too seriously, with an almost oppressive earnestness in fact. On one occasion she says:

> I have often gone three streets further than was necessary, just in order to avoid a creature whose idea of making a pleasant noise in the universe was to point his lips and whistle. It has always struck me that people who are intellectually developed and whose minds are alert keep their other bodily exuberances under control. But people who are exuberantly healthy seem always to have to be drumming and whistling ....I prefer people like Buddha who maintain a posture of reflection, or like Dharma who stayed for seven years before a wall. I myself have done a fair amount of this and have learnt a great deal through it.

Very good; but, to be offensively platitudinous, it takes all sorts to make a world. However, anyone who can tell stories against themselves is certainly not devoid of humour, and she recounts how in Australia some lads gave their parents an account of all they'd seen and heard that afternoon, and talked

> ....particularly all about myself, the languages I knew, my artistic and other talents and my travels. Then one simple old soul, pulling her shawl tighter round her shoulders, said "Oh my dear child, how unpleasant to meet a person of that sort!"

After that we forgive her much.

One more quotation which shows Miss Karlin's admirable self-control and ability to keep calm however sorely tried, and how different would be the relations between East and West if only more people would realise as she does that

> By what they think of you, people will judge your nation—the nation of your passport and the nation of your language—and not only you but the whole nation will to put to shame by doing such a thing.—P.P.C.

SOOTHING

WHITE BRANCHES.—By E. Maria Albanesi. Ward Lock, London. 5/-.

"White Branches" is not a book over which it is possible to enthuse. It is simply another recruit to the vast army of books which mean nothing—and therein lies its justification; because this army is created to supply a very real public demand. It is the defence of the mass mind against mental exertion and the disturbances of thought. All that is required of its units is to act as bromides on tired nerves, and this "White Branches" does admirably. The reader is asked, in rather mediocre English, (beautiful words are too stirring to be restful), to follow the fortunes of the poor but honest girl whose life becomes miraculously grafted on to those of the rich and tainted aristocracy. That theme dear to the housemaid's heart. We are not disappointed. From the pedestal of her purity she is able to lift them out of the mire in which they have been joyously wallowing, and, curiously enough, they like her for it. There is only one possible ending. Virtue rewarded.

A good book of its kind—and its kind is very popular.—M.K.M.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY

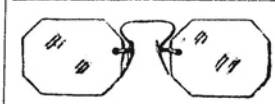
ZOYA.—By Colin A. Sabiston. Selwyn and Blount, London. 7/6.

As the title indicates, this is a story of Russia—and a very readable work of fiction it is, too. It is a tale of war and revolution days and of the trials, tribulations and triumphs of a typical Russian family brought up in the old Czarist days. Zoya is the central figure, though interest in the heroine is closely rivalled by the interest which the reader will find in several of the other cleverly depicted characters, notably those of her soldier lover, her father and brother, and two or three of the revolutionary types. Many prominent names are mentioned in the pages of "Zoya"—Rasputin, Lenin, Trotsky, Denikin, etc.—but nowhere does the book pretend to be other than fiction, beyond, of course, giving a very illuminating picture of life in Russia in the "dreadful years." Street scenes of carnage in Petrograd are given a-plenty, descriptions of Che-Ka visitations are at times even more horrible, prison life and torturings, etc., etc., are all vividly—sometimes almost too realistically—portrayed. On the whole, therefore, the book is not what could be called a pleasant one but it is unquestionably a clever one. The writer demonstrates beyond doubt that he "feels" his subject and there will be no dispute as to the reader's interest being held throughout.—J.W.F.

MODERN YOUTH

FOOLISH APPRENTICES.—By Pamela Frankau. Hurst and Blackett, London. 7/6.

As one of the younger generation Miss Frankau should know what she is writing about and probably she does. There really is no essential difference between the modern youth of the twentieth century and the youth of the nineteenth century—the difference is no more than surface deep—the main distinction is in the frankness with which the twentieth centuries discuss and advertise their sex problems. By "Foolish Apprentices" Miss Frankau presumably means "apprentices in love who are foolish" and she certainly leaves little to the imagination as to the extent of their foolishness. Her "hero", for want of a better word, Waldo Brooke, is one of those fortunate people who attract women, even unto their undoing, without effort on his part and without, in the majority of cases, any serious feeling on his side; this book is an account of some of his experiments in love and for a highly superior and super-sensitive young man he does very well up to a point, when he suddenly finds himself out of his depth and that two can play at the same game. The book is very amusingly written, the dialogue is at times exceedingly witty and whilst some of the situations are a little crude there is a lot of fun to be got out of reading it.—R.F.C.M.



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NEW ASPECTS

BOOMS AND DEPRESSIONS Some First Principles.—By Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University. Allen and Unwin, London. 8/6.

The personality of the author writing on such a subject as booms and depressions is, perhaps, the reader's first thought. Irving Fisher is a well known American political economist, a lecturer of Yale, and the author of a number of mathematical and financial works, of which "The Money Illusion," translated into four or five modern languages, is the best known. His work on "Geometry" has even been translated into Japanese. The book under review is, therefore, the product of a master of his subject, and is a book many people will like to have as a means of not only renewing acquaintance with sundry phases and notable causes in connection with the world depression—but of being presented with new insights and aspects lucidly explained.

In Part I the author assists the layman to bridge the gaps between himself and the financial expert, from the former's habitual conception of regarding money as an end, to the economist's treatment of it, as a means. He analyses the causes and scans the history of business cycles—the recurrent swing from prosperity to adversity, and back again—their theoretical aspects—and deals with the nine factors, from which, in his opinion all economic depressions originate. The first of these is the liquidation of over-indebtedness. Prosperity, aided partly by the "high-pressure salesmen of investment banks," creates a universal optimism, and with it a too light assumption of liability, which continues to rise until its balance is disturbed by a consciousness of insecurity. The liquidation of debt in its various forms then begins, and the peak of prosperity spirals down through currency contraction, dollar growth, lessened trade and employment,—to distrust—retarded circulation—and—finally to deflation, the root of almost all evils.

> We see then that if the liquidation were prevented from bulging the purchasing power of the dollar—that is, if the dollar were safeguarded—all the other depression causes, would be forestalled....Practically the only evils would then be the disturbance in the debts themselves, and in their money interest,—relatively tame affairs. Of a depression as we know it, there would be little left.

It is impossible to refrain from quoting the following letter taken from the book:—

> A few months ago, the unparalleled prosperity of our country was the theme of universal gratulation. Such a development of resources, so rapid an augmentation of individual and public wealth, so great a manifestation of the spirit of enterprise, so strong and seemingly rational a confidence in the prospect of unlimited success—were never known before. But how suddenly has all this prosperity been arrested! That confidence, which in modern times, and especially in our own country, is the basis of commercial intercourse—is falling in every quarter, and all the financial interests of the country seem to be convulsed and disorganised. The merchant, whose business is spread out over a wide extent of territory, and who, regarding all his transactions as conducted on safe principles, feared no embarrassment—finds his paper evidences of debt, and acceptances and promises which he has received in exchange for his goods,—losing their value; and his ability to meet his engagements is at an end....and loss succeeds to loss, till he shuts up his manufactory and dismisses his labourers. The speculator who dreamed himself rich, finds his fancied riches disappearing like an exhalation.
>
> Already in many a huge fabric that but a few days since, resounded with the roar of enfinery—all is silent as in a deserted city. Already many a great work of public improvement, upon which multitudes were toiling to bring it to the speediest completion, that commerce might rush upon its iron track with wings of fire—is broken off, and stands unfinished—like the work of some great conqueror struck down amidst his victories. Already want, like an armed man, stands at the threshold of many a dwelling, where a few days ago, daily industry brought the supply of daily comforts. What more may be before us in the progress of God's judgments—what tumults—what convulsions—what bloody revolutions—we need not now imagine. It is enough to know that this distress is hourly becoming wider, and more intense, and that no political or financial foresight can as yet discover the end. Amid these present calamities, and these portentous omens of the future, it is not strange that many minds are seeking, and all voices are debating, the cause and the remedy.

The above speech was delivered on May 21, 1837, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, from the pulpit of Center Church, in New Haven, Connecticut!

But, the author points out, no downswing goes on forever, the time comes when the business world is left in a state of under-indebtedness. At this zero-hour, the world is full of bargain prices, and also interest rates for those who would know in order to invest. Depression has then reached its nadir, and the upward spiral starts a new cycle.

Part II deals with the concrete facts which have led up to the world's over-indebtedness and caused the present depression. The War reparations, sterilized and "refugee" gold are dealt with in detail, from which the author concludes that billions of debts and a slipping gold base set the stage for the collapse of 1929.

The remedies to be applied for the attainment of stable money throughout the world are the text of Part III, which closes on a postcript on "Can we keep capitalism"?:

> Capitalism boasts of its rewards for initiative; Socialism claims a less selfish stimulus for the same virtue. The capitalistic system is not wholly capitalistic: witness Government itself, schools, the Post Office. On the other hand, Russia has in ten years drifted as far towards capitalism, as we, in a thousand years, have drifted towards socialism.

The terminology of finance is rarely attractive reading to the layman. Professor Fisher, however, possesses the art of quickening the dry bones of credit, debts and money with reality—and many graphs aid the reader to visualise with ease the argvment contained in the text. Extensive appendices are also especially valuable for reference.—H.E.M.

A CATALOGUE

MODERN BIRTH CONTROL METHODS.—By George Ryley Scott., F. Ph. S. (Eng.), F.Z.S., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute. With a Foreword by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., Bale Sons & Danielsson. London. 7/6.

The chief value of this book appears to lie in the way the various methods are catalogued and described, and in fact as a catalogue of commonly used methods it is excellent. It does not appear to be a book which will be of much advantage to those persons who wish to dispense with professional assistance. At the same time it hardly appears to be a book bringing before the doctor's notice methods of which he is ignorant. Hence it is somewhat difficult to discover to what audience it is addressed. If it is addressed to the lay public, in some parts of the book there is an undue use of purely technical terms, and in addition it is written in a style which presumes a fairly thorough anatomical knowledge; nor is the technique of the methods described in sufficient detail.

If it is addressed to medical readers, it hardly appears full enough, though it might be useful to them to have it on hand as a short summary of the present position.

The insistence on the value of the use of chemical and mechanical methods in combination seems sound in the present state of our knowledge of this subject, and the book contains a number of practical points in regard to the various methods described.

It is somewhat unfortunate that books on this subject invariably introduce some form of apologia. The present author's apology consists of the doctrine of common sense, which, however, seems to be as much a dogma in his case as the dogmas to which he objects to in churchmen. Again it is difficult to understand why these books find it necessary to quote the out-worn practice of barbarian races which cannot have any scientific or other interests, other than in books on archaeology.—J.H.J.

BOOK NOTES

On July 14, 1833, the author of "The Christian Year" preached his famous sermon on National Apostasy in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Oxford. That utterance of Keble's is generally regarded—Newman himself so looked on it—as the beginning of what is variously called the Oxford, or the Tractarian, Movement. Mr. J. Lewis May, the author of "The Oxford Movement: Its History and Future," who has written a life of Cardinal Newman and other works of religious interest, sets out to trace the history of the Movement in its various vicissitudes and developments from its beginning down to the present day, not omitting the influence on it of the aesthetic revival associated with the names of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Holman Hunt, William Morris, and also attempts to estimate what it promises for the future. He takes the view that the influence of the Oxford Movement, far from being spent, is now only beginning. That by ending the usurpation of the Pulpit over the Altar, by restoring the Eucharist to its pre-eminence as the sovereign act of Christian worship, by reviving the sacramental idea, the Oxford leaders asserted a principle by which alone man can be saved from materialism. The book is published at 15/- by Messrs. John Lane.

* * *

Messrs. Hutchinson have published "A Game of Golf," by Francis Ouimet, who won the Amateur Golf Championship of the United States in 1931. This book contains his golfing reminiscences and is, in effect, a history of modern golf in America. The price is 7/6.

* * *

"The St. Helena Journal 1815-1818," by General Gourgaud, is a diary written at St. Helena during a part of Napoleon's captivity. Published by Messrs. John Lane, it is now translated into English for the first time, and edited by Norman Edwards, with a preface by Hilaire Belloc. Price 15/-.

* * *

For those who are contemplating a holiday off the beaten track and yet within easy distance from England, Messrs. John Lane suggest "Yugoslavia," by Grace Ellison. It is the diary of a traveller who knows the Balkans well. She has travelled over every part of Yugoslavia and explains that although the six parts of the now united kingdom are all Slav, each part has its own history, folk-lore, costumes and music, and each part has to be carefully studied. For example, Slovenia, with its famous Julian Alps, is for the moutaineer; Croatia with its handsome capital Zagreb, which is one of the business centres, appeals for its great natural beauty; South Serbia is for the lover of history and the art of Byzantium, and is above all renowned for its unique monasteries built by a race of kings who left a great tradition for the Serbian race; Belgrade is a kingdom in itself and a flourishing European capital. Montenegro, as the home of a warrior race, makes a romantic excursion; Dalmatia, the new European Riviera, has a coastline of glorious islands, beautiful scenery and architecture; whilst Bosnia and Herzegovina are the East as one can no longer see it in Constantinople to-day. There are pen pictures of the outstanding Yugoslav personalities and a chapter devoted to the royal family and King Alexander. The book has 40 illustrations and the price is 12/6.

* * *

Mr. Murray is shortly issuing a new edition of "Robert Browning: How to Know Him," by William Lyon Phelps. The author has enlarged his former work by adding chapters on "Christmas Eve," "Pauline," "The Ring and the Book," the Plays, Browning and his Critics, Browning's Theory of Music, and A Browning Pilgrimage in Italy, thus widening the scope of his book.

* * *

Langhorne Gibson and Paul Schubert, authors of "Death of a Fleet," have only met each other on one occasion and then for a brief chat only. Most of their collaboration has been done with the Atlantic Ocean between them. Mr. Gibson, who is a nephew of Lady Astor, has for many years been so interested in naval affairs that he has acquired what is considered by experts one of the finest private naval museums in America. He had long contemplated a book on the destruction of the German Navy. One day he picked up "Come on Texas," the story of a battleship by a young ex-lieutenant of the United States Navy, Paul Schubert. He was so impressed with it that he immediately wired Schubert and arranged a meeting. It was a hurried one, however, for Schubert was about to leave for Europe. In the months that followed they communicated by cable and mail. Schubert spent much time in England and Germany. This was supplemented by Gibson's own research, which he had started years before, and with documentary evidence which he had amassed as part of his navy library and museum. At the end of eighteen months the authors delivered the manuscript to the publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson. The book has a preface by Vice-Admiral J. E. T. Harper. The price is 12/6.

* * *

Messrs. Hutchinson have also published Part 1 of "The Story of the Nations," which will be issued in about fifty weekly parts at 7d each. The work is illustrated throughout. The publishers have obtained pictures from private collections as well as from museums and galleries. In addition, hundreds of pictures have been specially painted by well-known artists. Another feature of the work is the number of coloured plates, also many maps, and tables giving dates of the most important events in each nation's history. The entire work, including the 2,500 illustrations, is printed on fine English paper.

* * *

The principal railway stations and air ports of Germany have recently been installed with slot machines which contain a selection of the popular books of the moment. A recent census of the volumes displayed revealed the fact that the two favourite authors were both foreigners, one being the late Edgar Wallace and the other an Italian, Pitigrilli. While the latter is practically unknown in England, his sales on the Continent, particularly in Germany, France and Italy, run into millions. His most popular novel has now been translated into English and was published last month by Messrs. John Lane, at the Bodley Head, under the title of "Mr. Pott." It is a satirical novel, the principal character being a Parisian magistrate who in his search for love turns circus clown.

* * *

Messrs. John Lane have also added to their 3/6 Novel Library, "By Saturday" by Sydney Fowler, and "Fortune of War" by Duncan Grinnell-Milne.

* * *

Messrs. Hutchinson have published "Strange Happenings in Wild Life," by George Hearn, with a foreword by the Marquis of Tavistock. Mr. Hearn has spent more than twenty years in the observation of nature, and the many unique photographs in the book were all taken by himself and his wife. The price is 15/-

* * *

Another of Messrs. Hutchinson's publications is "Golfing Memories and Methods," by Joyce Wethered. Miss Wethered has divided her story into three sections. In the first she gives her reminiscences of the years following the War, when she held an outstanding position in the women's championships. The second section is entirely technical; while in the concluding chapters she reviews the many aspects of the game.

* * *

Although in England Pirandello is chiefly known as the dramatist who wrote "Six Characters in Search of an Author," on the Continent he has long been ranked among the great short story writers. He is at present engaged on a series entitled "Novelle per un Anno," which is to consist of one story for each day of the year. From the tales so far published Messrs. John Lane have selected what they consider to be the best thirteen, which they have published in an English translation by Arthur and Henrie Mayne under the title of "Better Think Twice About It." The price is 7/6.

* * *

"This Was My World," published by Messrs. Macmillan at 10/6, is the autobiography of Lady Rhondda, who says:

> My experience is perhaps the sense typical of that of many women of my generation who, born into a Victorian world, passed into an Edwardian and thence, through the kaleidoscope of the war, into the neo-Georgian one, adapting as best they could as they went along. And seeing that most certainly, in fact if not in name, all three periods are still actively with us to-day, such experience is possibly worth our consideration.

The narrative shows how an absent-minded, dreamy, shy child, always looking for first causes and completely unpractical, developed by the force of unusual circumstances into one of the outstanding personalities of post-war England: director of a number of business concerns both in London and in the most important industrial group in South Wales; holder of controlling interests in several Welsh daily and weekly papers; chairman of several advisory committees to the Ministries of Health and National Service; appellant in a spectacular suit before the Committee of Privileges for the admission of Peeresses into the House of Lords; the moving spirit behind the successful campaign for equal suffrage granted in 1928; and founder, and during recent years, editor of "Time and Tide."

* * *

Messrs. Allen & Unwin have published "The Poor Student and the University" by L. Doreen Whiteley, with an introduction by Percy Alden. To the student this book offers new information upon two sources of financial help for university education—the publicly maintained scholarships, grants, and loans awarded by local authorities and usually restricted to pupils of state-aided secondary schools, and, secondly, the awards of private charities and educational trusts. It also provides a guide to the cost of a career at British universities. A summary of expenditure by local authorities upon scholarships, etc., to universities proves, with statistical evidence, how varied are the conceptions of public responsibility for assisting further education at the university.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM.—N. Bentwich. Allen and Unwin

DEMOCRACY IN CRISIS.—H. J. Laski. Allen and Unwin

FICTION

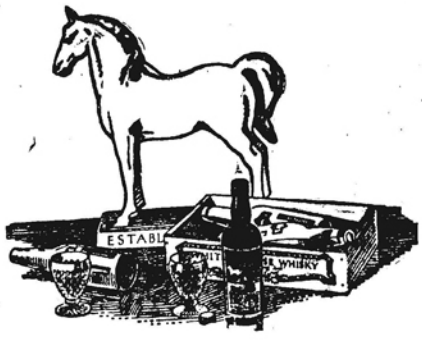
FORBIDDEN VALLEY.—W. B. Mowery. Methuen

THE BOX FROM JAPAN.—H. S. Keeler. Ward Lock

THE MAN WHO FOUND OUT.—J. Hocking. Ward Lock

THE SEVENTH MAN.—W. Barclay. Ward Lock

White Horse Whisky



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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

Race Course Asides: The Light Horse Dance and Two Cocktail Parties

BY ALETHEA

The long waited for sun has come at last. Sunday dawned bright and warm with a South West breeze to blow away any remaining fears. Consequently all Shanghai was out during the week-end. The Hungjao Road was really a sight worth seeing. The stream of cars was continuous. Every garden and paddock was filled with people; dogs chased each other all over the road, escaping death by inches as each car rushed past to bear its contents to the country. Riders chose the same spot for their afternoon's exercise and their ponies, despising the narrow track set aside for them, took to darting sideways across the road. A large and impressive procession of Chinese, complete with brass band and wailing women, followed a respected forbear to his last resting place. Chickens, children and swaying wheelbarrows helped to fill any remaining gaps, and buses filled with students completed the general confusion.

Such is the effect of the sun when it chooses to appear in Shanghai on the one day of the week that is dedicated to it—Sunday.

* * *

Early Morning Scenes

At the Race Course are as good evidence as any that spring is really on its way. Pony talk is going hot and strong and activity will continue to increase until it reaches its climax in the spring meeting.

The training season naturally finds all the crowd down at the course—owners, trainers, jockeys and die-hards. The latter, incidentally, seemed to think they had scored one over the younger generation last Saturday morning. One of them was overheard discussing the situation with somebody's venerable "Number 1." Despite the difference in their station and nationality, they both agreed that the young men of to-day couldn't compare with those of their generation. "I savee," said the Number 1 in tones of great derision, "I savee, last night all master go out dance—morning time no come course .... young master to-day no so strong."

It was, of course, the morning after the Light Horse dance, and many an owner had to give the order "Boy must ride—Master no come."

* * *

The General Verdict

On the Light Horse Dance proved it to be one of the most popular events of the season. Some said it was the best, and certainly if one is to judge by the hour at which most of the Light Horse men got home the next morning, they must have enjoyed themselves hugely.

Feminine opinion seemed to be in a more critical vein. The lights for instance, in the sitting out rooms were cruel, though I don't know what else they could expect in a mens' club. Several young women also seemed to be having a certain amount of trouble finding partners—what with the entrance to the ballroom being so crowded and the bar so temptingly close to it.

One opinion which I can't help but endorse came from a guest who said with some relish "What a badly dressed crowd of women there are here to-night!" Certainly Shanghai's reputation for being smart must have suffered a slight set-back had any visitor been in a mood to try and damage it. With one or two notable exceptions (one of these, I noticed, was Mrs. G. Coutts who had a very charming white dress on) the dresses were not up to standard. It is, of course, the in-between season—neither winter nor spring—a sort of hiatus created by slightly *démodés* winter gowns on one side and the prospect of new spring models on the other.

* * *

Monday Evening

Seemed to be a popular one for cocktail parties. There were several on, and everybody I met appeared either to have rushed from the last or was about to hurry on to the next.

The largest must have been that given by Mr. and Mrs. Venturini at the Italian Club. The rooms of the club were simply packed with people and as it was almost an impossibility to get near to any particular person one wanted to speak to, the only thing was to shout across the room. Everyone did, and conversations in several different languages were carried on until the noise might have compared quite creditably with the Tower of Babel itself.

Mrs. Venturini had the exhausting job of saying good evening and goodbye (the latter being a serious business as the Venturinis were leaving Shanghai for good the following day) to about two hundred friends. She assured me when I asked her that she had shaken hands with everyone in the room, and I felt like complimenting her on how fresh and charming she looked after it all, but a young man came up at that moment and insisted on a last dance with her. So I turned my attention to the other guests and made a valiant, if not too successful attempt to see who was there.

FOR DAY WEAR

This chartreuse green woollen dress with black at the wrists is shown in Madame Jenny's new collection.

* * *

Amongst the Things

I noticed were Count Ciano making his way through the crowd looking for Countess Ciano whom he eventually found. Miss Laura Chieri was sitting on one of the high stools by the bar and seemed to have some difficulty in getting down from it.....Mrs. Andreoni, formerly Georgie Mooser, was looking very happy as she battled with the crowd arm in arm with her husband.... Miss Shiela Hooper looking very grown up in black arrived late and was also saying lots of goodbyes in view of her departure to Hongkong the next day....Miss Ethelwynne Spence was greeted with delighted smiles by several good-looking Italians....Mr. and Mrs. Ted McBain were on the point of rushing off to another cocktail party. I looked around to see if I could get a glimpse of Count Del Bono's brother who recently arrived in Shanghai, and who, so I'm told, could compete with Valentino where looks are concerned; but I failed, and then had to leave, the last thing I saw was the host, Mr. Venturini, still standing in the hall and still saying goodbye to the very large number of friends he made during his stay in Shanghai.

* * *

The Next Cocktail Party

To which quite a number of us moved on was at Mr. and Mrs. Loos Williams' apartment in Avenue Haig. It was, of course, a smaller affair; in fact, it was quite a restful change to walk into their flat and find that one could sit and talk peacefully to all the guests in turn. As one walked in, it was nevertheless rather a case of "Puzzle: Find the hostess", for it happened that she was dressed in brilliant red velvet and was sitting on a sofa covered in exactly the same shade of material.

The gathering was to meet, and say goodbye at the same time, to Mr. Nyholm, a well-known social light in Peking who is here for a few days renewing friendships before his departure home.

People dropped in and out all through the evening; many were still arriving when I left sometime after eight. Amongst those there were Mr. Douglas Smart looking sleepy but probably feeling quite wide awake; Major Nathan in a dinner jacket; Mr. Nyholm taking about ponies and Peking; Mrs. V. Desborough explaining that her husband had just gone down with 'flu; Major Peter Barker looking very natty as usual; Mrs. David Fraser telling us that she was leaving the next day for home, and Miss Babs Hutchins also having a pony conversation.

A MAYFAIR NOTEBOOK

Novelties of Modern House Lighting: A "Waterloo" Wedding: A Village of Dressmakers

BY PHILINE

London, Feb. 10.

We have travelled far since those times when candles and oil lamps provided the home with the only artificial method of lighting. Town-dwellers have never had such opportunities as are now afforded for choosing beautiful house illuminations. And lighting, to-day, is a subject of intense interest to every English housewife. That is why the Duchess of York, who is no exception to the rule in this respect, has hastened to pay a visit to the new headquarters of the Electrical Association for Women in Regent Street. Here she was shown as fine a display of modern electric lighting installations as any to be seen in this country.

In the opinion of the director, Miss Caroline Haslett, the latest idea is to have plenty of light in the room, but to hide its source. Accordingly, in the new building, even bay windows are flood-lit, the bulbs being concealed in tiny boxes. Strip lighting is also used for the club room, and when a lecture is taking place it will be possible to focus attention on the speaker by spot-lighting her and leaving the audience and the rest of the platform in darkness. The colour scheme here, too, harmonises perfectly both with the illuminations and the modernist steel furniture. A pink ceiling suggests a pleasing warmth, and the beige walls a sense of spaciousness.

Novel lighting effects are more and more frequently being used in London homes. In Lady Reading's panelled dining-room in Curzon Street, for instance, beech leaves, mellowed to a lovely golden brown, form an important decoration. Two big bowls of these leaves are set in niches, lined with malachite green. Flood-lighting from below is cleverly concealed in the niches, to cast an unearthly glow upon the leaves and to create amusing shadows. In Lady Reading's sitting-room, wine red parchment makes an unusual lampshade in a setting of soft green painted walls and curtains of wine purple damask.

The Ideal Kitchen

How blessed is the presence of electricity to the housewife can be demonstrated, any day now, in the kitchens of the Electrical Association for Women. Indeed, these blue and white kitchens, overlooking the roof tops of Piccadilly, must be the ideal of every housewife in the world.

They are full of fresh air, flowers and stimulating colours, as well as all the very latest electrical cooking and domestic appliances. Cupboards are lighted automatically on being opened, so that there need be no painful head-bumping, when one delves for brushes and brooms. A "control panel" allows a cook to switch on a machine which automatically mixes a cake or another machine which provides home-made cream ready for tea.

Indeed, there are very few miracles of this order that one cannot see performed here. So fascinated was the Duchess of York with her brief glimpse on the day of opening, that her lady-in-waiting has written saying that the Duchess wishes her second visit, next month, to be an informal one, when she may inspect each new device thoroughly.

Violets for a Bride

The fashions worn at the historic Duchess of Richmond's Ball, on the Eve of the Battle of Waterloo, will be revived at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on the 23rd of March. This day will mark the wedding of Lady Anne Wellesley, one of the loveliest debutantes of 1928, who is the great-great-granddaughter of the famous Duke of Wellington. In his memory the bride and her bridesmaids will wear the Empire style of gowns. The bridal gown is of ivory satin, the material of an old dress being used, and cut with a square neck, high waist and puff sleeves. The long train, nearly 12 feet on the ground, is also Empire in style.

Thousands of violets, symbolic of the English countryside in Springtime, are being tended in the Weald of Sussex for this wedding. Their blooms will be made into huge bouquets—white for the bride, to match her wreath of orange blossoms and white violets, and two shades of mauve for the bridesmaids. Light and dark violets are to be carried alternatively by the pairs of bridesmaids, whose dresses are to be alternatively palma and dark violet velvet, wreathed around the waist by twisted bands of silver and the darker Neopolitan violet. Still more of these sweet smelling little flowers will decorate the church with the silver pussy willow, to match the silver note in the retinue.

There is at least one village in Europe where every woman, I am told, is trained from childhood to be a skilled dressmaker. But these needlewomen are not interested or disturbed by every changing trend of fashion. They cut out and sew the dresses—the entire wardrobe, in fact—for the Passion Play, which has made their village of Oberammergau famous all over the world.

Oberammergau is very busy just now, because it is to give a series of special performances of the Passion Play during 1934, to commemorate the tercentenary of its inauguration. Three hundred years ago the villagers vowed to perform the play once every ten years in perpetuity, as an act of thanksgiving for relief from the plague. No fewer than six hundred and fifty persons take part in it and, as some of the actors wear two or three changes of costume, more than 1,000 different garments have to be made. All of these are based on genuine old Palestine models, and a number of antiquarians keep constantly in touch with the village, so that they can supply details with a view to making everything as exactly right as possible.

In a New Guise

Not everyone, I think, knows that Epsom Salts may be used externally with satisfactory results on the skin. A treatment much as I am going to outline leaves the face amazingly fresh and rosy and can be completed in a short time and at home. Rub the skin with an ordinary, cleansing cream, and, then, with a nourishing cream. Put two tablespoonfuls of Epsom Salts into a bowl of hot water and two into a bowl of cold water and leave them to dissolve. Soak cloths alternatively in the hot and cold water and, having removed the cream, press them against the face for several minutes at a time. If the skin inclines to dryness give it a quick massage with a light cream afterwards.

A second quick facial treatment is to mix some ordinary toilet oatmeal into a thin paste with rose-water. Spread the mixture well over the face, leaving it to dry on the skin for about ten minutes. Remove with a face cloth soaked in warm water. This treatment will be found to have a very cleansing effect and leaves the complexion soft and clear.

INK ON A BAG LINING

Sometimes, through carrying a fountain pen in a handbag, the silk lining is found to be stained with ink. It is not always possible to remove the lining in order to treat the stains, and the best plan is to treat the marks carefully in the following manner. Take a small lump of common salt and damp it slightly with undiluted lemon juice. Cover the stains thickly. Leave on for several hours, and, if possible expose the stained part of the lining to the sun. Finally, brush it off and sponge the lining with lukewarm water. After this treatment the stains should have disappeared. Inkstains on pastel-coloured silk linings may be dabbed lightly with peroxide of hydrogen.

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due Shai	
Glenshiel	Feb. 11	Mar. 23
Bhutan	Feb. 11	Mar. 24
Benmacdhui	Feb. 4	Mar. 25
Chitral	Feb. 17	Mar. 27
Katori M.	Feb. 21	Apr. 4
Glengarry	Feb. 25	Apr. 7
Ranchi	Mar. 3	Apr. 9
Bennevis	Feb. 18	Apr. 10
KashimaM.	Mar. 10	Apr. 18
Benreoch	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Sudan	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Carthage	Mar. 17	Apr. 23
Bencruachan	Mar. 18	May 5

From LIVERPOOL

Diomed	Feb. 18	Mar. 31
Sarpedon	Feb. 25	Apr. 5
Elpenor	Mar. 4	Apr. 13
AgamemnonMar.	11	Apr. 18
Achilles	Mar. 18	Apr. 27

From OLSO

Afrika	—	Mar. 26
Tancred	—	Apr. 3
Asia	—	Apr. 17
Tourcoing	—	Apr. 22
Japan	—	Apr. 28

From ROTTERDAM

Ramses	Feb. 3	Mar. 22
Zuiderkerk	Feb. 2	Mar. 24
Eurybates	Feb. 14	Mar. 25
Saale	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
Duisburg	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
Canton	Feb. 10	Apr. 9
Fulda	—	Apr. 12
Lycaon	Mar. 4	Apr. 15
Asia	—	Apr. 17
Aller	Mar. 8	Apr. 20
Ruhr	Mar. 3	Apr. 23
Trave	Mar. 10	Apr. 24

From HAMBURG

	Due Shai	
Zuiderkerk	Jan. 28	Mar. 24

From ANTWERP

Scrooskerk	Feb. 21	Apr. 17
Japan	Mar. 4	Apr. 28
Meerkerk	Mar. 21	May 15

From MARSEILLES

C'ceaux	Feb. 24	Mar. 31
Athos	Mar. 10	Apr. 14

From TRIESTE

C. Rosso	Mar. 10	Apr. 3
Carignano	Feb. 27	Apr. 15

From PORT SAID

Sarpedon	—	Apr. 5
Glengarry	—	Apr. 7
Canton	Mar. 5	Apr. 9
Dessau M.	Mar. 9	Apr. 10
Bennevis	—	Apr. 10
Fulda	Mar. 12	Apr. 12
Athos	—	Apr. 14
Lycaon	—	Apr. 15
Carignano	—	Apr. 15
Scrooskerk	—	Apr. 17
Asia	—	Apr. 17
Kashima M.	—	Apr. 18
Azamemnon	—	Apr. 18
Benreoch	—	Apr. 19
Sudan	—	Apr. 21
Ruhr	—	Apr. 23

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	Mar. 3	Apr. 10

From CALCUTTA

Santhia	Mar. 3	Mar. 27
Takada	Mar. 18	Apr. 13

From COLOMBO

Ramses	Mar. 2	Mar. 22
Saale	Mar. 9	Mar. 29

From SOERABAIA

Tilleboet	—	Mar. 30
TjikembangMar.	18	Apr. 3

From PENANG

BenmacdhuiMar.	10	Mar. 25
Saale	Mar. 13	Mar. 29

From RANGOON

Santhia	Mar. 9	Mar. 30

From BATAVIA

Tjisadane	—	Mar. 26

From SINGAPORE

Eurybates	—	Mar. 28
Saale	—	Mar. 29
Diomed	—	Mar. 31
C'ceaux	—	Mar. 31
Tancred	—	Apr. 3
C. Rosso	—	Apr. 3
Katori M.	—	Apr. 4
Dulsburg	—	Apr. 4

From HONGKONG

Ramses	—	Mar. 22
Hosang	—	Mar. 22
Glenshiel	—	Mar. 23
Zuiderkerk	—	Mar. 24
Bhutan	Mar. 15	Mar. 24
Afrika	—	Mar. 25
Chitral	—	Mar. 27

From MANILA

Zuiderkerk	—	Mar. 24
E. Canada	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
P Pierce	Feb. 9	Mar. 27
Silversandal	—	Mar. 30
P.McKinley	Feb. 16	Mar. 31
P. Monroe	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
Mentor	Feb. 25	Apr. 15
St.Navigator	—	Apr. 15
P.VanBuren	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
P. Lincoln	Mar. 16	Apr. 26

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. Tide	—	Mar. 22
P. Pierce	Mar. 3	Mar. 27
ChichibuM.	Mar. 9	Mar. 30
Jutlandia	—	Apr. 15
Falstria	—	Apr. 20

From PORTLAND

New York	—	Mar. 24
Gov. Pershing	—	Mar 25
Gol. Dragon	—	Apr. 5
G. Sherman	—	Apr. 13

From SEATTLE

P.Jefferson	Mar. 18	Apr. 4

From VANCOUVER

E. Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 27
Protesilaus	Mar. 11	Apr. 6

From KOBE

Tido	—	Mar. 22
Collier	—	Mar. 25

From NAGASAKI

Dakar M.	—	Mar. 24

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, Mar. 14. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. R. Tyson, Mrs. J. S. Russell, Mr. L. Hammond, Mr. W. E. D. Smith, Mr. S. W. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Franck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thayer, Miss M. R. Clark, Miss F. J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dunn, Mrs. A. M. Waters, Mr. A. R. Robinson, Mr. W. G. Edmonds, Senator B. S. Aquino, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ellis, Mr. E. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Knight, Mr. V. G. Bunnan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Goodman, Mr. T. Stig-Nielson, Mr. R. E. Salmon, Mr. E. Rosenfeld, Mr. C. L. Robinson, Mr. W. J. Chapin, Mrs. B. Carbonel, Rev. W. H. Warren, Miss F. D. Howard, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. E. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Hoeger, Mr. H. Weiss, Mr. J. B. Knox, Mr. F. Goffinet, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Soey, Mr. S. Dirra, Mr. J. Cadelina, Miss A. Hammer.

Per str. General Lee, Mar. 15. From Manila.—Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. L. Baggaley, Mrs. L. W. Bailey, and infant Bailey. Mr. J. T. W. Brooke, Mrs. F. J. Burns, Mrs. M. P. Carroll, Miss Sue May Carrol, Mr. Ramon Caro, Mrs. V. O. Clapp, Miss C. Clapp, Miss J. Clapp, Mrs. J. A. Collins, Miss Helen Collins, Mr. C. E. DeLano, Miss B. Donoher, Mrs. A. F. Dewees, Mrs. R. S. Foley, Mrs. E. Fairey, Mrs. B. M. Goodill, Miss F. Goodill, Miss T. Goodill, infant Goodill, Mr. J. P. Huntley, Mrs. B. Heneberger, Mstr. H. Heneberger, Mrs. T. T. Hassell, Mrs. R. E. Jones, Mrs. S. B. Moore, Mstr. R. Moore, Miss S. Moore; Mr. J. M. Morris, Miss H. MacCloakie, Mrs. Vere Pate, infant Pate, Mrs. E. M. Pyne, Mrs. H. A. Redfield, Mrs. L. C. Shaw, Mrs. L. R. Schinazi, Mrs. R. Shanks, Mrs. Sophie Stokley, Mrs. C. E. Scott, infant Scott, Mrs. L. L. Smith, Mrs. A. J. Stauss, Mstr. Johnny Stauss, Mr. Raoul Talan, Mr. C. M. Wilson.

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, Mar. 17. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bordwell, Mstr. Paul Bordwell, Mstr. J. H. Bordwell, Mrs. Anne Bridgeford, Mrs. R. C. Beebe, Mr. H. W. Bradley, Mr. C. R. Chase, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Miss Sally Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall, Mrs. E. Just, Mr. A. Kobelt, Mstr. A. Kobelt, Miss C. Motion, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. O'Bolger, Miss Patricia O'Bolger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot H. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker, Mr. M. T. Balani, Mrs. R. S. Buchan; Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Creighton, Mstr. L. Creighton, Mstr. R. Creighton, Miss P. Creighton, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Droz, Rev. F. Lee, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss A. G. Russell.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Mar. 17. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. Manli Augoung, Mr. L. E. Brennard, Mr. N. G. Beale, Lt. and Mrs. E. F. Carlson, Miss A. Gate, Lt. and Mrs. W. P. Kelley, Mr. A. R. Korff, Mrs. J. A. Lynch, Miss M. MacDowell, Rev. Father Metrat, Mr. A. J. Okis, Miss May Phramer, Mr. G. W. Philleo, Lt. F. R. Powers, Mrs. F. Powers, Mr. O. Pruessman, Lt. L. B. Puller, Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wellington, Mrs. J. S. Bass, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. F. J. Comerford, Mstr. James Comerford, Mr. Edwin Dunn, Mrs. M. G. Haugen, Mr. Hariram Hassomal, Mrs. J. F. Kutz, Mstr. J. F. Kutz, Mrs. H. W. Cooke, Mrs. Frances McKnight, Mrs. T. De Mihaly, Mstr. L. De Mihaly, Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Obrien, Miss Clara L. Perkins, Mr. O. C. Rohde, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd M. Rich, Mr. N. Spiak, Mr. W. O. Stokes.

Per N.Y.K.S. Taiyo Maru, Mar. 17. From San Francisco. Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. F. A. Broonfield, Mr. F. A. Branch, Miss Anna M. Yakimenko, Miss Ethel Leighton, Mrs. Marie A. De Nubile, Mr. H. Topf.

Per M.M.S. Aramis, Mar. 17. From Marseille, etc. Mr. and Mme. Gaillard, Mr. and Mme. C. Jmiddleton, Mr. Lapeire, Mme. R. Malbrancq, Mr. and Mme. Fombertaux, Mr. and Mme. Wohrer, Mr. Blanez, Comte de Courseulles, Mr. Gillett, Mr. R. Strauss, Mr. and Mme. Le Boterf, Mr. Deville, Mr. Codsi, Mr. C. Brahn, Reverend Pere Mallier, Seyres, Velentin, Teilhard de Chardin, Vernay, Lombard, Mr. Boloukhere, Mme. M. Jobson, Mr. L. Beck, Mme. N. Estrine, M.M. Arnaud and Suteau, Mme. Niznik Lasota, M.M. Cabart, Pechek, Kalivoda, Mme. Haya M. Hamanali, Mr. W. Witter, Mr. J. Windrum Smith, M.M. Merriesi, Durand, Le Calve, Paugam, Depuyot, Riou, Ascoet, Daro, Bourdoulous, Guillou, Mr. Lazar Delcombe, Mr. J. M. Marques, Mlle. R. Lindstroom, Mr. Elysio Mendies, Mr. B. Tsifaieff, Mr. Ng. Van Gay, Trente and Un Matelots.

Per str. Siangwo, Mar. 18. From Hankow. Mr. J. M. Major.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, Mar. 19. From Hongkong. Mr. E. E. Bougon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Collens, Mr. L. J. Davis, Mr. J. C. Finch, Mr. C. Guillemin, Mr. G. M. Hemsworth, Mr. F. A. Hooley, Mr. J. Jones, Mrs. D. T. Keogh, Mr. H. R. Lane, Mr. W. R. McBain, Mr. L. O. McNicoll, Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Levy, Mr. S. Kramer, Mr. J. Patrusheff, Mr. E. S. Phillips, Mr. H. R. Pinna, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ruikenberg, Mtr. and Mtr. Ruikenberg.

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Mar. 20. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Atkinson, Mr. A. W. Beaumont, Mr. C. W. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ficklen, Mr. B. F. Jones, Mrs. W. B. Jones, Sir Joseph Kemp, Mr. B. Lander Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Ray, Mrs. F. W. Shaw, Miss F. T. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Thach, Mr. Wm. Wright, Mrs. R. C. Boyden, Mrs. George T. Beck, Mrs. R. P. Briscoe, Mrs. L. M. Davis, Mrs. George E. Duffy, Mstr. Leslie Duffy, Miss Natalie Eills, Mrs. S. B. Estes, Miss Esme Estes, Miss Diane Estes, Mr. J. W. Fisher, Mrs. H. L. Grosskopf, Mstr. Holmer Grosskopf, Mr. Wm. Hayes, Mrs. R. S. Hall, Jr., Mrs. M. G. Johnson, Mrs. A. F. Kemmer, Miss E. G. Krogstod, Miss H. McCullough, Mrs. H. G. Mendenhall, Miss M. Mendenhall, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. F. V. Rigler, Mrs. M. C. Roberts, Miss R. Roberts, Mrs. R. C. Scherrer, Miss P. Scherrer, Father Ugo Sorda, Mrs. C. B. Sprott, Mrs. C. W. Wieber.

OUTWARD

Per L.T.S. Conte Verde, Mar. 14.—For Trieste, etc.—Duca L. Camerini, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Hoehnke, Dr. J. Edgar, Mrs. Neyrone, Mr. and Mrs. Humble, Miss Humble, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mrs. Mann, Mr. H. W. Rateliffe, Mr. W. Hess, Mr. K. L. Smith, Miss M. McGregor, Miss S. Hooper, Mr. C. Mey, Mr. C. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. de Kryger, Capt. G. Philips, Mr. V. Prefontaine, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Williams, Mr. E. G. Smith-Wright, Mrs. W. Stallenberg, Mr. E. Rathje, Mr. and Mrs. Guidice, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, Major A. Barker, Mr. A. D. Openshaw, Mr. F. C. Millington, Mrs. S. Gerli, Mrs. V. W. G. Smith, Dr. G. M. Minella, Dr. and Mrs. A. Venturini, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Fraser, Dr. Arizzoni, Mrs. C. Gasque, Mr. W. Galbally, Mr. and Mrs. Lenoise, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Rev. Padre G. Lantrun, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. A. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bright, Rev. Padre L. Barmaverain, Mr. and Mrs. L. Figueras Alonso, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Meunier, Miss Meunier, Mr. and Mrs. Grousse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Foa, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Magh, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. W. Krobisch, Mrs. A. Aschermann, Mr. S. Delfino, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mr. P. L. Inglis, Mrs. S. Maremant, Mrs. W. E. Leckie, Mr. C. Goldberg, Dr. F. Pugliesa, Mr. E. J. Meier, Mr. A. H. Curtner, Mrs. R. Sachse, Miss U. Sachse, Mrs. F. Volkert, Rev. Mauderer, Mr. J. A. Dudley, Mr. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Hayley-Bell, Misses Hayley-Bell, Mr. A. R. Hertzka, Mr. S. C. Pemberton, Mr. A. L. Buckingham, Mr. Kurt Schaefer, Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Strehle, Miss Cordez, Mr. C. Young, Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, Mr. C. Remmele, Miss Suter, Mr. K. Frohnhauser, Baroness Drachenfels, Miss L. Wachter, Miss E. Maurischat, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. F. Irmer, Padre A. Pancheri, Padre Attilo Zadra, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. E. Edwards, Mrs. Bruhn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sligh, Mr. and Mrs. Schindewolf, Misses Schindewolf, Mr. Y. York, Rev. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss N. Adamska, Mr. R. P. Gold, Sister Yvonne, Sister Enfracine, Mr. H. Hoffmann, Mr. G. M. Sanderberg; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bandmann, Mr. and Mrs. Woetzel, Mr. Walle, Mr. and Mrs. Moredo, Mr. West.

Per R.D.S. President Hayes, Mar. 14.—For Manila.—Mr. L. Lekhraj, Mrs. Limmiam A. Flavell, Miss Lillian Marice Flavell, Mstr. Lee Vincent Flavell, Mrs. Lillie M. Lynch.—**For Singapore.**—Miss Hazel M. Depler, Miss Lydia Korn.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Kane, Miss O'Kane.—**New York.**—Miss Laura A. Jones, Mr. Frank B. Krans.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gilmer.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. F. J. Horne.

Per str. Kiungchow, Mar. 17.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. C. P. Miller.

Per str. Taming, Mar. 18.—For Hongkong.—Captain Fox.—**For Canton.**—Mrs. Jaedine.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Mar. 18.—For Kobe.—Mrs. R. Hudecsek, Mr. and Mrs. Gautier, Miss Adree Gautier, Mr. I. W. Mendelsohn.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mme. Soubotitch.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. F. Wartenweiter, Mrs. W. G. Halm, Miss Ella I. Hibbard.—**For Havana.**—Mrs. L. E. Bradsber.

Per M.S. Asama Maru, Mar. 18.—For San Francisco and Japan Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Palvie, Mr. Habibullah, Mr. M. S. Trivedi, Mr. E. K. Fernandez, Miss Milleo, Miss Davies, Mr. Erick Rother, Mrs. Erick Rother, Mrs. Elsie A. M. Stillwell, Mrs. W. S. Griffin, Mr. W. S. Griffin, Mr. H. W. Scott, Col. Frederick Pope, Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, Mr. C. Conghlan, Mr. Max Grill, Dr. C. P. H. Teenstra, Mr. A. Rodda.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per G.L.S. Glenshiel ..... Mar. 23
FROM U.S.A.:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft ..... Mar. 22
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Russia ..... Mar. 27

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Terukuni Maru .... Mar. 26
Due London ..... Apr. 27
FOR EUROPE VIA PACIFIC:—
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Canada .... Mar. 26
Due London ..... Apr. 25
Per D.L.S. Pres Hoover ..... Mar. 31
Due London ..... Apr. 30

BIRTHS

FOLEY.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on March 15, 1933, to Chief Inspector and Mrs. T. FOLEY, a son.

HOWARD.—On March 18, 1933, at 19 Macgregor Road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HOWARD, a son.

PRATT.—On Monday, March 13, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. PRATT, a daughter.

TURNBULL.—On March 18, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. TURNBULL, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

OWEN-DAVIES—BLUMENTHAL.—On March 14, 1933, at Hongkong, HYWEL OWEN-DAVIES, only son of the late Capt. E. J. Davies S. and T. Corps) and of Mrs. Davies, Caerphilly, South Wales, to CECILIA, elder daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. N. Blumenthal of Hongkong.

ROTHER-NEUGEBAUER. — On March 17, 1933, at the German Consulate-General, Shanghai, and at the German Church, ALICE IRENE NEUGEBAUER to Mr. E. M. ROTHER.

SILVER WEDDINGS

INCH-SMALL.—On March 22, 1908, at St. Paul's Church, Hedon, Sunderland, England, by the Reverend Vivian Jacka, JOHN THOMAS INCH, son of Mr. George Inch and the late Mrs. Inch of Liverpool, England, to FLORENCE MABEL SMALL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smail of Sunderland, England.

PARSONS-HONE.—On March 18, 1908, at St. Barnabas' Church, London, JAMES, elder son of Captain S. J. G. Parsons (Nippon (Yusen Kaisha) and Mrs. Parsons, of Goodmayes, Essex, to MABEL, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hone.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer At'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Condition
Mar. 10	30.47	51.8	N N E	2	36.2	35.6	40.3	31.5	O. R.
" 11	30.53	50.7	N by W	2	37.4	35.5	45.3	32.9	R. C.
" 12	30.46	50.1	N W	1	40.1	35.2	54.0	29.3	R.
" 13	30.53	50.9	N E	2	43.5	39.4	53.2	36.4	R.
" 14	30.40	51.8	S S E	2	46.1	41.7	57.7	33.1	R. C.
" 15	30.07	53.8	S S W	2	50.4	47.0	59.4	43.9	O.
" 16	30.32	53.8	N W	4	42.8	40.1	50.9	39.6	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1933	Minimum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1932	Rainfall 1933	Rainfall 1932
Mar. 10	36.0 F.	47.0 F.	43.5 F.	56.0 F.	1.14-in.	0.06-in.
" 11	31.5	41.0	43.0	55.0	Nil	Nil
" 12	33.0	47.0	51.0	53.0	Nil	0.38
" 13	36.5	32.5	50.0	47.5	Nil	Nil
" 14	36.5	33.0	55.5	42.0	Nil	0.05
" 15	45.5	30.5	56.0	49.5	Nil	Nil
" 16	42.0	36.5	51.0	58.5	Nil	Nil

ENGAGEMENTS

ALLEN-COOKE.—The engagement is announced of BARBARA HASLEWOOD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denys H. Cooke, to Mr. J. T. ALLEN of Castle Eden, Durham.

FOWLES-STEINBERG.—The engagement is announced between FRUMA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Steinberg, and EVELYN ARTHUR RUSSELL FOWLES, only son of Professor and Mrs. Selfe Fowles of "Crosshaven" Windsor, England.

PONTIN-GRANT. — The engagement is announce of MAY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Grant of Inverness, to Mr. J. A. H. PONTIN, C.N.C. Shanghai.

SMITH-GREENFIELD.—The engagement is announced between DOROTHEA (Dodo), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greenfield, and Mr. P. E. SMITH, son of Dr. J. E. Smith and the late Mrs. Smith of London.

DEATHS

AMANN.—On Saturday, Mar. 18, 1933, at her residence, 183 Route Dufour, GERTRUD AMANN, aged 43 years.

CLARKE.—At Hankow on March 13, 1933, CYRIL B. CLARKE, aged 32 years. Manager of Hankow Branch, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

LEACH.—On March 16, 1933, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Captain CHAPMAN LEACH, Woosung and Hankow Pilots Association, aged 68 years.

RIBEIRO.—On March 15, 1933, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, LIBANIA, widow of the late M. J. Ribeiro of Singapore, aged 86 years.

ROSS.—On March 19, 1933, at 23 Tifeng Road, Shanghai, FRANCIS GEORGE ROSS (Peach & Co. Ltd.), son of Mrs. S. G. Ross, 51 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 28 years.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 17, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, FRANK SCOTT SMITH, aged 51 years. Representative of C. A. Parsons and Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (The China Engineers, Ltd.)

YANISHESKY.—On Thursday, March 16, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, MARY V. YANISHEVSKY, aged 58 years. Dearly beloved mother of Katherine and Grandmother of Waldemar Yanishevsky.

IN MEMORIAM

LEVITSKY.—In everlasting and loving memory of OLGA V. LEVITSKY, the dearly beloved sister of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ahmad and Miss Tatiana, who passed away from this world on March 17, 1932, at the age of 17. "Gone but not forgotten".

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